

Spring 2 Newsletter—Key Stage One

<p>English:</p> <p>Our text for this term: The bee who spoke</p> <p><u>Potential writing outcomes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Character description · Information booklet · Diary entry · Writing a narrative sequence, retelling the story <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 to 50</p> <p>Length and height</p> <p>Weight and volume</p> <p><u>Year 2</u></p> <p>Multiplication and division</p> <p>Statistics</p> <p>Fractions</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Neil Armstrong</p> <p>Christopher Columbus</p> <p>Science</p> <p>Plants</p> <p>DT</p> <p>Food - tropical food and imports</p> <p>SCARF/PSHE</p> <p>Rights and Responsibilities</p>	<p>Here is an overview of the learning that we will be doing during Spring 1 as well as information about routines in our classes.</p> <p>How you can help your child:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There will be a short zoom meeting for Year 1 families on Thursday 31st March at 4:30pm which will explain more about the phonics approach we currently use in school. Please see the email / Class Dojo for the link.</p> <p>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>
<p>Computing:</p> <p>e-Safety: I am safe and secure</p> <p>Y1: Grouping data Y2: Pictograms</p>	<p>RE:</p> <p>Easter</p>	<p>PE:</p> <p>Gymnastics</p>	

<p>PE kit:</p> <p>Our PE days this term are:</p> <p>Y1 & 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 for Year 2. For Year 1, books will be changed on Thursdays as we are using our new books linked to phonics.</p> <p>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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<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.</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?

Knowledge Organiser - What makes a person important?

Some people are known as significant because of things that they have done in their lives.

There are many reasons why someone may be

Changed events in time	Improved people's lives	Changed people's ideas	Had long lasting impact	Was a really good example
				

Neil Armstrong

Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon.

On July 20th 1969, Neil stepped onto the moon's dusty



Key Vocabulary

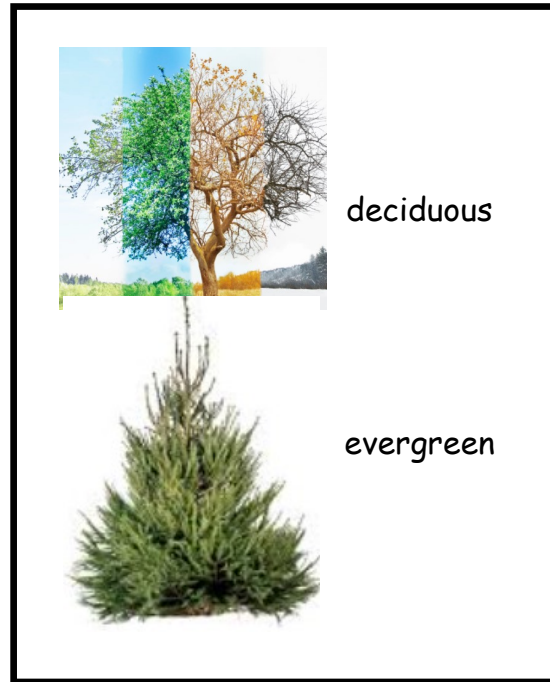
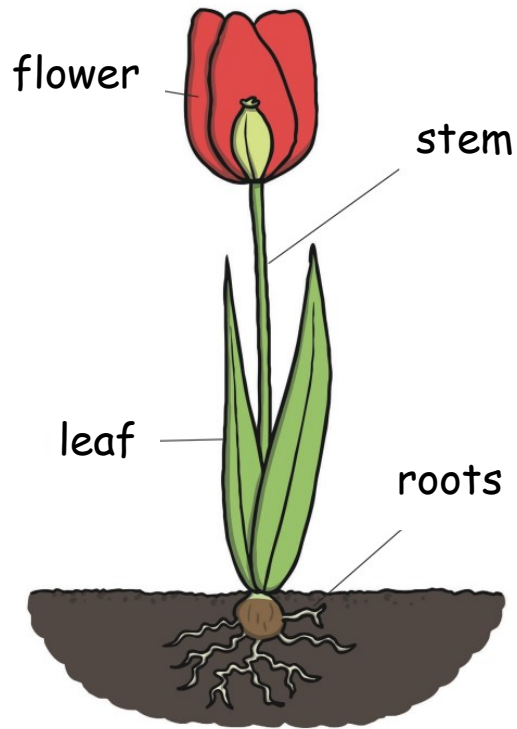
history	History is learning about what happened in the past.
explorer	Someone who makes journeys to new or treacherous places. They
important	If someone is important, people take a lot of notice of what that person says or does.
impact	A strong and powerful effect.
historian	A person who learns and writes about the past.

Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus was a sailor. He wanted to travel to China and India, countries known as 'The Indies'. He travelled west and actually found a land that was new to Europeans, called the Americas in 1492. Today people



Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser - What is a plant?



Common plants



daisy



daffodil



bluebells



dandelion



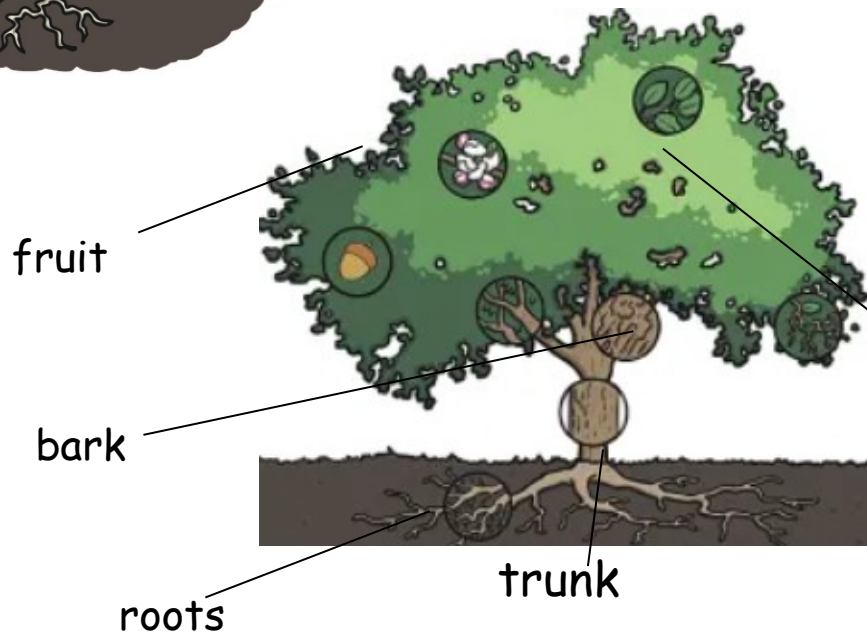
fern



oak



chestnut



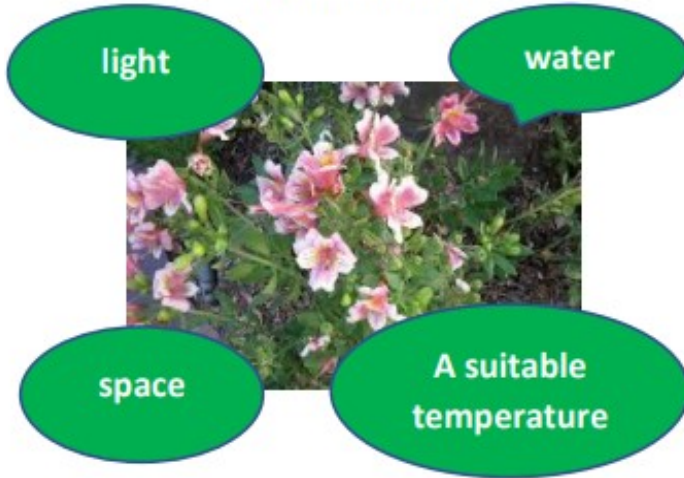
blossom



acorn

Year 2 Science Knowledge Organiser - What do plants need to grow and survive?

