

Over Hall Community School Spring 2, Y1 Knowledge Organiser

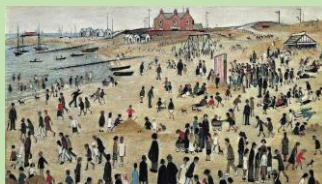
Our Wonderful World

Art Collage including Drawing

Explore the work of L.S. Lowry and recreate their own landscape scenes. Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

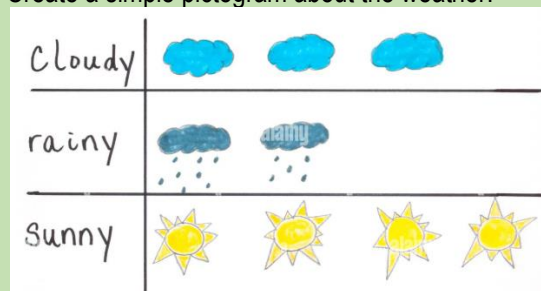
Key learning:

- Create images from a variety of media e.g. photocopies material, fabric, crepe paper, magazines etc.
- Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds.
- Sort and group materials for different purposes e.g. colour texture.
- Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers.
- Work on different scales.
- Colour - Collect, sort, name match colours appropriate for an image.
- Shape - Create and arrange shapes appropriately.
- Texture - Create, select and use textured paper for an image.



Geography Human and Physical Geography – United Kingdom “Why does it rain so much?”

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.
- Explore how weather conditions change throughout the year.
- Observe the weather.
- Create a simple pictogram about the weather.



Physical Education

Gymnastics (unit 2)

Perform a variety of basic gymnastics actions showing control. Introduce turn, twist, spin, rock and roll and link these. Perform longer movement phrases and link with confidence.

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Moving on, off or over.	Relaxation, rock, roll, roll, sequence, shape,
Rocking.	slow, speed, spin,
Spin and turn.	strength, timing,
Unison.	travel, turn.
Canon.	

Send and return (unit 2)

Develop sending skills with a variety of balls. Track, intercept and stop a variety of objects. Select and apply skills to beat the opposition.

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Feeding the ball over the net.	Bowl, hit,
Use a variety of movements to track balls.	net, pick up,
Control body and limbs to move efficiently.	roll, serve,
Send objects, sitting, kneeling & standing.	stop, track,
Work as part of a team to score points.	opposition,
	umpire.

Computing Animated Story Books

- Introduce e-books and the 2Create a Story tool.
- Add animation to a story.
- Add sound to a story, including voice recording and music the children have composed.
- Work on a more complex story, including adding backgrounds and copying and pasting pages.
- Share e-books on a class display board.

PSHCE – 1Decision Computer Safety Baseline Assessment Online Bullying

Religious Education Christianity

What do we think about how the world was made and how should we look after it?

Retell a religious story using prompts and know that it is from a sacred text and is special to some people.

Start to share their opinions and say what is important to themselves and others.

Ask questions about themselves, who they are, showing awe and wonder.

Ask puzzling questions about Creation and God.

Maths**Place Value within 50**

Count to 50 forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any number.
Count, read and write numbers to 50 in numerals.

Given a number, 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.

Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.

Length and Height

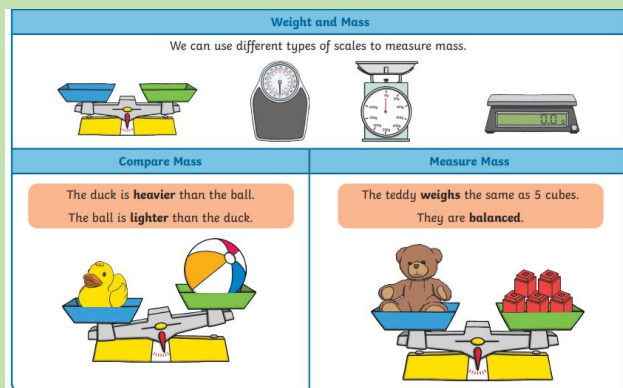
Measure and begin to record lengths and heights.

Compare, describe and solve practical problems for lengths and heights (for example, long, short, longer, shorter, tall, short)

Mass and Volume

Measurement: Weight and volume measure and begin to record mass/weight, capacity and volume.

Compare, describe and solve practical problems for mass/weight: for example, heavy, light, heavier than, lighter than. Capacity and volume full, empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter.

Science**Caring for the Planet** (sustainability unit)

Why is it important to care for our planet?

How can we care for our planet?

Seasonal Change- Spring – Signs of spring weather.

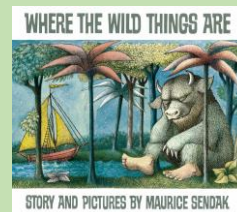
- Name the four seasons.
- Name different types of weather.
- Make observations about the weather.
- Describe the weather associated with each season.
- Collect and record simple data.
- Make simple observations about changes across the seasons.

Key Vocabulary

seasons	There are four seasons each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer .
spring	In spring , the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals like lambs around. The daytimes start to get longer.
summer	In summer , the weather gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
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**Where the Wild Things Are**

Portal Narrative
Information Text

**Personal Recount**

Write a recount of our trip

Music**Learning to Listen**

- **How can I Learn To Listen?**
Listening is very important. You can listen with your eyes and ears and you can also feel sound in your body. What can you hear in this unit?
- **Did you know...**
In many languages around the world, the days of the week are named after gods, or the Sun, Moon and planets. For example, 'Sunday' means 'Sun's day'. This song is in a Jazz 'Swing' style. Swing music is played by Big Bands and was popular 80 years ago. It is energetic music, made for dancing to. Listen to the great drum beats in this song!

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.

Split-vowel digraph: When a digraph is split by a consonant it becomes a split digraph. For example: wrote – the 'o-e' here make one sound.