

Autumn Term Newsletter—Key Stage One

<p>English:</p> <p>Our text for this term: One day on our blue planet</p> <p><u>Potential writing outcomes:</u></p> <p>Captions and sentences</p> <p>Fact Card</p> <p>Free Verse Poems</p> <p>Narrative script</p> <p>Action description</p> <p>Explanation Diagram</p> <p>We will also be learning phonics, spelling, handwriting, and sentence and grammar skills. Please find more information about this below as well as on the school website.</p>	<p>Maths:</p> <p><u>Year 1</u></p> <p>Place value (within 10)</p> <p>Addition and subtraction (within 10)</p> <p><u>Year 2</u></p> <p>Shape</p> <p>Number and place value</p> <p>Addition and subtraction</p> <p>Fractions</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Florence Nightingale</p> <p>Science</p> <p>Animals including humans</p> <p>Art</p> <p>Impressionism and pointillism</p> <p>Music</p> <p>African music and drumming</p>
<p>Computing:</p> <p>e-Safety: I am kind and responsible</p> <p>Programming: Floor robots</p>	<p>RE:</p> <p>What do Christians think God is like?</p>	<p>PE:</p> <p>Year 1: Swimming and leadership skills/games</p> <p>Year 2: Yoga and swimming</p>

Welcome back to a new school year; we hope that you have had a pleasant summer break and the children have settled well into their new classes. Here is an overview of the learning that we will be doing during Autumn 1 as well as information about routines in our classes.

How you can help your child:

Handwriting, phonics and spelling: We will be encouraging the children to form their letters correctly. We will be working on phonics and spelling most days in school. Again, as much support with this at home would be great. Please look out for links and tips on Class Dojo as we are teaching phonics in a different way this year.

Maths: Please look on the school website for a link to the school calculation policy which gives you more information about how each year group are expected to make their calculations by the end of the year.

<p>PE kit:</p> <p>Our PE days this term are Tuesdays and Fridays. Children should wear their PE kit to school on the days that they have PE. PE kits should be plain, dark colours.</p> <p>PE will take place outside whenever possible. Please see Class Dojo for your child's swimming day for this half term.</p>	<p>Reading Books:</p> <p>It is really important that children re-read books. When they first read a book, they will be focusing on working out what each word says. When they re-read books, they develop confidence, fluency, expression and understanding which are all key skills in reading. For this reason, reading books will be changed on Mondays and Thursdays. Please still bring your reading book and reading record into school every day as this will help us when we are reading with your child in school.</p>
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Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge organisers are a tool which summarise key facts and essential knowledge that we teach in school, linked to the National Curriculum. Every time your child starts a new a new unit of work they will be given a knowledge organiser. This is essentially a "fact sheet" for the topic. Knowledge organisers will also be available online via Google Classroom. We will start "low-stakes quizzing;" to review and retrieve knowledge. We do these quizzes as it strengthens children's memory and enables them to access more complex tasks. Increasing memory also helps students to think more creatively, critically and analytically. You can support your child by discussing the information on the knowledge organisers with your son or daughter and quizzing them on what they know. If you require a paper copy, please message your child's class teacher on Class Dojo to arrange this.

History Knowledge Organiser - Who was Florence Nightingale?

Florence Nightingale worked as a nurse during the Crimean War and helped improve the conditions of hospitals.



Key Vocabulary

Disease	An illness
Cholera	A disease that comes from drinking dirty water.
Hygiene	Keeping things clean.
Unhygienic	When things are not clean.
Crimean War	A war in which Britain, France and Turkey fought against Russia (1853- 1856).
Chronology	Putting things in time order.
Patient	Someone who is ill or injured and who is being



Florence Nightingale got the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she checked on the soldiers each night with a lamp.

Before



Hospitals were dirty, smelly and dangerous.

