

Windmill Class (Cycle A) ~ Term 3 and 4

ENGLISH:

- Phase 5a and 5b phonics.
- Sentence composition – capital letters, full stops and finger spaces.
- Correct letter formation.
- Using coordination and subordination to join my sentences.
- Word types – nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
- Sentence types.
- Narrative writing – character descriptions and story retellings.
- Non-fiction writing based on our capital city London.

READING:

- Reading for pleasure at school and daily home reading.
- Whole Class reading fluency and extended reads.
- Smaller guided groups focusing on our de-coding and fluency.
- Developing a love of reading.

ART:

Abstract art – colours and lines.

- Identify primary colours and mix them to create secondary colours.
- Create light and dark shades of colour.
- Produce art based on the work of Kandinsky.

DT: Moving Vehicles.

RE:

Why is our world special? (Hinduism)

PE:

Ball Skills.,
Yoga
Dance
Gymnastics

MUSIC:

Term 3: In The Groove is a song that was specially written for classroom use to teach children about different styles of music. This is a very easy song to learn and has been arranged in six different styles; Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, Folk and Funk.

Term 4: Round and Round: This is a six-week Unit of Work that builds on previous learning. It is supported by weekly lesson plans and assessment. All the learning is focused around one song: Round And Round, a Bossa Nova Latin style. The material presents an integrated approach to music where games, the dimensions of music (pulse, rhythm, pitch etc), singing and playing instruments are all linked.

Geography: Where do we go to school?

Pupils will use photographs and simple maps of the school to find and talk about the features of its site. Pupils will also use locational knowledge to talk about where things are and will understand what jobs people do in the school.

History: What was Brunel's legacy in Bristol?

Pupils will describe why Brunel was an important person, why the Clifton Suspension Bridge was built and what the impact was on people. They'll learn the impact that Brunel had on transport and travel with the GWR. Pupils will explain the effect that Brunel has had on Bristol

MATHS:

- Addition and subtraction within 100.
- Multiplication and Division.
- Length and Height.
- 2x table – TTRS.
- Continuing to think about place value within 100.
- Number bonds and related number facts.

If I know $6 + 4 = 10$.

I know $16 + 4$ or $6 + 14 = 20$.

I also know $60 + 40 = 100$

SCIENCE: What makes a material suitable for its purpose?

- identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching

PHSE JIGSAW:

Dreams and Goals.

Know how to choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it • Know that it is important to persevere • Know how to recognise what working together well looks like • Know what good group working looks like • Know how to share success with other people

Healthy Me.

Know what their body needs to stay healthy • Know what relaxed means • Know what makes them feel relaxed / stressed • Know how medicines work in their bodies • Know that it is important to use medicines safely • Know how to make some healthy snacks • Know why healthy snacks are good for their bodies • Know which foods give their bodies energy

Key texts this term...



Extended reads this term:



The school value this term is:

community



HOME LEARNING:

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

COMPUTING:

Robot Algorithms. WALT: describe a series of instructions as a sequence, explain what happens when we change the order of instructions, design an algorithm, create and debug a programme I have written.

Pictograms. WALT: count and compare using tallies, represent objects using pictures, create a pictogram, present information using a computer.



What was Brunel's legacy in Bristol?

Very Important Vocabulary

Legacy: Something important left behind by someone that has a lasting impact.

Engineer: A person who designs and builds things like bridges, railways, and ships.

Railway: A track made of rails for trains to travel on.

Bridge: A structure built to help people cross over obstacles like rivers.

Steamship: A large boat powered by steam, such as the SS Great Britain.

Innovation: A new idea or method that changes how things are done.

Transportation: The way people or goods are moved from one place to another.

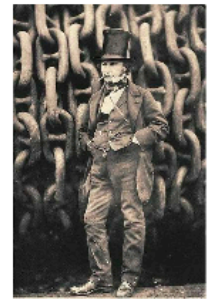
Construction: The process of building something, like the bridge or the railway.

Symbol: Something that represents a bigger idea, like the Clifton Suspension Bridge as a symbol of Bristol.



The SS Great Britain was a large iron steamship that could travel long distances. It improved trade and travel with its new technology.

Brunel faced many challenges in his projects. His ability to overcome these challenges shows how skilled and determined he was.



Brunel was a famous engineer who designed and built important structures like bridges, railways and ships. He is known for his innovative ideas that changed how people travelled and connected cities.

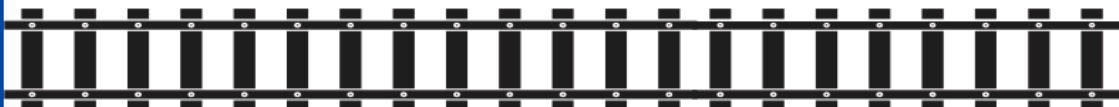
The Great Western Railway, connected Bristol to London, making travel easier and faster.

The Clifton Suspension Bridge made it easier to cross the Avon Gorge, it became a symbol of Bristol and helped the city to grow by improving transportation.

