



# BESIDE THE SEASIDE

Year 1  
Summer 2



## Geography knowledge:

**Physical features** are things that occur naturally. They would be here even if there were no people around.

At the seaside, the physical features you will see are: a **beach, a coast, cliff, sea.**

The area where the sea and land meet is called a **coast**. Coastal areas are also known as shores and seashores. They form unique habitats where a range of animals and plants survive in a challenging environment.

A **cliff** is a type of landform on the surface of the Earth. They are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical (straight up-and-down) faces.

A **bay** is a body of water partially surrounded by land.

A **beach** is a strip of land covered with **sand, shingle**, or small **stones** at the edge of a body of water.

The **tide** is the rising and falling of the surface of the **ocean** caused twice daily by the attraction of the sun and the moon.

**Human features** are things made or built by humans.

Human features you will see at the seaside include the **harbour, promenade, pier, beach huts and ice cream stalls.**

A harbour is a deep body of water that protects boats near land. High waves and strong currents usually do not reach harbours, so boats stay safe while anchored there.

In a seaside town, the promenade is the road by the sea where people go for a walk. A pier is a structure built out from land and extending some distance over water.

## PSHE knowledge:

As babies grow they develop and change, for example walking and talking. I will continue to change and develop as I grow.

## Vocabulary:

Changes, Life cycles, Baby, Adult, Adulthood, Grown Up, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus

## Science knowledge:

Four seasons are formed in one year, due to the earth travelling around the sun.

Autumn - September, October, November

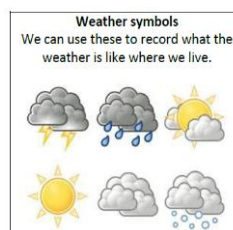
Winter - December, January, February

Spring - March, April, May

Summer - June, July, August

The longest day of the year in the UK is in mid-summer. This falls on June 21st. This is the Summer Solstice.

The shortest day of the year in the UK is in mid-winter. This falls on December 21st. This is the Winter Solstice.



Autumn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Temperatures get progressively colder</li><li>• The weather is very changeable</li><li>• 12 hours of light per day on average</li></ul>
Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Temperatures are at their coldest</li><li>• The weather is generally wet, windy and cloudy at the start of the season becoming drier and much colder in the later part of the season</li><li>• 8 hours of light per day on average</li></ul>
Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early spring can be quite cold and occasionally the lowest temperatures of the year can occur in March</li><li>• 13 hours of light per day on average</li></ul>
Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The warmest and sunniest of the seasons</li><li>• Thunderstorms are more likely in the Summer</li><li>• 16 hours of light per day on average</li></ul>

Science vocabulary: season, month, weather



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## **Art knowledge:**

Begin to develop artistic vocabulary e.g. primary / secondary colour, line, light, dark

Primary Colour - Any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing

Secondary Colour - A colour resulting from any two primary colours

Line - a long narrow mark or band

Light

Dark

Holding a drawing tool correctly improves accuracy and control.

Drawings can be made from observations.

There are different tools that can be used to draw.

Scaling a drawing correctly involves drawing objects to its comparative size. Line drawing is any image that consists of distinct straight lines or curves placed against a background without shade.

Colours can be grouped into different colours, such as primary colours and secondary colours.

There are different tools that can be used to create colour, including paint, pencils, chalk, pens, crayons.

When two primary colours are mixed together, they form a secondary colour.

**RaWV knowledge:** Stories help us understand life; they teach us to be better people, about real events, bring comfort & link us to others. Stories link to festivals; (Hanukkah / Purim.) Stories allow us to learn (Aesop's Fables / Badger's Parting Gifts.)

**Computing knowledge:** A simple program is a set of instructions. Instructions can include: turn left, right, forwards and backwards. Instructions can be verbal or through a simple program. Debugging means to fix a problem in my programme.

## **E Safety:**

Some examples of other people's action that might make you feel sad, embarrassed or upset online: A silly photo of you that you don't like has been shared, You have received a mean message from someone in your class, • You took your tablet up to bed with you and stayed on it after you should have done – today, you feel tired.

You should speak to a trusted adult when something online makes you feel sad, worried, uncomfortable or frightened. You might recognise this by feeling butterflies in your tummy.

## **Music knowledge:**

Vocal and body sounds (By the sea)

Dynamics can change how someone listening feels about music.

Your voice can be used as a musical instrument.

Body percussion means making sounds with your body not your voice, eg clapping or slapping knees. Music can be represented by pictures or symbols.

## **Music Vocabulary:**

Dynamics

Dynamics means how loud or soft a sound is.

Sounds can be adapted to change their mood, e.g. through dynamics.