What does a plant need to grow and stay healthy?



Some plants grow best in full sun.



Some plants grow best in the shade.



Some plants need lots of water.



Some plants don't need much water.

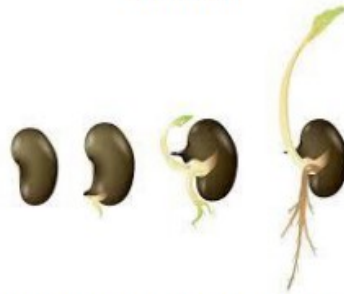


What is the lifecycle of a plant?

Plants can grow from seeds or bulbs -



Seeds and bulbs germinate and grow into seedlings



Seedlings then grow into mature plants



Key Vocabulary

seed	Part of a flowering plant that grows
bulb	A root shaped like an onion that
germinate	When a seed begins to grow it's shoots. Seeds need warmth and water to germinate.
seedling	A young plant that has grown from a
bud	Growth on a plant that develops into a stem, leaf or shoot.
flower	The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the
pollination	The transfer of pollen from plant to plant which enables it to make
fruit	Fleshy part of a plant that contains seeds or a stone.
berry	Small, juicy fruit without a stone.
root	The part of a plant that grows under the ground.


RE Knowledge Organiser

Why does Jesus matter?

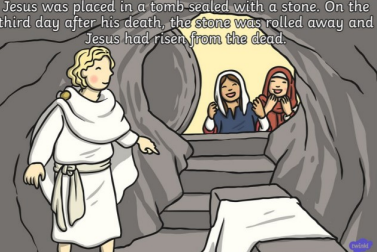
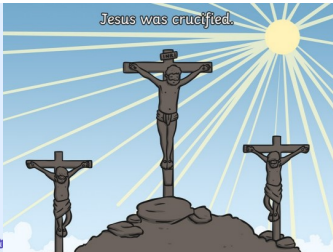
Easter Symbols



Key Vocabulary

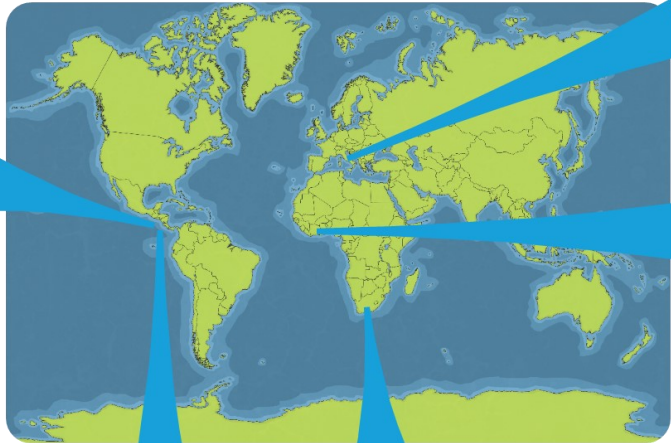
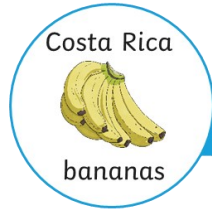
Easter	Christians celebrate Jesus rising from the dead.
Resurrection	Bringing someone back to life.
Cross 	The Christian symbol and what Jesus was crucified upon.
Crucified	Dying on a Cross.

The story of Easter



DT Knowledge Organiser - Where do our ingredients come from?

Ingredients for our pancake toppings come from all over the world.