Technology was crucial for Brunel as it allowed him to pioneer innovative engineering solutions, such as using iron for shipbuilding and creating efficient railway systems. His ability to harness and advance technology enabled him to transform transportation and infrastructure, leaving a lasting legacy and impact on Bristol.



Brunel's legacy in Bristol includes his contributions to transportation (GWR), construction (Clifton Suspension Bridge) and maritime innovation (SS Great Britain). These projects made Bristol a more connected, famous and wealthy city.



Our School

Geography Year 1

Where do we go to school?

Very Important Vocabulary:

School: A place where people go to learn.

Address: The exact location of a place.

Aerial Photograph: A photo taken from the air.

Fieldwork: Collecting information from outside.

Maps: A map shows or represents an area.

Job: Regular work which is usually paid.

Routes: A route shows the start and end of a journey.

Label: A label names something on a map or photograph.

All schools have a name, classrooms and pupils and teachers. Our school is called St Mary's CE Primary School. We have mixed year classes: Reception, Year 1 and 2, Year 3 and 4 and Year 5 and 6. Our Year 1 and 2 class is called Windmill Class.

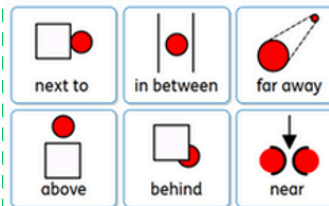


This is our school logo.

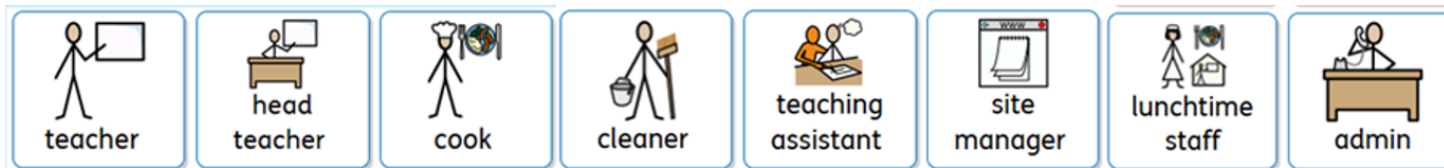
This is an aerial photo of our school.



We can use locational language to describe where things are in our school. The library is next to the classroom.



These are all jobs that people do in our school. All the jobs are important in the running of the school and your education.



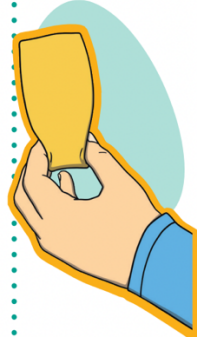
Key Vocabulary

material	A material is what something is made of, such as wood or plastic.
suitability	Suitability means having the right properties for a certain use.
properties	The properties of a material tell us what it is like and how it behaves, such as whether it is soft, rough or transparent.
recycle	To recycle means to change waste (rubbish) into a material that can be used again.
recyclable	If a material is recyclable , it means it can be recycled. Not all materials are recyclable .

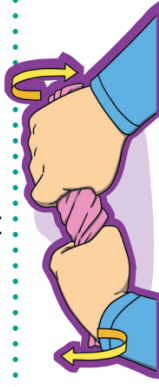
Key Knowledge

Some **materials** can change shape when you squash, bend, twist or stretch them. **Materials** that are soft, bendy or stretchy are often easier to change the shape of than **materials** that are hard, **rigid** or **strong**.

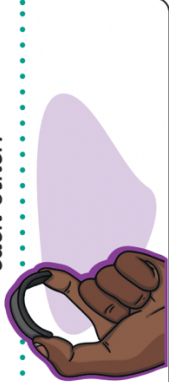
Squash an object by pressing on it.



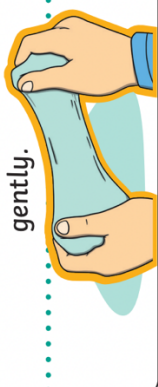
Twist an object by holding both ends and twisting your hands in opposite directions.



Bend an object by trying to bring both ends towards each other.



Stretch an object by holding both ends and pulling your hands apart slowly and gently.



Key Vocabulary

strong	Strong materials do not change shape or break easily.
flexible	Flexible materials can bend easily without breaking.
breakable	Breakable materials can break easily.
brittle	Brittle materials are often hard and rigid . They can break easily, for example when bent .
rigid	Rigid materials do not bend easily.
tough	Tough materials do not break or crack easily.
translucent	If a material is translucent , some light passes through it. You might be able to see through the material but not clearly.

Uses of Everyday Materials

Some materials are used for more than one thing. For example, metal is used to make all of these things.



Different materials can be used to make the same thing. For example, spoons can be made of different materials.



metal



wood



plastic

The properties of a **material** affect their **suitability**, making them either suitable or unsuitable for particular uses.

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

Year 1

the	they	one
a	be	once
do	he	ask
to	me	friend
today	she	school
of	we	put
said	no	push
says	go	pull
are	so	full
were	by	house
was	my	our
is	here	
his	there	
has	where	
I	love	
you	come	
your	some	

Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	