



AUTUMN TERM in KEY STAGE ONE



Dear Parents,

We are excited to share our Topic of "Childhood" 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 days

Coral: Tuesdays and Thursdays

Ruby: Mondays and Wednesdays

Scarlet: Tuesdays and Thursdays



Childhood



Reading

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

In Year 2, the children will be reviewing Phase 5 phonics and reading a variety of Fairy Tales, non-fiction texts and picturebooks as part of their Guided Reading lessons

Our CST question

Is it right to throw away old toys?



English

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



Our Writing outcomes this term are:

- A retelling of Rapunzel
- A factfile of a 1950s toy
- Retelling our favourite memory
- Information texts
- Poetry

Maths

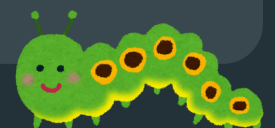
In Maths, we are learning:

- Place Value
- Addition and Subtraction
- Geometry



Our Topic Learning

Our Topic this term is Childhood. The children will be looking at everyday life today as well as comparing it to childhood in the 1950s. The children will have the opportunity to explore artefacts and a range of different historical sources. If you have any old toys that you would be willing to bring in that would be greatly appreciated!



Childhood

We can learn a lot about the past by finding out what it was like to be a child years ago and comparing that with what it is like today.

Artefacts

An artefact is an object from the past. Museums often display historical artefacts. Artefacts can tell us about how people used to live. Everyday objects like baby bottles, clothing, toys and books can tell us about childhood in the past.



Victorian baby bottle



wood and metal pram



wooden rocking horse



child's storybook



teddy bear



glass marbles

Stages of human life

There are six stages of human life.



baby



toddler



child



teenager



adult



elderly

At each stage, people have different needs, responsibilities and lifestyles.

Family tree

A family tree is a diagram that shows someone's family. The oldest family members are at the top of the tree and the youngest are at the bottom. Every family tree looks different because no two families are the same.



Important life events

Important life events include birthdays, religious festivals or family celebrations. Some life events happen every year and some happen at certain stages of human life.



Birthdays happen every year.



Weddings happen when two adults get married.



Retirement happens when an elderly person leaves work.

The 1950s

The 1950s were different from today.



There were few supermarkets in the 1950s, so shoppers had to visit many different small shops to get their shopping.



Most people listened to the radio because television was very new and there were only a few programmes.



Children played out in the street. The roads were very quiet as there were not many cars.



Many men worked in coal mines, factories and shipyards. Some women worked in the 1950s but many became housewives when they got married.

Coronation of Elizabeth II

A coronation is a ceremony where the crown is placed on the head of the new king or queen. Elizabeth II was the Queen of the United Kingdom for 70 years until she died in 2022. The coronation ceremony of Elizabeth II took place on 2nd June 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London. Many people celebrated the coronation by holding street parties.



Queen Elizabeth II on her coronation.



Street party to celebrate the coronation.

Changes over time

The way people use land changes over time. For example, in the 1950s there were fewer cars, so fewer roads were needed. Today lots of people have cars, so there are many more roads for people to drive on and driveways for parking.



A street in the 1950s.



A street today.

Glossary

artefact An object from the past that tells us something about how people used to live.

childhood Time in a person's life when they are a child.

housewife An old-fashioned name for a married woman who stays at home and looks after the house and children.

museum A place that people can visit that contains important objects linked to history, science or art.

past Something that has already happened.

present Something that is happening now.

today On this day.

Victorian Victorian times were the years between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom.

Our Wonderful World

What is geography?

Geography is the study of the world and its people and places.



Positional language

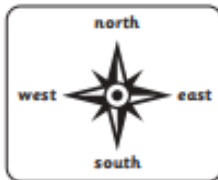
Positional language helps us to describe where things are in relation to each other. Positional words include in front, beside, behind, next to and opposite.

Directional language

Directions can help us to move around or to follow a route on a map. Forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead are examples of directional language.

Compass points

A compass has four main points, called the cardinal points. Locations can be described using the cardinal compass points of north, south, east and west.



Human features

Human features are made by people to help them live in a place or move around from one place to another. They include cities, towns, villages, factories, farms, roads, bridges, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.



road



bridge



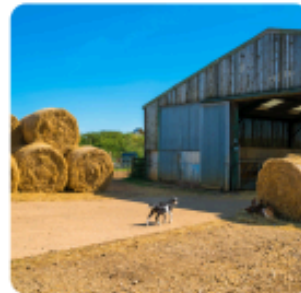
house



shop



factory



farm

Physical features

Physical features are natural features that are not made by people. They include beaches, cliffs, coastlines, forests, hills, mountains, seas, oceans, rivers, valleys and lakes.



cliff



coastline



forest



mountain



hill



lake

Maps

A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea that has usually been drawn from above. Globes and atlases are forms of maps. This map shows the continents and oceans of the world.

