

DEAR PARENTS,

We are excited to share our topic of "School Days" with you for this term.

Attached in this pack are knowledge organisers for all topics and subjects your child will be learning this term.

As always, any questions please speak to one of us and we will be happy to help! Mr Reeves, Mrs Inyang and Miss Thomas

HOMEWORK

- Each Friday, the children will be set homework to be completed for the following Friday.
- This will include:
 - Weekly spellings linked to phonics learning
 - Mathematics linked to current Maths topics
 - Reading books - to be read aloud daily with an adult.

ATTENDANCE

It is really important that your child is in school as much as possible. Please let the school office know of any absences.

PE KITS

Please can the children bring in their PE kits from Monday-Friday for our PE lessons



School Days

Our CST question

Why is it important that *all* children can go to school?

ENGLISH

In English, we will be learning how to write a variety of different text types.

Our Writing outcomes this term are:

- a mysterious adventure story that is set in school
- instructions for Victorian playground games
- a recount of life in a Victorian school
- a poem that is school themed using a rhyming pattern

READING

In Year 1, the children will be following the Little Wandle phonics programme daily.

In Year 2, the children will be practising spelling following the Little Wandle phonics programme daily. They will also be reading various picture books and stories to do with London in Guided Reading

MATHS

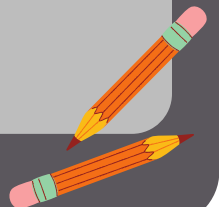
In Maths, we are learning:

- Multiplication and division
- Fractions
- Position and direction
- Place value
- Money
- Time



OUR TOPIC LEARNING

Our topic this term is 'School Days'. This topic teaches children about their own school and locality, both today and in the past. The children are given the opportunity to compare schooling in the Victorian era to their experiences today.



School Days

Time words and phrases

The **past** describes a time before the present. The words 'last' and 'ago' are often used to explain when something happened in the past.

The **present** describes the time now.

The **future** describes a time that hasn't happened yet. The word 'next' is often used to describe when something will happen in the future.

past

yesterday
days ago
weeks ago
last month
a long time ago

present

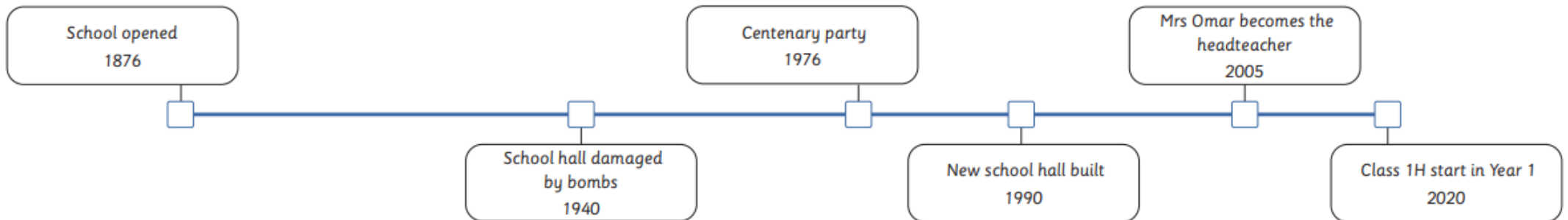
now
today

future

tomorrow
next week
next year

Timelines

A timeline shows information in chronological order. This timeline shows important events in the history of a school. The opening of the school is on the left-hand side because it happened first. The present day is on the right-hand side because it shows the most recent events.



Victorian era

The Victorian era was the time from 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria was the monarch of the United Kingdom.

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was loved by her people. She ruled the United Kingdom and the people in other countries who were part of the British Empire.



Industrial Revolution

Victoria became queen during the start of the Industrial Revolution. At this time, new machines were invented and factories were built. The Industrial Revolution made the United Kingdom a very powerful and rich country.



New inventions

Electric light bulbs, telephones, motor cars, bicycles, postage stamps and Christmas cards were all invented during the Victorian era.



Rich people

Rich Victorian people lived in large houses and were looked after by servants. Rich children had beautiful clothes and many toys. They went to boarding school or were taught at home.



Poor people

Poor Victorian people lived in small houses and worked in factories, coal mines and mills. Poor children wore rags and had little food to eat. Many went to work instead of going to school.



Leisure time

Seaside holidays, visiting museums and art galleries and spending time in public parks became popular in the Victorian era.



Victorian schools

Lessons

Reading, writing and arithmetic were called the three Rs. They were the most important lessons in Victorian schools alongside religious education. Other lessons included needlework for girls and woodwork for boys.



Classrooms

Some classrooms held up to 70 or 80 children. Boys and girls sat separately. Children sat in rows and faced the front. The teacher used a blackboard and wrote with chalk. Children wrote on slates with slate pencils.