After



Florence worked to make the hospitals safer and cleaner. They got beds, clean bandages,

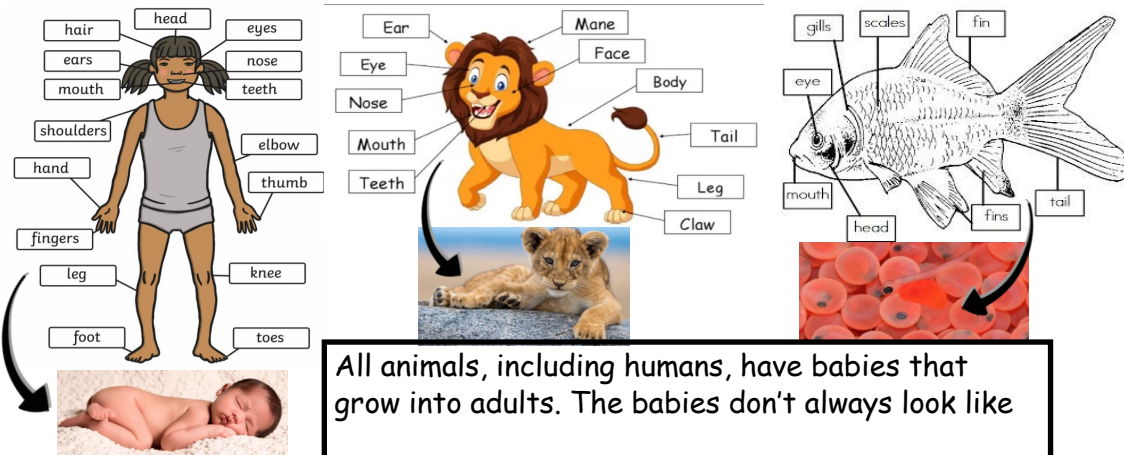
Today (modern day)



Hospitals are a lot different than they were in the past due to Florence Nightingale's

Science Knowledge Organiser - What do animals inc. humans, have in common?

Parts of animals and humans



All animals, including humans, have babies that grow into adults. The babies don't always look like

Key Vocabulary

Carnivore	An animal that eat ONLY meat.
Herbivore	An animal that eats ONLY plants/vegetables.
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat (plus other things).
Amphibians	Animals that live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
Birds	Birds are animals that have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings. Many birds can fly.
Fish	Fish are animals that live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
Mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
Reptiles	Reptiles are cold blooded animals that breathe air. They have scales on their skin.

The 5 Senses



Humans have **five senses** which they use to understand the world around them. Each of these senses is associated with a part of the body.

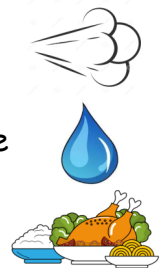
Types of animals



ALL living creatures have **four basic needs** to survive.

These are:

Air



Water

RE Knowledge Organiser - What do Christians believe God is like?

Core Knowledge



- Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible.
- Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving, and also Lord and King.
- Some stories show these Christian beliefs.
- Christians worship God and try to live in a way that pleases him.

Key Vocabulary

God	Christians believe that God is the creator of the world. They believe he is loving, forgiving, all-knowing and powerful.
parable	A story told by Jesus to help people learn and understand ideas. They often have a hidden meaning so we need to think about them.
Bible	The Christian holy book which teaches Christians about God.
Jesus	Christians believe He is the son of God.
forgive	If you forgive someone, you stop being angry with them.

The Bible

The Bible is the Christian Holy Book.



There are stories and parables to teach Christians about God.

The Lost Son

The Lost Son is a parable told by Jesus with a hidden meaning about God's love. It is sometimes known as The Loving Father.



