

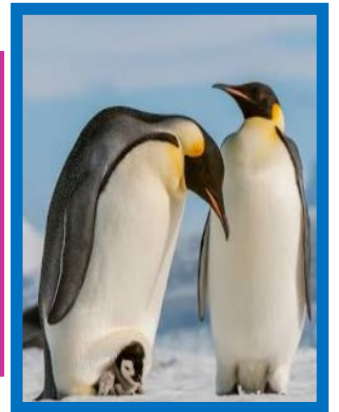


Year One-Geography- Frozen Kingdom

This term we will be learning all about the frozen poles. We will be looking at where the north and south pole are situated, what the weather is like there and the different animals that live there. We will compare life at the frozen poles to life here in the United Kingdom.



Map of Antarctica

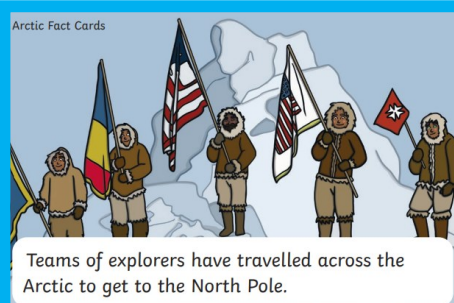


Polar Bear Facts

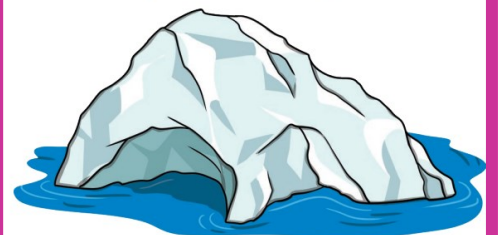
- ◇ They have big feet for walking on snow and ice and to help them swim.
- ◇ They are the biggest meat eaters that live on land.
- ◇ Their fur looks the same colour as the snow so they blend in.
- ◇ They have black skin.
- ◇ They have a strong sense of smell to help them find seals to hunt.

Penguin Facts

- ◇ Penguins are birds but they can't fly.
- ◇ Penguins' wings are called flippers.
- ◇ Penguins are good swimmers.
- ◇ Penguins have mainly black and white feathers. They have a white front and a black back.
- ◇ Some penguins have some orange or yellow feathers around their heads.



Almost all of the Arctic is covered by water and ice. There are glaciers and icebergs.



There are communities of people who live in the Arctic. One community is the Inuit.



It is very cold all year round. Temperatures in winter can be as low as around -60°C .



The North Pole is the point at the very top of the Earth. There is no land at the North Pole. There is a thick layer of ice.



Year One-History- All About Castles

This term we will be learning about what life was like in a castle. We will be re-researching who lives in a castle, what features a castle has and where they are located in the United Kingdom. We will also be learning about the late Queen and our new King.



Facts about King Charles III

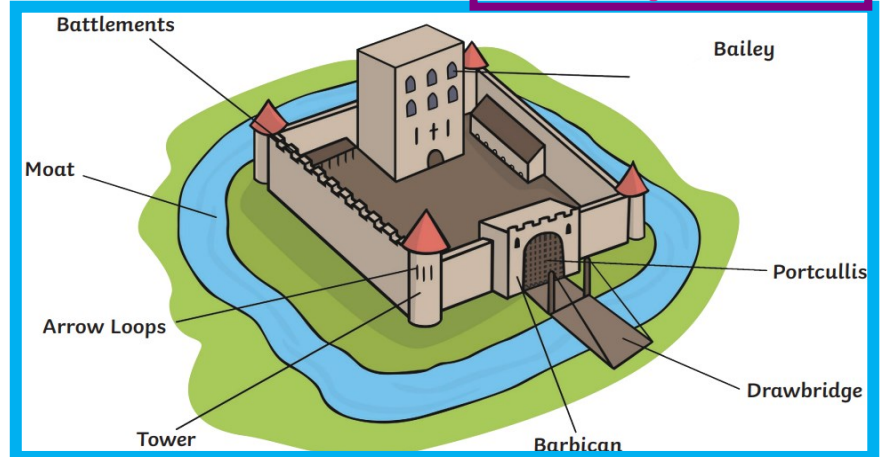
- ◆ King Charles III was born at 9.14pm on 14 November 1948.
- ◆ He became King on 8 September 2022.
- ◆ King Charles III can speak Welsh.
- ◆ The King is a qualified pilot and diver.
- ◆ His son, Prince William, is next in line for the throne.
- ◆ He's the reigning monarch in 14 other countries, as well as the UK.



