

Windmill Class (Cycle B) ~ Term 1 and 2

ENGLISH:

- Phase 4 and Phase 5a phonics.
- Sentence composition – capital letters, full stops and finger spaces.
- Correct letter formation.
- Word types – nouns and adjectives.
- Sentence types.
- Narrative writing – character descriptions and story retellings.
- Developing stamina and pleasure in writing.

READING:

- Reading for pleasure at school and daily home reading.
- Whole Class Guided reading thinking about our VIPER skills.
- Smaller guided groups focusing on our de-coding and fluency.
- Developing a love of reading.

ART: Autumn art – printing.

- explore the artwork of William Morris
- observe and sketch natural objects
- design a printing block inspired by William Morris
- create and print using a printing block inspired by William Morris

DT:

Sewing a simple Christmas decoration

MUSIC:

Term 1: A Unit of Work focused around one song: Hey You! - a Hip Hop song for children.

Term 2: A Unit of Work focused around two songs: Rhythm in The Way We Walk (Reggae style) and The Banana Rap (Hip Hop style).

The Christmas production.

RE: Why is our world special? (Hinduism)

How do I feel about the natural world? (e.g. wonder, amazement, mystery, worry, sadness)?

What do songs, poems, prayers and stories say about God as the Creator?

What different ways can I use to show what I think and believe about our world?

How do people show they care / don't care about our world?

Geography

Fieldwork and Local Study

History

What impact did Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale have on nursing?

PE:

- Net and Wall Games.
- Fitness & Yoga
- Team work
- Gymnastics and dance.

MATHS:

- Formation of digits
- Place value and partitioning of 2-digit numbers
- Ordering numbers backwards and forwards
- Doubling and halving
- Bonds to 10/20
- Times tables – 2, 5 and 10
- Addition and subtraction methods using pictorial representation
- Mental strategies for number operations
- Shape – naming shapes and identifying their properties

Key texts this term...



HOME LEARNING:

- Read at least four times a week.
- Learn my 10, 2 and 5 x tables.
- Times table rockstars.

Optional

Make a map of the local area and plot the physical and human features.

Visit Weston Museum or Bristol Museum and learn about the local area in the past.

Take your own digital photographs of your local area.

Create a fact file on Florence Nightingale or Mary Seacole.

The school value this term is:
compassion



SCIENCE: What do animals, including humans, need to survive and grow healthily?

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals for survival (water, food and air)
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

PHSE: I will learn and understand...

- my rights and responsibilities of a member of a class
- that my views are important
- that my choices have consequences

I will know...

- that people have differences and similarities
- what bullying means
- who to tell if they or someone else is being bullied or is feeling unhappy
- know skills to make friendships
- know that people are unique and that it is OK to be different

COMPUTING:

Information technology around us.

Learners will investigate how information technology improves our world, and they will learn about using information technology responsibly.

Digital Photography.

Learners will learn to recognise that different devices can be used to capture photographs and will gain experience capturing, editing and improving photos. Finally, they will use this knowledge to recognise that images they see may not be real.

YEAR 1-2 Cycle B

Geography: Fieldwork and Local Study

1. What are the human and physical land features within our school grounds? (I can use fieldwork and observational skills to study the immediate environment.)
2. Where do aerial photographs show landmarks, human and physical features?
3. How do we use a simple map and basic symbols in a key?
4. How do we devise a simple map and basic symbols in a key?
5. How can we use compass directions to move around simple maps?

Vocabulary		Skills/ Concepts
Aerial view. Landscape. Environment Human and physical features Symbols North South	Photographs Valley Compass Key West East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple fieldwork skills • Interpreting images and diagrams • Using evidence such as diagrams and images • Use simple mapping skills.

Fieldwork Skills



Fieldwork skills are when you go outside to collect information in relation to an enquiry question and afterwards, analyse the results.

Observational Skills



To become experts at using fieldwork skills, we will also need to use observational skills. This means using careful looking to collect information.

What Is a Map?

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

Types of Maps

There are many different types of maps, such as:
Sketch maps
Road maps
Ordnance Survey maps
Climate maps

Woodland	River
Moor Land	Viewpoint
Lake	Castle
Contour Line	Church
Road	Water Fowl
Woodland Boundary	

Map Symbols

To make it easier, **maps** use **symbols** instead of words so that you can find things quickly. Here are some **symbols** you might recognise.

parking	nature reserve	campsite	place of worship	motorway
golf course	cycle trail	train station	footpath	main road

HUMAN & PHYSICAL FEATURES

made by people

HUMAN FEATURES

a natural feature of Earth

PHYSICAL FEATURES

YEAR B: History

Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale

History Year 2

What impact did Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale have on nursing?

Very Important Vocabulary
Nursing: The profession or practice of caring for the sick and injured, especially in a hospital.
Hospital: A place where people who are sick or injured are treated and cared for by doctors and nurses.
Sanitation: The practice of keeping places clean and healthy and maintaining hygiene.
Crimean War: A war fought from 1853 to 1856 in which Britain, France, and Turkey fought against Russia.
Herbal Medicine: The use of plants and herbs to treat illnesses and injuries.
British Hotel: A place set up by Mary Seacole near the battlefield during the Crimean War.
Nightingale Training School: The first nursing school established by Florence Nightingale in 1860 at St. Thomas' Hospital in London to train professional nurses.
Innovation: A new method, idea, or product that brings about change, such as the improvements in nursing care introduced by Florence Nightingale.