Teachers

Most teachers were very strict in Victorian times. They expected children to behave well and be clean and tidy. They punished children who misbehaved or didn't work hard enough.



Punishments

There were many punishments in Victorian classrooms. Teachers hit children with a cane if they misbehaved or made them wear a dunce's hat if they hadn't worked hard enough.



Samuel Wilderspin

Samuel Wilderspin was a teacher who is known as the founder of infant education. He had enjoyed learning at home and looked forward to going to school. When he started school he didn't like the strict teachers or the boring lessons. He believed that children should enjoy school and be happy. He invented the school playground so children could play outside.



Samuel Wilderspin (1791–1866)

Glossary

arithmetic	Adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing.
cane	A long piece of wood or bamboo that was used to punish children in the Victorian era.
centenary	The 100 year anniversary of a place or event.
chronological	The order in which events happened.
dunce's cap	A cone-shaped hat with a letter D on the front, which was worn by children in the Victorian era as a punishment.
invention	Something new that has never been made before.
monarch	A king or queen who rules a kingdom.
punishment	An unpleasant experience or task given to someone who has broken a rule.
strict	Following and enforcing rules exactly.

Plant Parts

Types of plants

Plants are living things. There are garden plants and wild plants. People look after garden plants but not wild plants.



garden plants

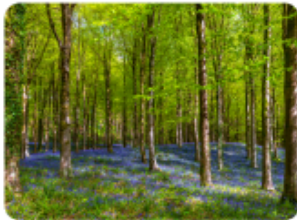


wild plants

Wild plants live in different places, like meadows, woodlands, hedgerows and roadsides.



meadow



woodland



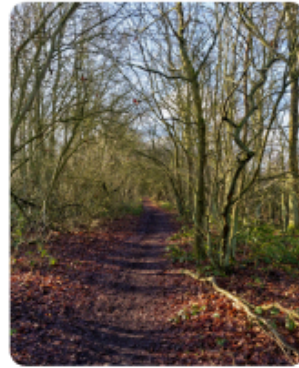
hedgerow



roadside

Seasonal changes

Plants change with the seasons. In winter, many plants die or become dormant. In spring, buds open to become leaves or flowers and new plants grow from seeds and bulbs.



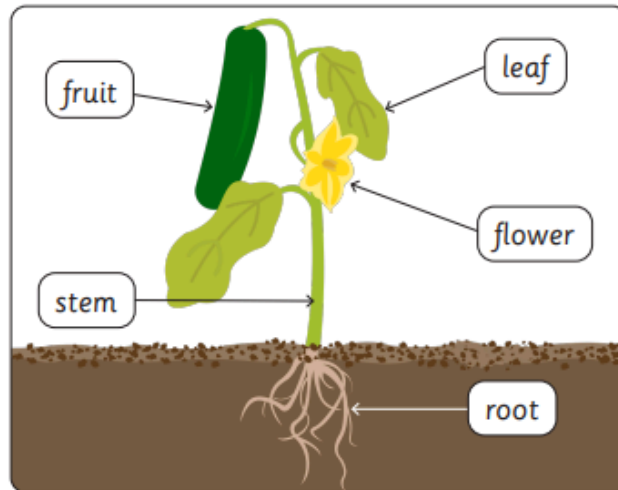
winter



spring

Plant parts

Plants have five main parts.



Trees

Trees are plants. A tree has a woody stem called a trunk, which is covered with bark. The trunk supports the branches of the tree.



Seeds and bulbs

Plants grow from seeds or bulbs. Inside seeds and bulbs are tiny plants waiting for the right conditions to start growing. Seeds are usually small and come in different shapes and sizes. Bulbs are bigger than seeds and have a rounded shape and papery coating.



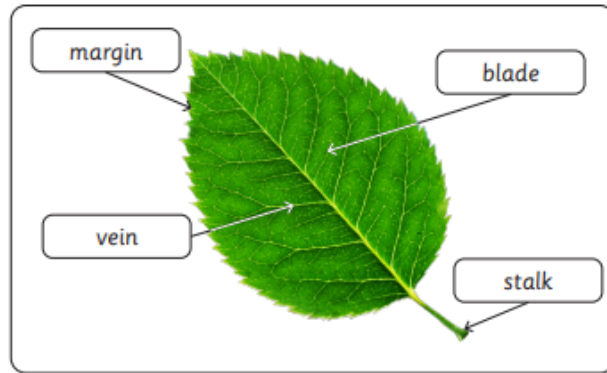
seeds



bulbs

Leaf parts

There are four main parts of a leaf. The blade is a leaf's large flat surface with thin lines called veins going across it. The margin is the leaf's edge and the stalk joins the leaf to the stem of the plant.