Pancake Recipe



1 Add flour, egg and milk to a bowl.



2 Whisk together ingredients.



3 Cook the mixture in a frying pan.



4 Serve with your chosen topping

Key Vocabulary

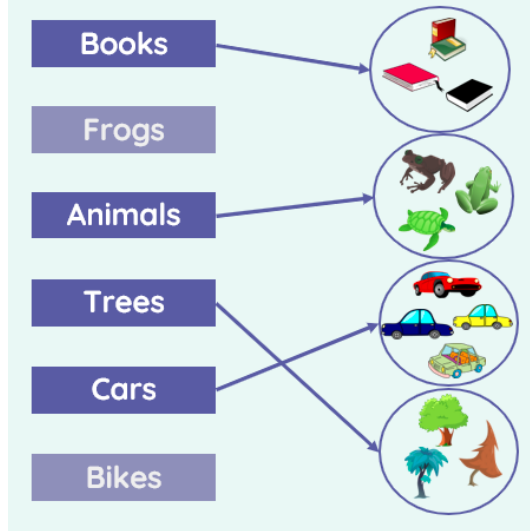
Ingredient	One of the parts that make up a mixture for example an egg is an ingredient in pancakes.
Recipe	A set of instructions for making something (as a food dish) from various things.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Design Criteria	A set of rules to help you with your ideas and test the
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.



Buying food with the Fairtrade logo on means the farmers and the workers safer get working conditions and fairer pay.

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Computing - How can data be grouped?

Labelling



Grouping and counting

In school	
Ben	✓
Craig	✓
Harriet	✓
Ikram	✓
Rob	✓
Count: 5	
Not in school	
Sam	✗
Bonnie	✗
Count: 2	

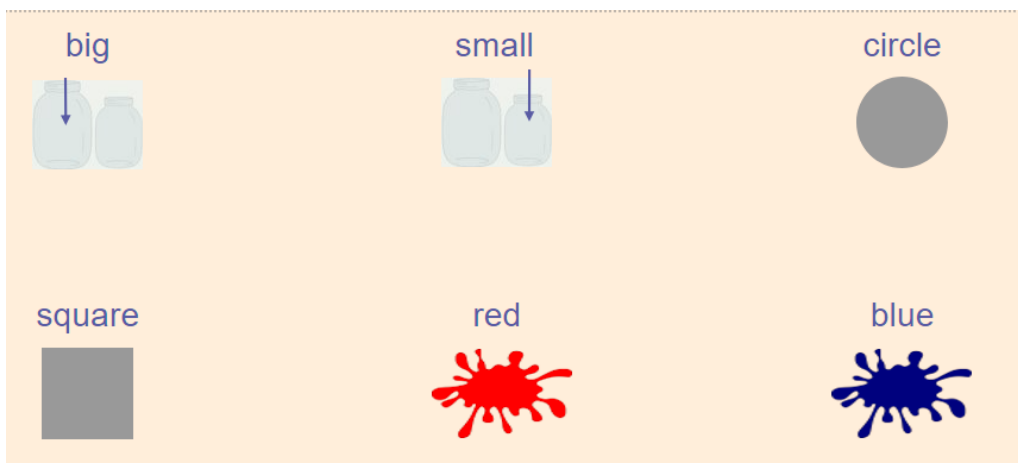
Core Knowledge:

Computers can be used to group data.

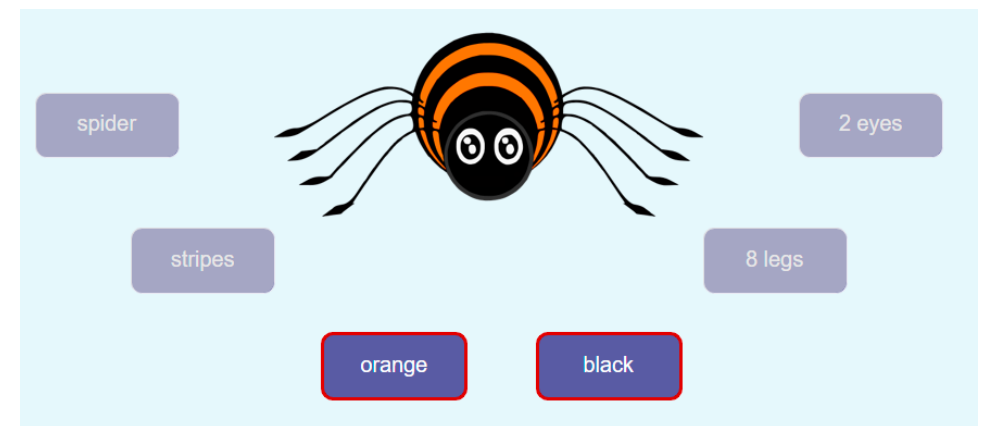
An object is used to describe anything that can be labelled with properties, e.g. animals, pencils, or trees.

