

Windmill Class (Cycle A) ~ 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:

- Whole Class Guided reading with a fluency focus.
- Smaller guided groups focusing on our de-coding, fluency and basic comprehension skills.
- Developing a love of reading.

ART:

3D Art – Nature Sculptures and Clay Tiles Andy Goldsworthy.

How to sort items by material and colour.
How to use a variety of materials to create paths and walls.
How to select materials and make spirals or circles.
To manipulate materials when creating sculptures.
How to use reflections in art work.

DT:

Sewing a simple puppet.

MUSIC:

- Rhyming in Time – beat, pulse & different tempos
- Let's Start Singing – the melodic shape of songs
- Christmas Production

RE: How is a new child welcomed? How different Christian and humanist families welcome a new baby. Make connections between the idea of welcome and dedication - compare religious and non-religious ceremonies to see similarities and differences.

Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

Learn the nativity story, understand that Christians believe Jesus is God on Earth, explore why his birth is important, and discover how Christians celebrate Christmas through traditions like Advent, carols, and nativity scenes.

Geography

- Cold Climates
- What is it like at the North and South Poles?

History

- Changes within living memory
- How has technology changed?

PE:

Multi skills
Cricket
Ball skills
Gymnastics and Dance
Fitness and Yoga

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

SCIENCE: Animals including Humans

- What parts of the body can I name?
- What can I hear/touch/ smell/taste/ see?
- What animals will we see around our school?
- What other animals do I know?
- How are these animals similar / different?
- What do animals eat?

PHSE JIGSAW:

Hopes and fears for the year.
Help others feel welcome.
Try to make our school community a better place.
Think about everyone's rights to learn.

Care about other people's feelings.
Work and play well with others and accept everyone is different.
Try so solve problems and use kind words.
Know how to give and receive compliments.

Key texts this term...



HOME LEARNING:

- Read **at least** four times a week.
- Learn my 10, 2 and 5 x tables.
- Number bonds to 10, 20 and 100.

Optional

Research animals that live in the Arctic and Antarctic and create a fact file on one.
Speak / interview grandparents about technology and communication in their lives – from when they were children to now.
Visit Weston Museum or Bristol Museum and learn about the local area in the past.

The school value this term is:
compassion



COMPUTING:

Technology around us.

- develop their understanding of technology and how it can help them in their everyday lives.
- consider how to use technology responsibly and who to ask for help if they see any content or comments online that make them feel uncomfortable.
- develop their understanding of a range of tools used for digital painting.
- use these tools to create their own digital paintings, while gaining inspiration from a range of artists' work.



Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including humans
All about me



Careers connected to the human body:
doctor, nurse, massage therapist,
personal trainer, theatre technician



Lesson Sequence



1. Discover the basic parts of the human body



2. Learn about your eyes and sight



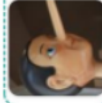
3. Learn about your ears and hearing



4. Explore the tongue and taste

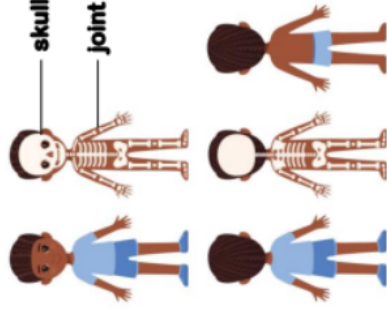


5. Explore your sense of touch

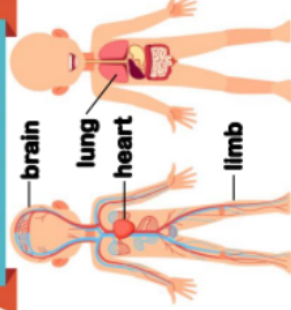


6. Discover how your nose smells

Human Skeleton



The Human Organs



BODY PARTS



5 SENSES



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Unit Rocket Words: Year 1 – Animals, Including Humans – All About Me



Rocket Words

head	the top part of a human or an animal's body
body	the whole of a human or animal, including the head, brain, heart, legs and arms
brain	the control centre of the body
pupil	the black spot in the middle of the eye that lets in light, colour and shapes
ear	the organs, or body parts, in humans and many other animals that allow them to hear
sound	vibrations, or sound waves, that we can hear
tongue	moving organ in the mouth that is used for talking, tasting, eating and licking
taste	the sense by which sweet, sour, bitter, or salty flavours are detected through taste buds in the tongue

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Cold Climates: What is it like at the North and South Poles?

