

Ant

To look at Rodger Hargreaves work around the Mr Men and their town. Recreate images of our local area/town using his style of work. Create a Mr Men character for themselves/ their house / school and dress and layer them onto their background!

Key learning:

- Exploring and Developing Ideas
- Record and explore ideas from first hand observations.
- Develop their ideas - try things out, change their minds.
- Explore the work of artists, craftspeople and designers from different times and cultures for differences and similarities.
- Review what they and others have done and say what they think and feel about it.
- Identify what they might change in their current work or develop in future work.
- Experiment with a variety of media pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk.
- Control the types of marks made with the range of media.
- Name, match and draw lines/marks from observations.
- Observe and draw shapes from observations.

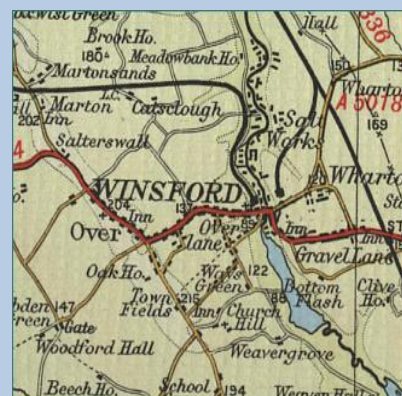
Geography

Local Geography

To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK - different types of weather; measure rainfall. Set up a class weather station.

My Class, My School, My Road -

- Label an aerial view picture of the classroom/the school and woodland area. Use the aerial picture to find where the wild things are images around the school/woodland.
- Set instructions of how to get from our classroom to another part of school
- Use google maps - locate where you live and draw your route to school
- Study the geography of the school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surroundings.



Vocabulary	
Aerial view	A view from above.
Floor plan	The layout of rooms on one floor of a building.
Grounds	The land around a building.
Human Geography	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
Physical Geography	Natural features of land.
Route	A way from one place to another.
Surrounded	To be present all around.
Village	A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside.
Town	A built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city. Winsford is a town.

Winsford

Local history

- What did Winsford used to look like?
- How old is our school?
- Compare pictures of our local area now and then
- Winsford has a salt mine which dates back to 1844 and is the UK's oldest and largest working mine

Physical Education

Hit, catch and run - Unit 1

To be able to hit objects with hand or bat. Track and receive a rolling ball. Throw and catch a variety of balls and objects.

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Use a range of throwing and rolling skills.	Batter, bowl, catch, collect, feed, field, hit, hitter, pick up,
Return the ball back to base/zone.	retrieve, roll,
Work with other fielders to stop players scoring.	stop, strike,
Self-feed ball to hit.	throw.
Running between bases to score points.	

Gymnastics - Unit 1

Use simple gymnastics actions and shapes. Apply basic strength to gymnastic actions. Begin to carry basic apparatus.

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Refine shapes and jumps to improve coordination.	Balance, body tension, tensed, relaxed, stretched, curled, carry, control, extension, fast, hang, high, jump, like, link, low, safety.
Carrying equipment safely.	
Magic Chair.	
Body Tension.	
Linking movements.	

Religious Education

Respect:

- What does it mean?
- How do we show respect at school or at home?
- How can we show others what we have learned?

Music

My Musical Heartbeat

- Every piece of music has a heartbeat - a musical heartbeat. In music, we call it the 'pulse' or the 'beat' of the music. When you are listening and singing to the music and songs in this Unit, try to find and keep the pulse or steady beat together. You might march, clap or sway in time - find a movement that helps you to keep the beat.
- Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, E, F, G

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

Maths**Place value 0-10**

- To count to ten, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number.
- Count read and write numbers to 10 in numerals and words.
- To identify one more or one less.
- Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (Fewer), most, least

Addition and Subtraction within 10

- To represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 10.
- Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition, subtraction and equals signs.

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)

Science

Seasons - Autumn - signs of Autumn; weather. How will the trees in the local woodland change as it turns to autumn?

- name different types of weather.
- make observations about the weather.
- describe the weather associated with each season.
- collect and record simple data.
- make simple observations about changes across the seasons.

Animals including humans

- Name parts of the body
- Say what the body parts are used for
- Name the 5 senses
- Link the senses to the body parts



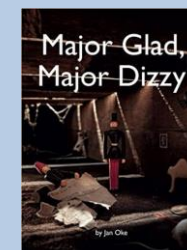
Key Vocabulary	
seasons	There are four seasons each year, autumn , winter , spring and summer.
autumn	In autumn , the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer.
winter	In winter , the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season .

Computing

- Online Safety & Exploring Purple Mash
- Using technology safely
- To log in safely. To learn how to find saved work in the Online Work area and find teacher comments.
- Grouping and sorting:** We can sort objects by different criteria. These include the size of the objects, the colour of the objects or the number of sides the object has. The criteria will depend on the type of objects being sorted.

English and Phonics**Major Glad, Major Dizzy by Jan Oke**

- Narrative
- Recount
- Poetry



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.

Over Hall Community School Autumn Y1 Knowledge Organiser

Our Town, Our Country