

Autumn Term Newsletter—Key Stage One

<p>English:</p> <p>Our text for this term: The Emperor's Egg</p> <p><u>Potential writing outcomes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended vocabulary and language - annotations on artwork • Setting description • Poetry • Information writing <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>Addition and subtraction within 10</p> <p>Geometry: Shape</p> <p>Place value within 20</p> <p><u>Year 2</u></p> <p>Multiplication and division</p> <p>Money</p> <p>Measure</p> <p>Shape</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p>Hot and cold areas of the world</p> <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Y1: Seasonal changes</p> <p>Y2: Living things and their habitats</p> <p><u>DT</u></p> <p>Structures</p> <p><u>Music</u></p> <p>Christmas</p>
<p>Computing:</p> <p>e-Safety: I am kind and responsible</p> <p>Y1: Digital painting Y2: Digital photography</p>	<p>RE:</p> <p>Incarnation</p>	<p>PE:</p> <p>Year 1: Boccia and yoga</p> <p>Year 2: Boccia and curling</p>

Welcome back to a new half term; we hope that you have had a pleasant half term break.

Here is an overview of the learning that we will be doing during Autumn 2 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:</p> <p>Y1: Mondays and Tuesdays</p> <p>Y2: Mondays and Fridays.</p> <p>Children should wear their PE kit to school on the days that they have PE. PE kits should be plain, dark colours. PE will take place outside whenever possible.</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>
<p>Knowledge Organisers</p> <p>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.</p>	

Reading VIPERS

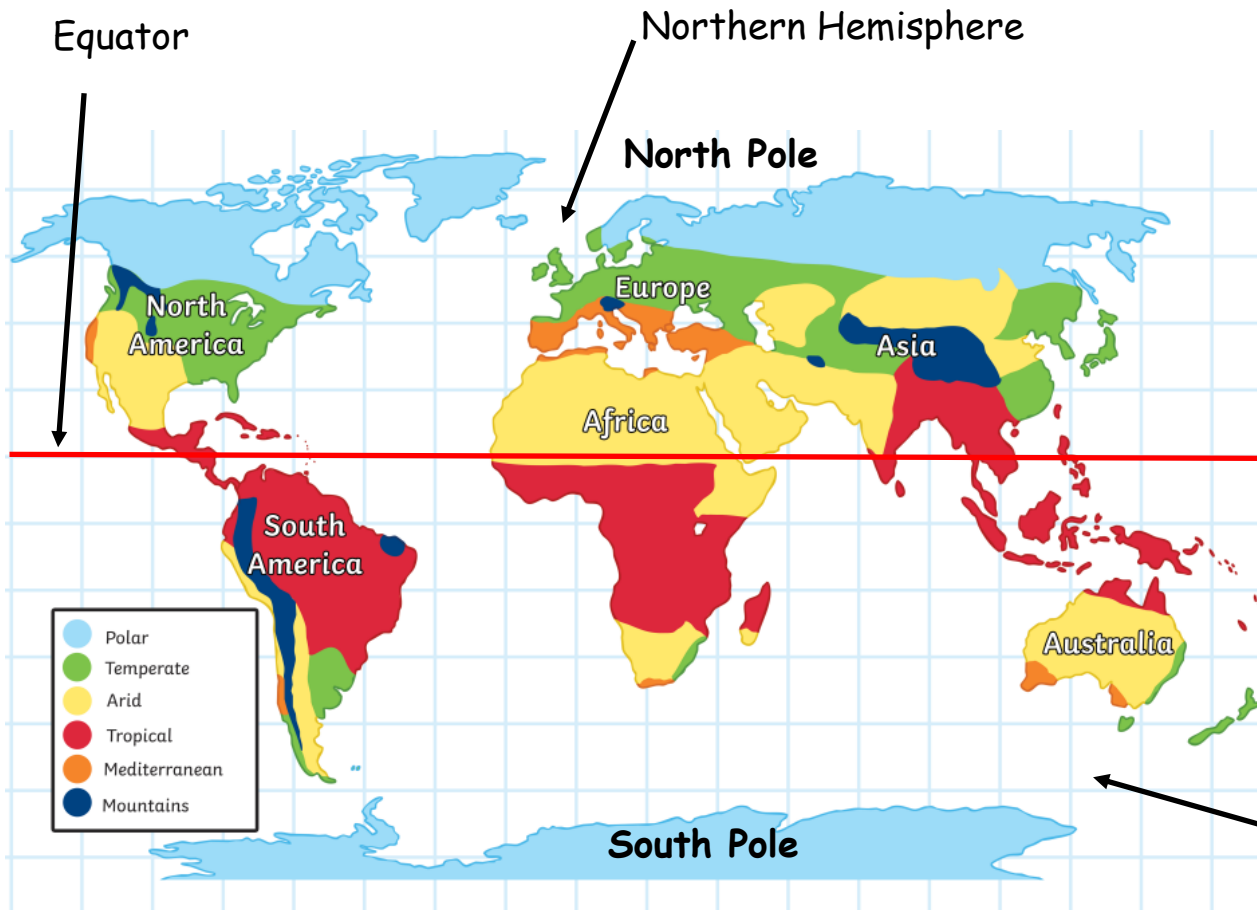
Key questions you could ask your child while reading with them.