The equator is an imaginary line around Earth. It divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Places nearer the equator are hot and places further from the equator are cold.



Settlements

There are three main types of settlement. They are villages, towns and cities. They vary in their size and number of houses, shops, schools and other buildings.



village



town



city

Aerial photographs

An aerial photograph is taken from the air by an aeroplane, drone or satellite. A vertical aerial photograph is taken from straight above to give a 'bird's eye view' of the ground.



Glossary

atlas	A book of maps.
compass	An object used for finding directions.
continent	A large area of land.
globe	A 3-D map in the shape of a sphere.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth above the equator.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth below the equator.

Everyday Materials

Materials are what objects are made from.

Examples of materials include glass, wood, fabric, plastic, stone and metal.

Materials are all around us, such as in the home, garden, school and park. They are important because we use materials to make the objects we use every day.



This vase is made from glass.



This table is made from wood.



This T-shirt is made from fabric.



This cutlery is made from metal.



This toy is made from plastic.



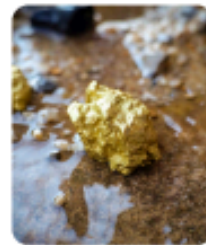
This statue is made from stone.

Natural materials

Natural materials come from the world around us, such as the ground, plants and animals.



wood



metal



cotton



wool



leather



stone



rubber



clay



silk



oil



water



sand

Human-made materials

Human-made materials are new materials people make from natural materials. Examples of human-made materials include glass, paper, plastic, brick, metal alloys, synthetic fabric, ceramic and concrete. Human-made materials look and feel different to the natural materials they are made from and can be used to make a range of objects.

Glass is made from sand.



sand



glass

Paper is made from wood.



wood



paper

Concrete is made from sand and stone.



sand



stone



concrete

Properties of materials

A property is a quality that a material has. Materials can be described by their properties, such as hard, soft, stretchy, bendy, transparent and waterproof. Materials have different properties, which make them suitable for making different objects.



A paper kitchen towel is soft and absorbent.



A plastic toy is hard and smooth.



Rubber wellies are waterproof and bendy.



A ceramic mug is hard and waterproof.



A metal pan is smooth and shiny.



A cotton T-shirt is soft and stretchy.



A glass window is hard and transparent.

Comparing and grouping materials

Objects and materials can be compared and put into groups according to their similarities, differences or properties.

These objects have been put into a group. They are all similar because they are made from metal and are hard and shiny.

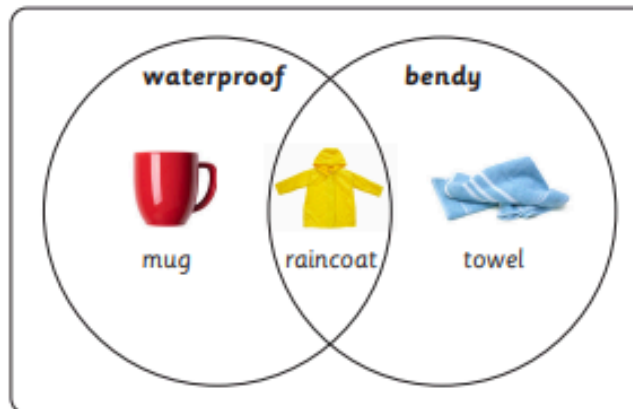


These objects have been put into a group. They are all similar because they are made from fabric and are soft and bendy.



Venn diagrams

A Venn diagram is a way of grouping information or objects using overlapping circles. It can be used to group objects according to their properties to find their similarities and differences.

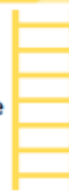


This Venn diagram shows that the ceramic mug is waterproof but not bendy. The fabric towel is bendy but not waterproof. The plastic raincoat is waterproof and bendy.

Glossary

absorbent	A property of some materials. An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.
ceramic	A human-made material made from clay. It is used to make cups and plates.
concrete	A human-made material made from sand and stone. It is used to make buildings and pavements.
human-made	Made by people.
natural	Found in nature.
synthetic fabric	A human-made fabric, sometimes made from oil.
transparent	A property of some materials. A transparent material can be seen through.