Very Important Vocabulary

Orbit: The path the Earth takes as it moves around the Sun once a year.

Northern Hemisphere: The top half of the Earth, above the equator, where places like the UK and North Pole are.

Axis: An invisible line that goes through the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole. The Earth spins around this line.

Continent: One of the large pieces of land on Earth. There are seven continents.

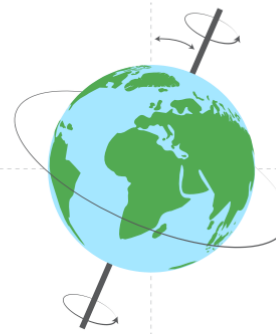
Antarctica: A very cold continent at the bottom of the Earth, covered in thick ice.

Arctic: The area around the North Pole. It is very cold and covered in sea ice. Some people and animals live here.

Arctic Circle: An invisible line around the Earth near the North Pole. Inside this line, there can be 24 hours of sunlight in the summer and 24 hours of darkness in the winter.

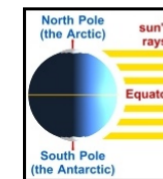
Antarctic Circle: An invisible line around the Earth near the South Pole. Inside this line, it can stay light all day in summer or dark all day in the winter.

Tundra: A cold, treeless area with frozen ground found near the North Pole. Only small plants like mosses can grow there.



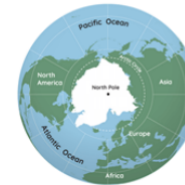
Location:

The North Pole is at the top of the world, and the South Pole is at the bottom. These places are very cold as they get little sunlight.



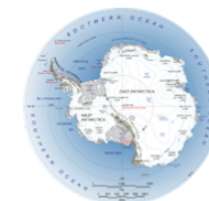
The North Pole

The North Pole is in the middle of the Arctic Ocean. It is covered by floating sea ice, not land.



The South Pole

The South Pole is on a big, icy continent called Antarctica. It has thick ice and land underneath.



The poles are cold because the Sun's light spreads out there. It doesn't warm the ground as much as it does near the middle of the Earth. The further away a location is from the equator, the colder it tends to be.

The Arctic has people living there, like the Inuit. They wear warm clothes made of seal fur and use special homes to stay safe and warm in the cold.

Antarctica is too cold and windy for people to live there all the time. Only scientists visit and stay in special insulated buildings, this helps to keep them safe.

Animals like polar bears live in the Arctic, and penguins live in Antarctica. They are well adapted to live in these icy environments.



How has technology impacted how people stay in contact with each other?

Very Important Vocabulary

Verbal communication: a type of communication where we use spoken words to get our message and information across to the other person.

Written communication: is any written message that two or more people exchange.

Technology: machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge.

Telephone: a system for transmitting voices over a distance using wire or radio, by converting acoustic vibrations to electrical signals.

Typewriter: a machine with keys for producing alphabetical characters, numerals, and typographical symbols one at a time on paper inserted round a roller.

Computer: an electronic device for storing and processing data.

Instant message: Form of text-based communication in which two people participate in a conversation over their computers or smartphones via an Internet-based chat room or application.

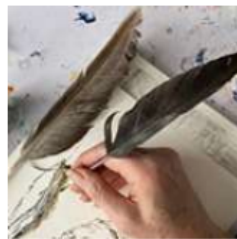
Verbal Communication



Written Communication



Chronology of Communication



A long time ago

Today

How is a new child welcomed? RE and Worldviews KS1

How is a new child welcomed?

Very Important Vocabulary

- welcome** – to greet someone arriving in a friendly or polite way
- celebration** – the action of celebrating an important event or day
- Baptism** – a Christian ceremony where water is sprinkled onto the child's head and they are welcomed into the Christian family
- Church** – a special building used for Christian worship
- Godparent** – a person at a baptism who makes a promise to help and guide a child
- Dedication** – a Christian ceremony where parents, family and friends make a promise to raise a child with love and care
- Humanist** – people who do not believe in God but believe in kindness, family and happiness
- naming ceremony** – a non-religious ceremony where babies or children are given a name and welcomed into a family
- foster care** – when a child has been welcomed into a new family to feel safe and loved
- adoption** – when a child has been welcomed into a new family forever
- belonging** – a feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group
- community** – a group of people in the same place with shared things in common
- promise** – to say that you'll definitely do something or that something will definitely happen

What does it mean to welcome a new baby?