Facts about Queen Elizabeth

- ◆ Queen Elizabeth II was born at 2.40am on 21 April 1926.
- ◆ She was crowned Queen on 2 June 1953.
- ◆ She was the longest reigning monarch ever in Britain.
- ◆ As Queen, she was served by 15 UK Prime Ministers.
- ◆ Her favourite dogs were corgis.
- ◆ She was the only person in the UK allowed to drive without a licence.
- ◆ Queen Elizabeth II had two birthdays.
- ◆ She owned an elephant, two giant turtles, a jaguar and a pair of sloths.
- ◆ She died on 8th September 2022

Parts of a Castle



Balmoral Castle



Windsor Castle





Science Year 1 – Plants and animals

This term we will be learning all about plants and animals. We will be learning about how plants grow, where seeds come from and the different names of trees. We will also be learning about animals and how to classify them. We will be learning the vocabulary carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.

Wild Plants



dandelion



daisy



buttercup



ivy



dog rose



clover

Garden Plants



fuchsia



pansy



sweet pea

Key Vocabulary about plants

- Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground.
- The stem holds the plant up and carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and flowers.
- Leaves catch sunlight to help the plant to make its own food.
- Flowers attract insects and birds.
- Petals are the colourful part of the flower.
- Fruit contains the plant's seeds. Sometimes humans try to grow fruit without seeds because it's easier to eat.
- Seeds grow into new plants.
- Bulbs grow into new plants.

Trees

cedar



horse chestnut



oak



Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

Birds



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin

Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

Amphibians



frog



toad



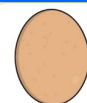
newt



salamander



nest



egg



hatchling



chick



chicken

Key Vocabulary about animals

- Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
- All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
- Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
- Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
- All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
- Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores..
- Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
- Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.



Year One-Art- Craft and Designs

This term in art we will be focusing on:

- Sort map images into groups, explaining their choices.
- Draw a map of their journey to school, including key landmarks and different types of mark-making.
- Follow instructions to make a piece of felt that holds together and resembles their map.
- Decide how to place 'jigsaw' pieces to create an abstract composition.
- Make choices about which details from their map to include in a stained glass.
- Cut cellophane shapes with care and arrange them into a pleasing composition.
- Design a print with simple lines and shapes, making improvements as they work.
- Follow a process to make and print from a polystyrene tile.
- Choose a favourite artwork, justifying their choice.
- Annotate their favourite artwork with relevant evaluation points.
- Take an active part in decisions around how to display their artworks in the class gallery.

Abstract	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Curator	Someone who organises and looks after collections in museums and galleries
Felt	A material made by laying fibres in different directions then squashing them together
Fibre	Threads of wool
Inspired	Feeling very interested and excited by something you have seen
Negative print	Ink will show the background of the tile rather than the drawn lines
Pattern	A design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated
Stained glass	Colourful, decorative glass that makes a design
View finder	A tool used to help choose a composition

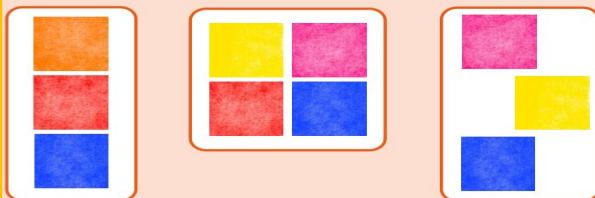
Key Vocabulary



Artist Focus- Susan Stockwell

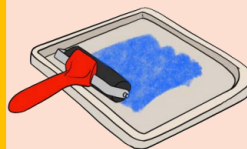


Arranging artwork for display



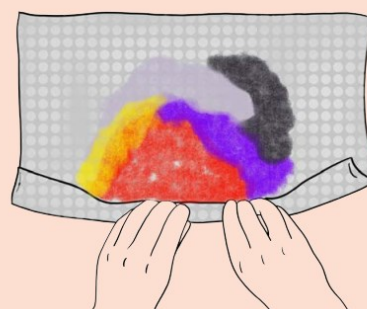
- Think about your audience
- Try out combinations of work
- Fix your work in position
- Add labels

Using a roller for printing



- Not too much ink!
- Roll in different directions.
- Aim for a thin layer all over the roller.
- Listen for a sticky 'hissing' noise!

Make felt by laying wool fibres in different directions, adding hot water then rolling and squeezing the felt.



