

Art

To create a background image of a castle. The children will then adapt their image into a slider image. Look at a variety of different types of sliders that are different shapes, as well as moving vertically also.

User - It will be for us to use!

Purpose - We are going to use it to practice our storytelling skills.

Key learning:

- Generating, modelling and communicating ideas.
- Planning making, selecting tools and using finishing techniques.
- Exploring books and products; evaluating own product against original criteria.
- Exploring sliders and levers; understanding types of movement; technical vocabulary.

History

To learn about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

- When was Beeston castle built?
- What other castles are there in the UK?
- What are the main features of a castle?
- Who lived and worked in castles?
- How did we defend our country?

Vocabulary	
Castle	A large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.
Medieval	Period of time 11 th century until 16 th century.
King	Male ruler of a country. Can be husband to a Queen.
Queen	Female ruler of a country. Can be wife to a king.
Lord and Lady	Important people of high rank who run and own the castles. Lords are men and Ladies are women.
Battlements	The top of the castle wall with raised sections and lowered sections to allow people to fire arrows at their opponents in battle.
Portcullis	A strong iron gate that can be raised to allow the drawbridge to be lowered.
Drawbridge	A bridge that can be lowered or raised to enter and exit a castle.
Moat	A deep ditch that surrounds a castle. It can be filled with or without water.
Turrets	A small tower built on the castle, at the corner or on top of a large tower.
Keep	Fortified tower built within castles for defence.
Bailey	The outer wall of a castle.
Taxes	Money given to the government to help rule the country.
Motte and Bailey	These castles were built first because they were quick and cheap to build. King William needed castles as soon as possible to defend his new crown. They were made out of wood.
Keep and Bailey	When the rebellion against King William calmed down they were able to build Keep and Bailey castles, that took longer to build and were made out of stone.

Subject links

How far is Beeston castle from Winsford?

Look at Aerial images of Beeston castle.

Compare the Cheshire flat plains and the hill that Beeston castle is on.

Physical Education

Dance - Unit 1

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Exploring story telling through dance.	Stretch, swing, mood, feeling, theme, story, static, friendship, start, middle, end.
Use a theme to create a dance.	
Develop actions that express friendship.	
Dance with start, middle and end.	
Perform with feeling.	

Attack, Defend, Shoot - Unit 1

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Perform actions to nursery rhymes.	Compose, choose, select, emotions, canon, rhyme, theme, character, round, respond.
March in time.	
Move and turn as a group.	
Perform simple canon.	
Perform in simple rounds.	

Religious Education

Why is Christmas celebrated by Christians?

Music

Rhythm in the way we walk and the banana rap

Style: Reggae, Hip Hop, find the pulse, listen, clap back and make own rhythms pitch - high and low, singing, perform

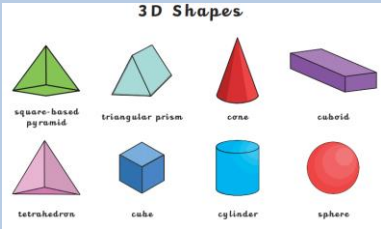
Visit the class webpage for extra links to helpful websites, which will support learning at home.

Maths

Addition and Subtraction: Add and subtract one digit numbers to 10 including 0.
Solve one step problems that involve addition and subtraction.
Shape
Recognise and name common 2-D shapes including (for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles). Recognise and name common 3-D shapes including (for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres).
Place value 11-20. Count to twenty forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, from any given number. Count, read and write numbers to 20 in numerals and words. Given a number and identify one more or one less. Identify and represent numbers using objects pictorial representations including the number line and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least

Glossary

Place value: A system for writing numbers, in which the value of a digit is defined by its position within the number.
< and >: These symbols are referred to as the 'greater than' (>) and 'less than' (<)
symbols: Children learn that they are used to show whether a number is bigger or smaller than another number.
Number track: A linear, discrete representation of number. Each number is positioned in a square on the track
Numerals: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Digits: Numeral within a number.
Add: Calculating the total of two or more groups of amounts.
Subtract: take away an amount from another amount to find the difference.
Calculate: find out the number of something.
Number sentence: Formally record a mathematical calculation. ($1+1=2$)



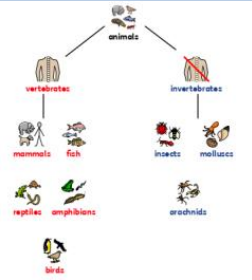
Computing

Pictograms
To understand that data can be represented in picture format.
To contribute to a class pictogram.
To use a pictogram to record the results of an experiment.
Lego Builders
To compare the effects of adhering strictly to instructions to completing tasks without complete instructions.
To follow and create simple instructions on the computer.
To consider how the order of instructions affects the result.

Science

Vocabulary	
backbone	the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back
carnivores	an animal that eats meat
cold-blooded	a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature
environment	all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life
farm	an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock
gills	the organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus
omnivore	person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
pet	a tame animal kept in a household
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
vertebrate	a creature which has a backbone
warm-blooded	a fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature
wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people

Animals Inc Humans - identify and name a variety of common animals including, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals; identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores; describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)



Winter - identify signs of winter; investigate the change in day length and what the weather is like in winter

English and Phonics Glossary

Sound: a sound made represented by a letter or group of letters.
Grapheme: a letter or group of letters written down to represent a sound.
Phoneme: a single letter sounds.
Blend: to put a two or more sounds together to read a word.
Segment: to break down a word into separate phonemes.
Initial sound: the first phoneme in a word.
Digraph: Two letters that make one sound.
Trigraph: Three letters that make one sound.



English
Rapunzel by Bethan Woolwin
Traditional Tale
Children will write a narrative and instructions

Key Vocabulary

hair swept over	happily ever after	once and for all	and with that
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never suspected a thing	flowing golden locks	it's a shame
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