Types of leaf

There are five types of leaf.



simple



palmete



compound



lobed



needle-like

Common wild plants

There are many different types of wild plant. They differ in their parts and features.



bluebell



bramble



cleavers



creeping buttercup



daisy



dandelion



groundsel



stinging nettle

Importance of plants

Plants are important for many reasons.

Shelter

Many animals live on plants or use them to build their nests. The plant protects them from the weather and other dangers.



Food

Animals, including humans, eat plants. Some animals only eat plants. They are known as herbivores.



Materials

Many everyday materials are made from plants, such as paper, wood and natural fabrics.



Glossary

bark The tough, woody outer covering of a tree's trunk, roots and branches.

dormant Something that is not active or not growing but will become active or grow in the future.

herbivore An animal that only eats plants.

Animal Parts

Animals

Animals are living things. They come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. All animals are born, then they grow and change over time.



Animals have senses.



Animals breathe.



Animals eat.



Animals get rid of waste.



Animals move.



Animals have offspring.

Body parts

Humans have body parts. They have eyes for seeing. They have a mouth for eating, tasting, breathing and communicating. They have ears for hearing. They have a nose and nostrils for smelling and breathing. Other animals can have similar body parts to humans. Animals can also have different body parts, such as a tail, gills or antennae.



eyes



mouth



nose



tail

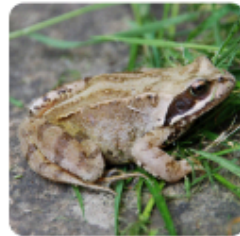


gills



antennae

Grouping animals



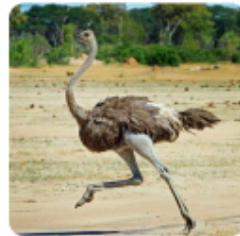
Amphibians

- Moist, slimy skin
- Adults have four legs



Invertebrates

- Most are small
- Most have soft bodies
- Some have hard shells or hard body coverings
- No legs or many pairs of legs



Birds

- Feathers
- Beak
- Two wings
- Two legs



Mammals

- Most are covered with hair or fur
- Most have four legs or two arms and two legs
- Some have flippers



Fish

- Skin covered in scales
- Gills
- No limbs
- Most have fins



Reptiles

- Dry, scaly skin
- Four legs or no legs

Pets

A pet is an animal that humans keep at home as a companion they spend a lot of time with. Pets come from different animal groups. For example, a rabbit is a mammal and a corn snake is a reptile.



rabbit



corn snake

Pets need different things to keep them healthy. For example, rabbits need plants to eat and water to drink. They need a cage or hutch and time to run around. Corn snakes need mice, rats and birds to eat and water to drink. They live in a tank called a vivarium.

What animals eat

Animals can be sorted into three groups based on what they eat. Carnivores only eat meat. Herbivores only eat plants or parts of plants, such as seeds, fruit and vegetables. Omnivores eat meat and plants. Animals in different groups have different body parts to help them catch and eat food. Carnivores have eyes on the front of their heads to see the animals they are hunting. They have sharp claws and teeth to grab and eat animals. Herbivores have eyes on the sides of their heads to spot animals that might eat them. They have sharp, flat teeth to cut and grind plants. Omnivores have features of carnivores and herbivores.



carnivores



herbivores







omnivores

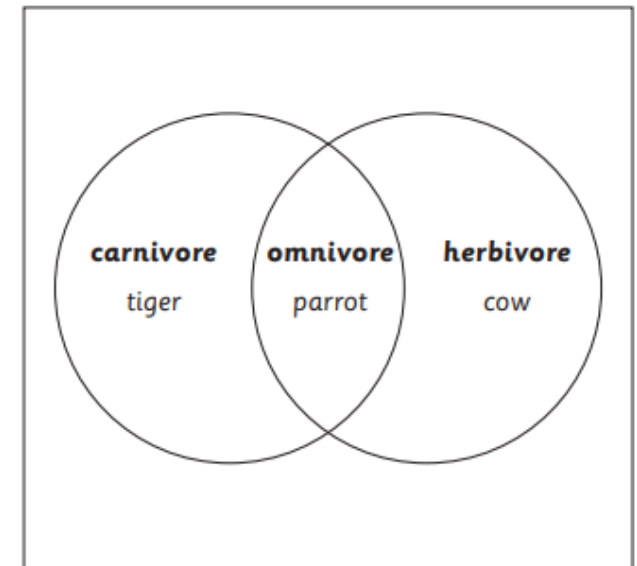


Sorting diagrams

A **Carroll diagram** sorts information into a table using 'yes or no' questions.

	scales	no scales
legs	 <p>chameleon</p>	 <p>mouse</p>
no legs	 <p>snake</p>	 <p>earthworm</p>

A **Venn diagram** shows the relationship between two groups of things using overlapping circles.