Mix colours by overlapping materials





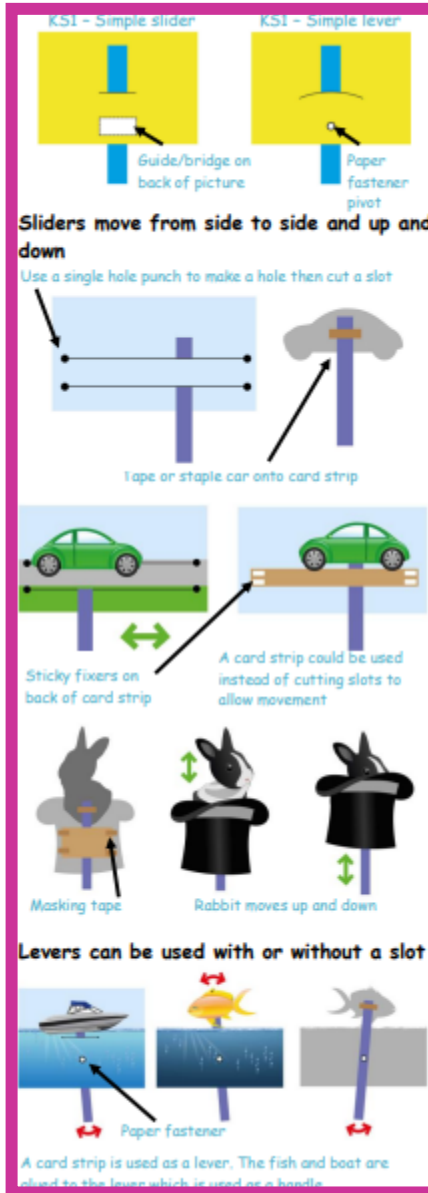
Year One-DT- Sliders and Levers

This term in DT we will be learning:

- To identify simple sliders and levers in the world.
- To explain that sliders and levers are mechanisms that provide movement.
- To know and use technical vocabulary relating to sliders and levers.
- To create simple levers and slides to demonstrate how they work.
- To evaluate how effective a slider or lever is and explain why it is good and or how it can be better.

Key Vocabulary

- Push: applying a force to move something away.
- Pull: applying a force to move something closer.
- Slider: a knob or lever that is moved horizontally or vertically to control an object, such as the volume of a radio.
- lever: a rigid bar resting on a pivot, used to move a heavy or firmly fixed load with one end when pressure is applied to the other.
- fulcrum: the point against which a lever is placed to get a purchase, or on which it turns or is supported.
- pivot: the central point, pin, or shaft on which a mechanism turns or oscillates. slot: a long, narrow slit for something to be inserted e.g. a lever



You will need:

- Paper
- Pens
- Colouring pencils
- Split pins
- Scissors
- Card

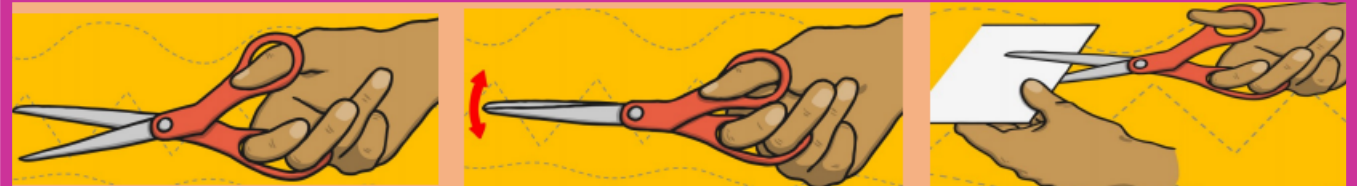


Sliders and Levers in the real world



Using Scissors

Put your thumb in the top hole and 2 fingers in the bottom hole. Move your thumb and fingers so the scissors open and close. Hold paper firmly and away from where you want to cut. Move the paper and not the scissors.





This term we will be learning all about the religion of Hinduism. We will learn about the name of the God, the festivals they celebrate and the places of worship.

Hindu Gods



Hindu Symbols



Diwali



Where

Diwali is celebrated in India and all over the world. More countries have been celebrating Diwali as understanding of Indian culture increases.

What

Diwali is known as the festival of lights and represents light over darkness, knowledge over ignorance, good over evil and hope over despair.

When

Diwali begins on the date of the new moon towards the end of October or the beginning of November although preparations often begin weeks in advance.

Facts

Before Diwali people clean and decorate their homes. On Diwali, Hindus dress up in their best outfits, pray, watch fireworks, have a feast and exchange gifts.

Keywords

lights, fireworks, darkness, decorate, beginnings legend



Hindu Place of Worship



A Hindu temple is called a Mandir. Each part of the temple has a different meaning.

Inside the mandir will be beautiful decorations and statues of the gods called murti.

Hindus pray inside the mandir and bring offerings to the Gods. They take off their shoes before entering the temple.



What is Holi Festival?

- It is also known as the festival of colours.
- It was originally celebrated in North India (where it is a national holiday) but is now celebrated in many parts of the world.
- Its marks the beginning of spring, usually in March.



Celebrations