Welcoming a new baby is an important event in families and communities because it represents new life. People often show welcome through celebrations, gifts, visits, kind words and special routines. Different families welcome babies in different ways depending on their beliefs, culture or personal choices. Some welcomes are religious, while others are not, but all often focus on love, care and belonging.



WELCOME

How do Christians welcome a baby through baptism?

In Christianity, baptism is a special ceremony often held in a church to welcome a baby into the Christian family. Water is poured on the baby's head to show new beginnings and God's love. Parents and godparents make promises to help the child grow up learning about God. Baptism is a sign of belonging to the church community.

Why do Christians dedicate a child to God?

Some Christian families choose dedication instead of baptism. In a dedication service, parents thank God for their child and promise to raise them with love and care. The child is not baptised with water, but prayers and blessings are shared. Dedication shows trust in God and the support of the church community.

How do Humanists welcome a new baby?

Humanists are people who do not believe in God but believe in kindness, happiness and responsibility. Humanist families may hold a naming ceremony to celebrate a new baby. Family and friends gather to give the baby a name and promise love and support. The ceremony focuses on human values rather than religious beliefs.

How can a child be welcomed into a family through fostering or adoption?

Some children are welcomed into families through fostering or adoption. A foster child may live with a family for some time, while adoption means becoming part of a family forever. Families help children feel safe, loved and included. Welcoming a child in this way helps them feel they belong.

How is a new child welcomed?

New life is welcomed in many ways. Some welcomes are religious, like baptism and dedication, while others are non-religious, such as naming ceremonies. Families may also welcome children through fostering or adoption. All welcomes show care, love and belonging, with or without God.

Incarnation

RE and Worldviews Year 1

Incarnation: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

Very Important Vocabulary:

Christmas: A special Christian celebration when people remember the birth of Jesus.

Advent: The Four weeks before Christmas when Christians count down to Christmas.

Nativity: The story of the birth of Jesus

Gospel: Means 'good news' about Jesus.

Incarnation: Christians believe God came to live on Earth as a human in Jesus.

Manger: A feeding box for animals where Jesus was laid when he was born

Why do Christians believe Jesus was extraordinary?

The Gospels, Matthew and Luke say that Jesus' birth was very special. Angels told people about him. Christians believe that Jesus is God who came to live on Earth as a human. He was born in a simple place to show he came for everyone.



Important people

Baby Jesus

Christians believe that Jesus is God on Earth, born in a stable in Bethlehem.



Mary and Joseph

An angel told Mary that she was going to have a baby. They travelled to Bethlehem and Mary gave birth to Jesus in a stable.



Shepherds

Angels came to tell some poor shepherds that Jesus had been born. Christians believe that this shows God's love for everyone.



Angels

Angels came to tell the shepherds about the birth of Jesus.



Wise Men

The Wise Men brought gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh for Jesus. Christians believe that the gold represents Jesus as a king, frankincense to show him as holy and myrrh to show that he will suffer as part of God's plan.



BEING ME IN MY WORLD

Jigsaw Jo's Journey

Who am I and
how do I fit in?

fears
worries
hopes
negative

I will learn about...

- my hopes and fears for the year
- how to use my Jigsaw Journal
- rights and responsibilities in my class and school
- rewards and consequences
- choices and consequences
- following our Learning Charter

I will explore...

- who can help when I have worries
- helping myself and others to feel they belong
- ways to make my class safe and fair
- working cooperatively

co-operate
problem-solving
praise

choices
actions
responsible
assertive
controlling
boundaries

CELEBRATING DIFFERENCE

Jigsaw Jo's Journey

Why do we
like to belong?

assumptions
difference
similarities
identity
male
female

I will learn about...

- assumptions (stereotypes)
- the assumptions people sometimes make about boys and girls
- why bullying happens
- the difference between right and wrong
- how to look after myself

I will explore...

- the ways boys and girls are similar
- the ways boys and girls are different
- how being bullied might feel
- being kind to others
- standing up for myself and others
- who to talk to if I need help or support

value
self-respect
belonging
courtesy

culture
family
disability

bully
on purpose
boundary
lonely