Glossary

antenna A long, thin body part on an invertebrate's head that is used to sense the environment.

gill A body part that fish and some amphibians use to breathe underwater.

sense The ability to understand our environment, such as sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing.

tail A body part that sticks out from the base of an animal's back.

Rain and Sunrays

Printmaking

A print is a picture made by transferring an image from one surface to another. Different types of printmaking include block printing, screen printing and collagraphy.



Collagraphy

Collagraphy is a method of printing. It was invented by the artist Glen Alps in 1955. To make a collagraph, materials are stuck onto a block to make a collage or picture. The collagraph block is coated with a layer of ink. Paper is pressed onto the inked surface and then peeled off to reveal the print.



Symbols

A symbol is a sign or an object that is used to represent something. Weather symbols represent different types of weather, such as cloudy or sunny. Transient art can be used to make weather symbols out of natural materials.



cloud symbol



Sun symbol

Printing equipment

Special equipment is needed to make a collagraph.



printing rollers



printing tray



coloured printing inks



textural materials

Famous collagraphs

This collagraph is by an American artist called Amanda Snyder. It is called *Destiny*. The print has a range of different textures.



Glossary

block	A flat surface, such as cardboard or wood, on which materials are stuck.
collage	A picture made up of different, smaller parts.
equipment	The tools and materials needed for a particular purpose, such as printing.
ink	A coloured gel or solution, used to colour a surface.
method	A way of doing something.
pattern	A design in which lines, shapes or colours are repeated.
transient art	Moveable, non-permanent art that is usually made of natural objects and materials.

Street View

Famous street views



Paris Street; Rainy Day by Gustave Caillebotte, 1890



Houses at Auvers by Vincent van Gogh, 1890

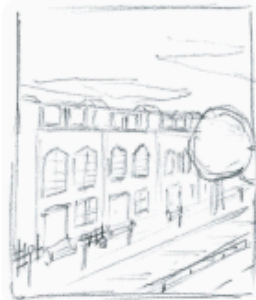
Comparing street views

Artwork can be compared. The subject, colour, form, texture or composition of two pieces of artwork can be similar or different.



Thumbnail sketches

Thumbnail sketches are quick drawings that are usually very small. They help artists to remember important features or plan what a finished piece of artwork will look like.



thumbnail sketch

James Rizzi

James Rizzi (1950–2011) was an American pop artist. He used painting, printing and sculpture in his work. His style was bright and colourful. He usually included tall buildings and people in his pictures. He used foam blocks to make parts of his work stand out. His pictures were inspired by everyday life in New York where he lived.



James Rizzi

Cardboard layering technique

Layers of corrugated cardboard can be glued to the back of cut outs to create a 3-D effect.



Five layers of cardboard make this window stand out.

Murals

A mural is a large picture that is usually painted onto a wall, ceiling or other structure.



The Gifford Park mural by Kate George, 2015

Parts of a building



Glossary

3-D effect	When objects stand out from a flat surface.
artwork	An object made by an artist, such as a drawing, painting or sculpture.
composition	How things or people are arranged in a piece of artwork.
form	The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.
Pop Art	A modern type of art that is usually colourful and features ordinary people, buildings or objects. Pop Art started in the 1960s.
subject	The person, place or thing that is the main focus of a piece of artwork.
texture	The surface of a piece of artwork. Texture can be described using words like rough or smooth.

Chop, Slice and Mash

Sources of food

Some foods come from plants and some foods come from animals.

Foods from plants

We eat different parts of plants.

Leaves



lettuce



cabbage



broccoli



cauliflower

Flowering heads

Fruit



apples



strawberries



rhubarb



celery

Stems

Roots



carrots



onions



wheat



walnuts

Seeds

Foods from animals

Some foods, such as meat, fish and dairy products, come from animals.

Meat comes from:



cows



pigs



chickens

Fish comes from:



cod



tuna



salmon

Dairy products:

Milk from cows and sheep is used to make dairy products. Dairy products include:



milk



cheese



yoghurt



butter

Some other foods also come from animals.



eggs from chickens



honey from bees

Food preparation

We use different tools to prepare foods.

Peeling

A vegetable **peeler** takes the skin off vegetables and fruits.



Tearing

Our **hands** tear leaves into pieces.



Slicing

A **knife** slices food into thin, flat pieces.



Chopping

A **knife** cuts foods into small pieces.



Mashing

A **masher** crushes and softens foods.



Grating

A **grater** shreds foods into small pieces.



Glossary

flowering head A tightly-packed group of flower buds at the top of a stem.

product Something that is made.

tool A piece of equipment that makes a job easier.