This helps them think about the whole text in a deeper way than 'just' reading the words.



What it stands for	Questions you could be asking? FICTION (stories)	Questions you could be asking? NON FICTION (fact, information, real life)
V Vocabulary	Be sure to talk about new words Think of other words which mean the same	Be sure to talk about new words – these may be specialist words to the topic of the book. Point out the glossary may help them (if there is one) Think of other words which mean the same
I Inference	Which characters does the author want us to like? Dislike? What is the mood of this story/chapter? How did _ feel when happened?	Why are some parts in bold/bigger/coloured print? Does the author like the topic they are writing about?
SAY FEEL	Was ___ a nice character? What makes you think so?	
P Prediction	What do you think will happen in the story? What will happen next?	What is the topic of the book going to be? How do you know? Tell me about the pictures? What do they tell you?
E Explain	What ways did the characters act? Which one would you be most like? How did _ react when _ happened? Explain why ___ did ___? What would you do? Do the characters remind you of anyone? Why? Is this like another story? In what way? Was this story happy/sad/exciting?	What tells you that this is a non-fiction book? Can you explain why some information is in a box, and some in a normal paragraph? How are the pages different to a story book? What makes a good title? Can you find me one and tell me why it's good? (look for short, sharp, rhyme, alliteration (same sounds)) Which part did you find the most interesting? Why? What are the labels used for on a picture?
R Retrieve (find)	Who is in the story? What did ___ do? Can you find the words which make you feel _____?	Can you find me a fact about ___? Tell me some things you have learnt from this book?
S Sequence (order)	What happened next? Did _____ happen before or after _____?	Where might the index be? What does it do? Where is the contents page and what is its job?

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Where are the hot and cold countries?



Key Vocabulary

Hot	High temperature/not cold
Cold	Low temperature/not hot
Temperature	How hot or cold something is
Equator	Imaginary line around the centre of Earth between North and South Poles.
North and South Poles	Places at opposite ends of the Earth that are very cold.
Tropical climate	Weather that is warm or hot all year around, with plenty of rain.

Cold Countries



Hot Countries



Y1 Science Knowledge Organiser - What are seasons?



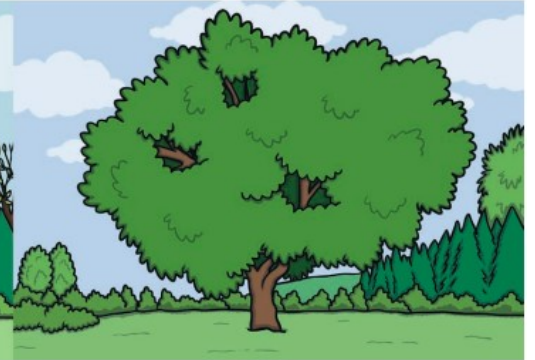
autumn



winter



spring



summer

Key Vocabulary

seasons	One of the four parts of the year.
autumn	Autumn is the part of the year when it gets colder and leaves
winter	Winter is the coldest part of the year.
spring	Spring is the part of the year when plants start to grow and the days get longer and warmer.
summer	Summer is the hottest season of the year.
weather	The weather is how it is outside, for example sunny or raining.