Jonah

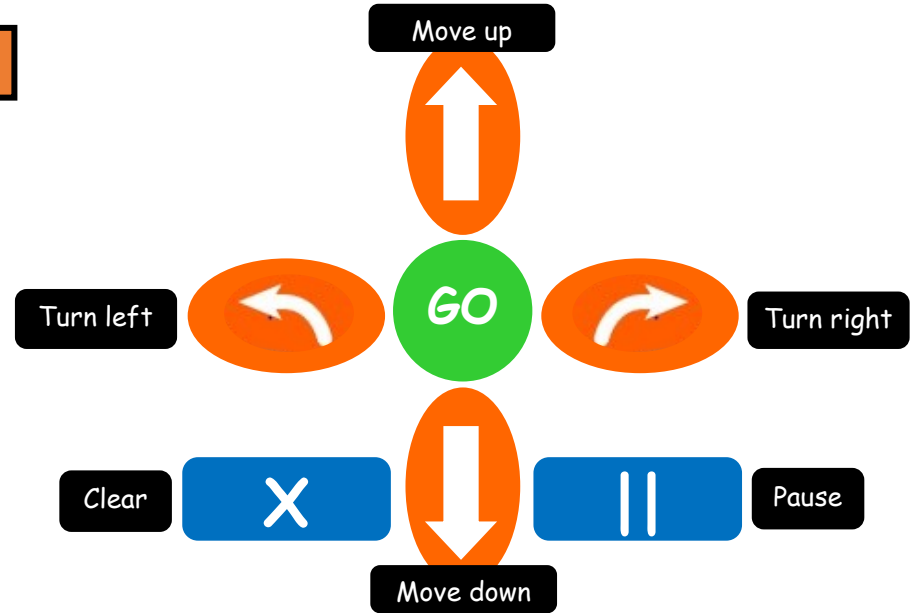


The story of Jonah and the Whale teaches Christians about God's mercy, forgiveness and second chances.

Computing Knowledge Organiser - What is a program?

Key Vocabulary

Algorithm	A list of rules to follow in order to solve a problem.
Debugging	Finding and correcting mistakes (bugs) in code.
Code	Words, numbers and symbols that make a computer language.
Program	A series of instructions that are written for a computer to follow.
Beebot	A small, programmable floor robot with seven buttons.
Instructions	A list of commands and directions on how to do something.



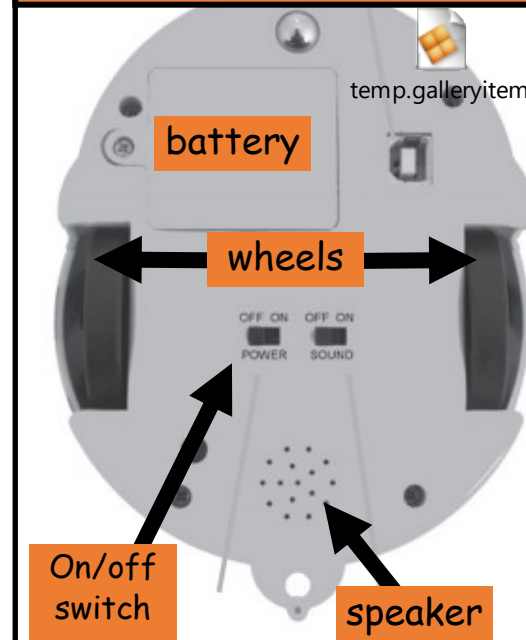
On top of the beebot

light-up eyes

buttons



Under the beebot



Where will the instructions take the beebot?



Art Knowledge Organiser - What is Impressionism?

Core Knowledge

- Impressionist painting started in France almost two hundred years ago.
- Impressionist artists paint pictures of everyday life, especially outdoors. They look for the light in the picture.
- Claude Monet was a famous impressionist painter.



Claude Monet

Monet was born in 1840 in France and was a brilliant artist as a child.

His painting 'Sunrise' started off the Impressionist movement. He painted lots of series of pictures - his most famous were his waterlilies.

Key Vocabulary

Impressionism	a style of painting developed in France two hundred years ago which used the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail.
France	the second largest country in Europe, over the sea from England.
impasto	brushing paint on thickly so that the strokes can be seen.
brush stroke	a movement and mark that is made when you are painting.
complementary colours	these colours are opposite to each other.
broken colour	using layers of colours and 'breaking' the top colour
artist	someone who draws, paints or creates sculptures as a job or hobby.
squint	when you look at something with your eyes partly closed

Examples of his art

Impression, Sunrise



Waterlilies



Woman with a parasol



Music Knowledge Organiser - What is Traditional African Music?