A label is a property used to describe an object, e.g. 'green'. This is the data that is collected about the ob-

Describing objects

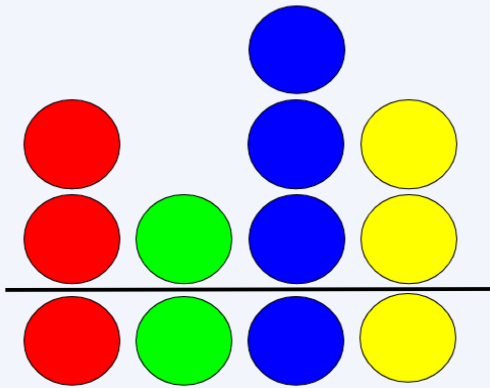






Grouping in different ways

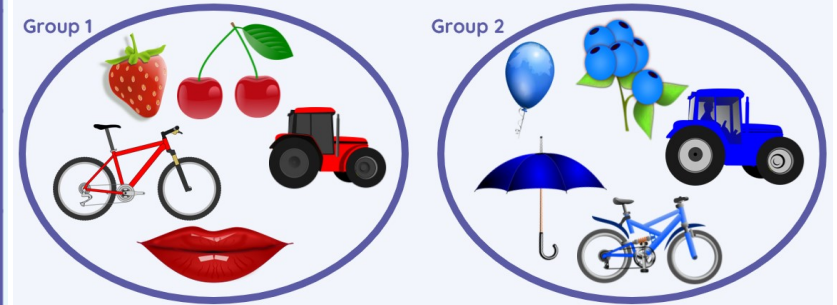


Knowledge Organiser - Pictograms Year 2 - What different ways can we collect data?

Our group's favourite colours



Animal	Tally	Total
		4
	/	6
	/	8
		3



Pictogram: A chart that uses pictures so show data.

Tally chart: A chart that counts/splits data into groups of

Attribute: A way to organise and group data.



Block diagram: A way of showing data in lines or blocks.

Data

is a way of grouping or collecting information about different things.
For example: How many children in the class like apples?

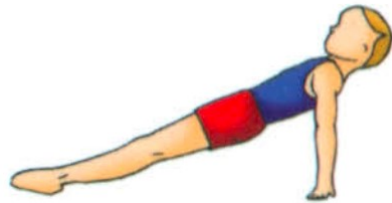
PE— How can we make shapes with our bodies?



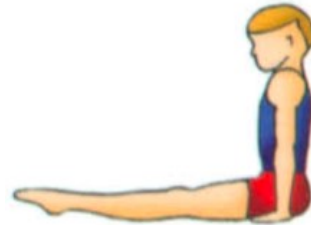
Tuck



Teddy bear roll

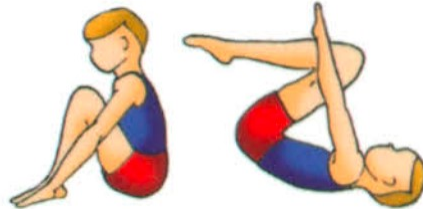


Back support



Pike

Rocking on back



Your heart will beat faster and faster during exercise because your body needs more oxygen.

Gymnastics is a sport which involves doing exercises which need strength, flexibility, balance and control. This may include running, jumping and balancing.

Key Vocabulary

Travel	To move from one place to another.
Balance	To hold a body position with control.
Jumping	To launch both legs off the floor at the
Rolling	Moving by turning on the ground.
Repetition	Do something over and over again.
Sequence	Putting moves together.

Sporting Values