Types of weather



sunny



sunny spells



cloudy



thunder and lightning



rain



hail



snow



sleet

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

Y2 Science Knowledge Organiser - How do different animals live in different places?

Living, Dead, Never Alive



This frog is alive. It needs food, water and air to stay alive.



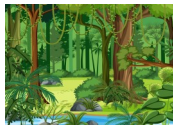
This chicken was alive but is dead now.



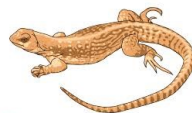
This car has never been alive.

Types of habitat—and some creatures that live there

Jungle



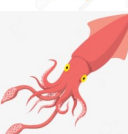
Desert



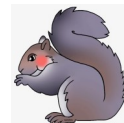
Savannah



Ocean



Urban



Mountain



What do animals need from their habitat?

Animals are usually suited to their habitat. Their habitat needs to provide them with **food, water, and shelter**. The plants and animals in that habitat all rely on each other to stay alive. This is called a **food chain**.



Grass

Grasshopper

Mouse

Owl

Key Vocabulary

Habitat	A place where an animal or plant lives.
Environment	Everything that surrounds the animals and plants in a habitat.
Predator	An animal that eats another (prey).
Prey	An animal that is eaten as food by another animal (predator).

What is a Micro-Habitat?

A microhabitat is a small area which is different from the surrounding habitat. Because of its difference, a micro-habitat may be home to animals that may not be found in the larger habitat. For example:

A Rock pool in a seashore habitat

A decomposing log in a forest

Underneath rocks in a desert

RE Knowledge Organiser - Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

Nativity

- Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in **Bethlehem**.
- Christians celebrate **Jesus' birth** at Christmas.



- **The Bible** tells the story.



Advent

Advent is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming.



Symbols of Christmas

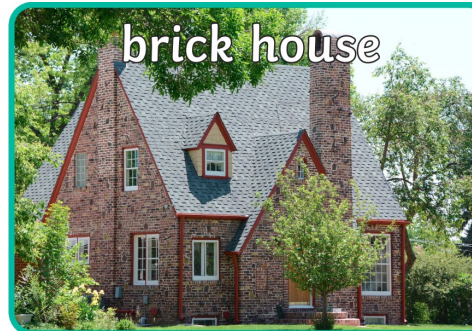


DT Knowledge Organiser - How is a house a structure?

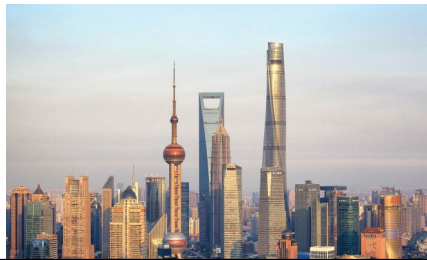
Structures are things that are built for a purpose.

A house is a freestanding structure as it stands by itself.

Houses from around the world.



Structures can be large (e.g. buildings and bridges) or small (e.g. chairs and tables).



Key Vocabulary



Flange



L Bracket



Slot



Tabs

Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Design Criteria	A set of rules to help you with your ideas and test the success of them .
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Structure	Something that has been made and put together.

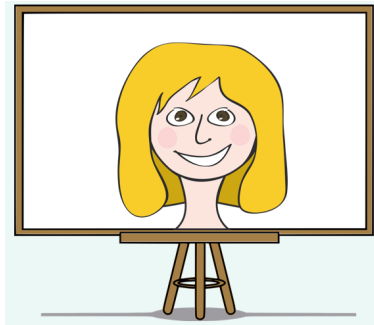
Knowledge Organiser - Multimedia Year 1 - What is a digital painting?



Information can be saved on a device.