Key Vocabulary

Call and Response	2 musical parts, 1 leads and the other answers
Dynamics	How loud or quiet music is
Musical Instrument	An object that produces sound
Percussion	Instruments that can be struck or shaken
Pulse	The continuous beat of the music
Rhythm	Pattern of sound
Tempo	How fast or slow music is
Timbre	The instrument's individual sound
Texture	Different layers of sound in music

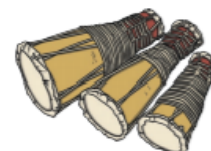
Percussion African Instruments



Djembe - This is the most well-known African drum. It is made of wood and the top is made of goat's skin. Players hit it with their hands.

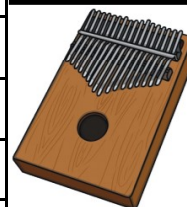


Dun Dun - It has a head at the top and the bottom. It is played with a beater.



Bata—Three drums. They are used to play religious music. They have a head at both ends

Tuned African Instruments



Mbira - made of wood with tuned metal or wooden strips that vibrate when plucked.



Kora — has 21 strings that are played by plucking. The body is made of wood.

PE Knowledge Organiser - What skills are important for PE? Swimming skills

Key Vocabulary

paddle	water	dive
depth	surface	sink
float	stroke	pull
front crawl	back stroke	breast stroke

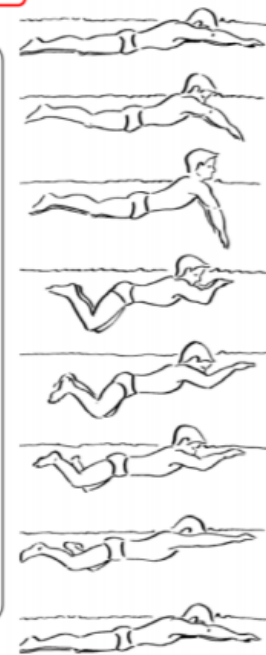
Water Familiarisation



Breast Stroke

Teaching Points

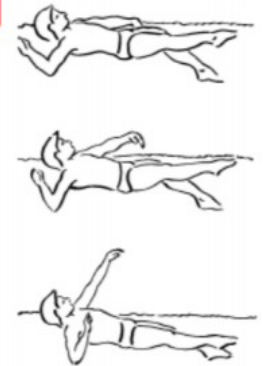
- Arms enter the water with hands together.
- Pull both arms at the same time towards your body.
- Bring legs towards body pressing your heels together.
- Maintain a steady rhythm



Back Stroke

Teaching Points

- Arms enter the water little finger first.
- Pull arm back to 'pocket' underneath the water.
- Maintain a steady leg kick underneath the water.



Water Confidence

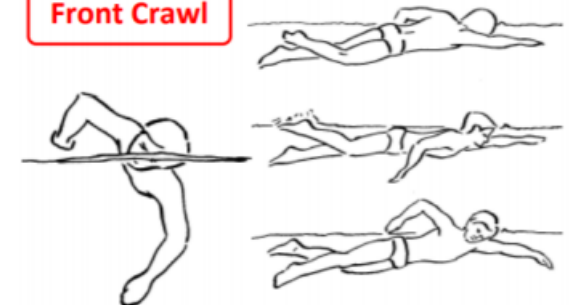
Enter the water safely - Enjoy moving through the water (walking/running/jumping) - Put face in the water and blow bubbles - Stretch out and float (star float/mushroom float) -

National Curriculum objectives

Perform safe self-rescue in different water based situations

Swim confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres

Front Crawl



Teaching Points

- Arms enter the water and pull back to 'pocket'
- Legs kick just slightly underneath the water level.
- Breathe every 2-4 strokes.

Sporting Values

