

Over Hall Community School, Autumn 2, Y1 Knowledge Organiser

Castles

DT

Sliders and Leavers

Create a background image of a castle. Then adapt the image into a slider image. Look at a variety of different types of sliders that are different shapes, as well as moving vertically.

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

Local History – Castles

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

Key dates:

1220's Beeston Castle was built

1644-1645 Beeston castle was destroyed

- How did people inside Beeston castle protect themselves?
- When was Beeston castle built?
- 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.

Music

Cinderella

Dance, Sing and Play

- What styles of music will I hear?
Reggae, 20th and 21st Century Orchestra, Pop and Lullabies.
- Which musical features will I learn?
Time signature: 4/4 (four crotchet beats in every bar) Key signature: C major You can use the notes: Part 1: D, E, F flat or Part 2: D, F flat

Physical Education

Attack, Defend, Shoot (unit 1)

Practice basic movements including running, jumping etc. and begin to engage in competitive activities.

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Send to targets.	Attack, catch, compete, defend, over-arm, play against, receive, rolling, send, throw, under-arm.
Catch and intercept.	
Rolling to target.	
Attacking and defending (& in pairs).	
Compete in a simple tournament.	

Dance (unit 1)

Respond to a range of stimuli. Explore space, direction, levels and speeds and performing with different body parts.

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.	

Religious Education

Why is Christmas celebrated by Christians?

What is meant by the idea of something 'precious'?

What happened before and after the birth of Jesus?

What was special about the gifts that were given to Jesus?

Which parts of the Christmas story are still good news for Christians today?

Why do Christians believe that Jesus was a gift from God?

Computing

Pictograms



Lego Builders



Maths**Addition and Subtraction within 10**

Add and subtract one digit numbers to 10 including 0.

Solve one step problems that involve addition and subtraction.

Geometry - 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).

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

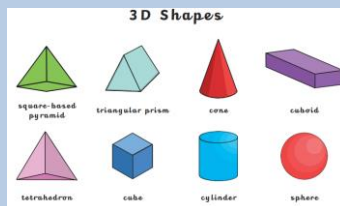
Digit: Numeral within a number.

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)



PSHCE – 1Decision
Keeping/Staying Healthy
 Baseline Assessment
 Washing Hands

Relationships
 Baseline Assessment
 Friendship

Science**Materials**

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Seasonal Change- Winter – Signs of winter weather.

- Name the four seasons.
- 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.

Key Vocabulary	
object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects .
material	Materials are what an object is made from.
hard	Not easily broken or bent.
soft	If something is soft , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
shiny	Reflects light easily.
dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny .
rough	If something is rough , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

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 .

English
Rapunzel

Traditional tale narrative
 Instructions

**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.