Florence Nightingale improved hospital cleanliness and sanitation during the Crimean War, leading to a significant decrease in death rates. She established the first nursing school 'The Nightingale Training School For Nurses'.

Nursing in the 1800s was often dirty and dangerous, with limited medical knowledge and no formal training for nurses.

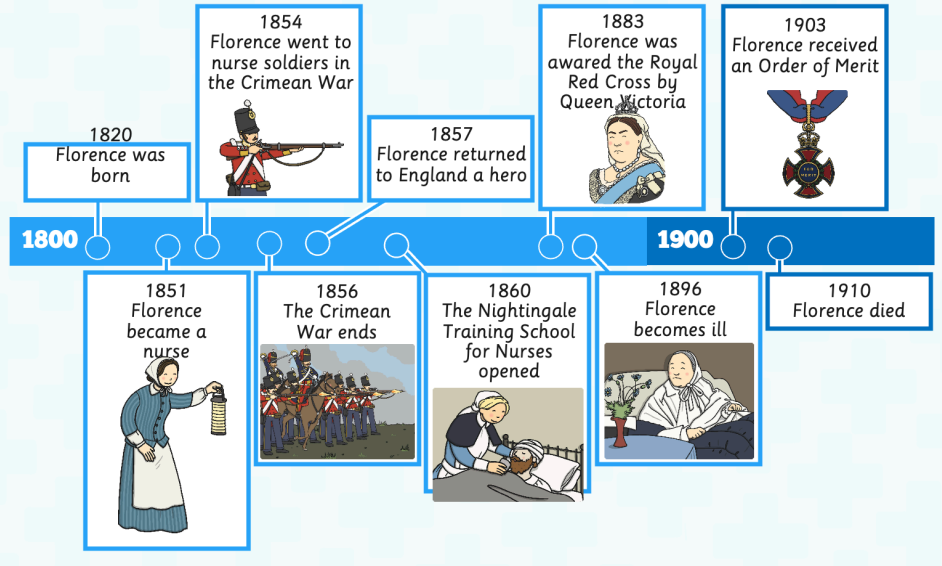
Mary Seacole used her knowledge of herbal medicine to treat soldiers during the Crimean War, often working on the battlefield. She set up the British Hotel near the battlefield to care for soldiers.

Nightingale and Seacole both played crucial roles in shaping modern nursing, and their legacies continue to influence healthcare today.



Both women made important contributions to nursing, but they did so in different ways—Nightingale through hospital reform and training, Seacole through direct care and herbal treatments.

Legacies
 Mary Seacole showed how caring and kindness can help people heal. She worked hard to make sure soldiers got the help they needed, even when it was very difficult. Her work showed that anyone, no matter who they are can make a difference.
 Florence Nightingale ensured that hospitals became much cleaner and that they were safer places for people to get better. She showed how important it is for nurses to be well-trained, and that's why we have nursing schools today.



Science: Animals, including humans

What do animals need to survive and grow healthily?

- Understanding offspring and growth:
- Basic needs of animals and humans:
- Importance of exercise:
- Nutrition and balanced diet:
- Hygiene practices:

Key Vocabulary

adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

Some animals give birth to **live young**.



Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.

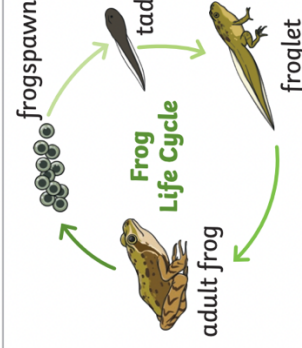
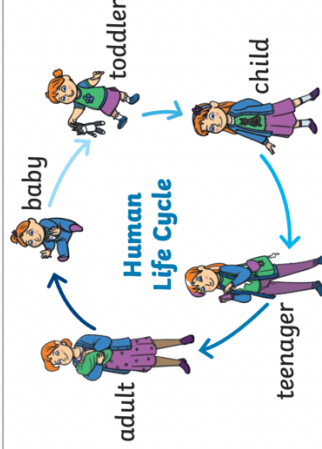


Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



All **young** animals change as they go through the different stages of their **life cycle** and grow into **adults**.

Key Vocabulary

diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
nutrition	Food needed to live.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

air



water

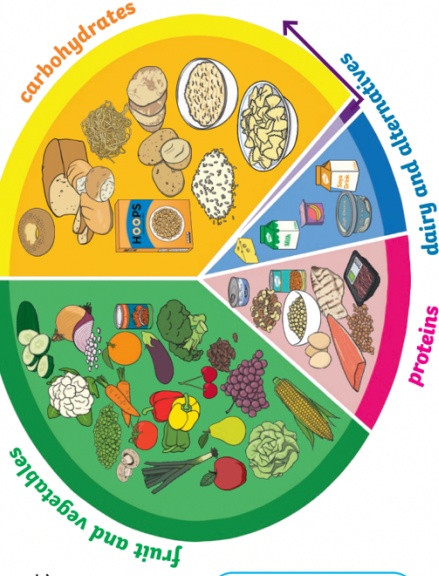


food



Eatwell Guide

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



6-8
a day

Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Eat less often and in small amounts.



oil and spreads

Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.



Being active and **exercising** keeps our bodies and minds healthy.



To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



said	have	like
so	do	some
come	were	there
little	one	when
out	what	

oh	their	people	Mr	Mrs
looked	called	asked	water	where
who	again	thought	through	mouse
work	many	laughed	because	different
any	eyes	friends	once	please