The undo button will take a step



Software and apps can be used to create a picture.

Tools can be changed to produce different outcomes.



Pencil

Paintbrush

Spray

Straight line








Curved
line

Square

Circle

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Picture
brush	The brush tool allows you to select a shape and thickness to draw in paint software.	
bucket	The paint bucket tool is used to fill an area with a single colour.	
colour	The colour tool allows you to choose and change the colour used.	
paint	Paint is software on the computer that allows you to create pictures.	
shape	The shape tool allows you to select and draw different shapes on your document.	

Knowledge Organiser - Multimedia Year 2 - What makes a good photograph?

These devices can take photos:



Key Vocabulary

Camera roll	Directory on iPads where all the images are stored.
Crop	Reduce the size of an image and get rid of areas of uninteresting background.
Filter	Standard set of adjustments applied to all the pixels in an image.
Light	Light has an effect on how clear a photo will be.
Autofocus	The camera autofocus tool can be used to make an object in an image stand out.
Pixel	One of the small square dots that make up a digital image.

How do you take a good photograph?

1. Hold the device firmly with both hands.
2. Point the camera lens at the subject.
3. Look into the viewing window or screen.
4. Move the device until you see everything clearly.
5. Press the capture button.



✓ Ask **permission** before taking photos of other people.

portrait

landscape

Are these photos real or fake?



What skills are important for PE? Boccia and Curling/Sending and Receiving

National Curriculum objectives

- Understand that being active is good for us and fun. Participate in team games.
- Pass and receive a ball in different ways with control and increased accuracy. Choose, use and vary simple tactics.
- Recognise good quality in performance. Use information to improve their work.

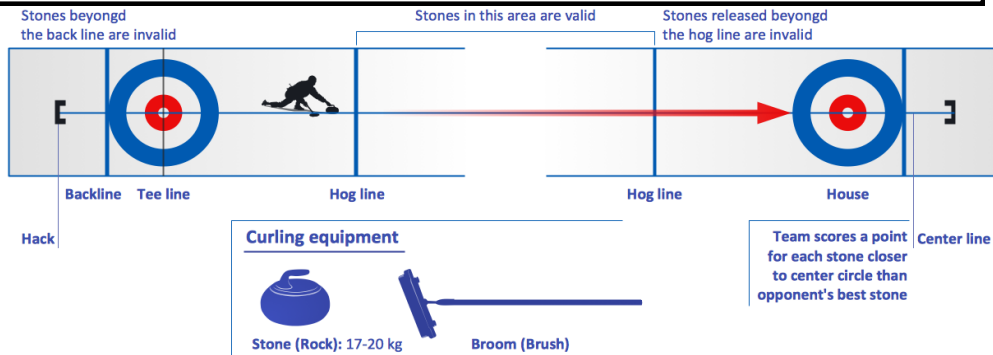
Boccia



Boccia is played by throwing a Pallino o(or Jack) a playable distance away. Players then try to roll or throw their Boccia Balls so that they land as close to the Pallino as possible.

Curling

Curling is played by rolling a stone along a court in order to land as close as possible to the centre of the target.



Key Vocabulary

Strike	To hit with feet, hands or a bat/racquet
Catch	To gather the ball with hands
Throw	To send the ball through the air with your hand
Team	A group of players all working together to succeed
Pass	To send a ball to another player using feet, hands or bat
Stop	To control a ball so that it is no longer moving
Shoot	To send a ball towards a target
Score	To hit a target to gain points

Key Vocabulary

Cooperation

Working together and helping each other. In order to send and receive balls effectively we need to work together effectively.

Keeping others safe

Follow the rules and listen to the coach, referee or teacher's instructions. Store and handle equipment carefully.

Perseverance

Keeping going, even when things get difficult or tiring.

Communication

We need to communicate to give and receive information to our teammates. Make sure those receiving know that the ball is coming!

Respect and kindness

Respect is the act of giving attention and showing care to others. It is important to be respectful of everyone we play sport with.

Challenging myself

When learning a new sport, lots of practice and hard work will be needed. Challenge yourself to get a little better every time.