Ladder Knowledge



Running:
Putting weight into the front of your feet helps you to stop in a balanced position. Running on the balls of your feet, taking big steps and having elbows bent will help you to run faster.

Balancing:
Squeezing your muscles helps you to balance.

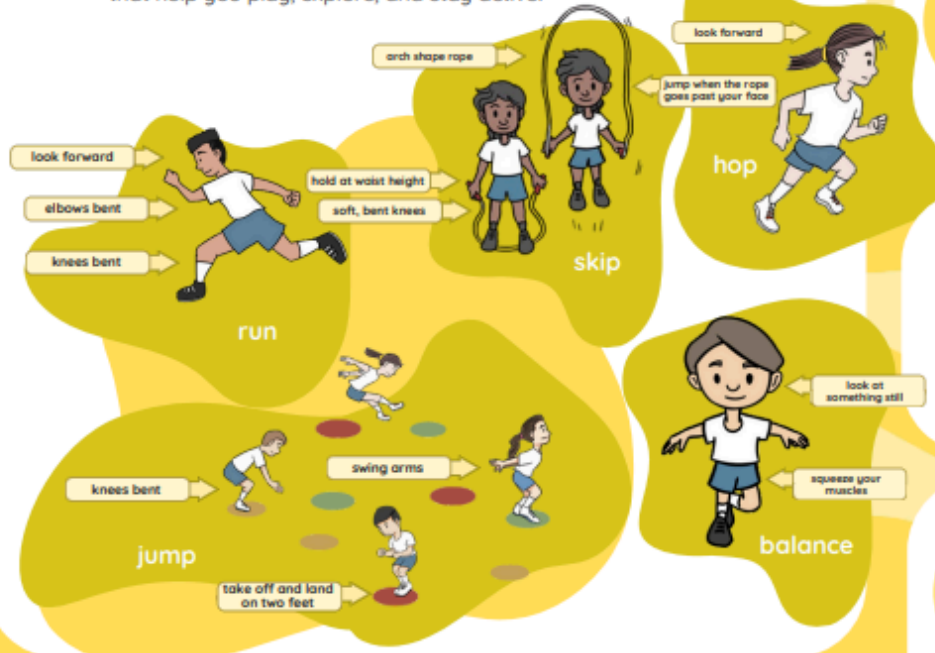
Jumping:
Swinging your arms forwards will help you to jump further.

Hopping:
If you look straight ahead it will stop you from falling over when you land.

Skipping:
Swing opposite arm to leg to help you to balance when skipping without a rope.

About this Unit

Fundamental movement skills are like the building blocks of all the fun things your body can do. They're special moves that help you play, explore, and stay active.



Movement Skills

- run
- speed
- agility
- dodge
- balance
- jump
- hop
- skip

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social collaboration, respect, take turns, communication, encourage others

Emotional determination, honesty, perseverance

Thinking comprehension, make decisions, creativity, use tactics, recall

Strategy

Look at how older children or grown-ups move. You can learn a lot by watching how they run, jump, and play. Then try to copy their moves.

Healthy Participation



Behave and move in a safe way.

Key Vocabulary



balance		
dodge	land	sprint
hop	run	swing
hurdle	skip	take off
jump	speed	weight

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is an athletics club in your local area.



This unit will help you to:

- change direction
- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be faster
- be stronger

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk



Footwork Frenzy



What you need: 6 socks

How to play:

- Place the socks in a straight line with a gap just bigger than the size of your foot in between each sock.
- Begin at one end of the socks and complete the below three times to complete challenge.
 1. Run through the gaps, placing one foot in each. Go as quickly as you can.
 2. Jump two footed in each gap? Then backwards.
 3. Jump feet wide, then feet together in the gaps.
 4. Hopscotch. 1 foot, two feet, 1 foot, 2 feet etc
 5. Rotate to turn sideways on each jump in the gaps.



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



@getset4education136

Shade and Shelter

Shade is created when sunlight is blocked by an object. Humans and animals need shade for protection from strong sunlight.

Shelter is created by a structure when it protects a living thing from the weather or danger. Humans and animals need shelter for warmth and safety.

There are many different types of human-made shelter. Some shelters are permanent, such as a house or garage. Other shelters are temporary, such as a tent.



house



garage



carport



conservatory



bus stop



tent



shed



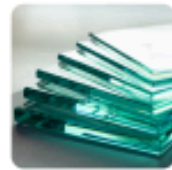
kennel



bird house

Materials

A material is what an object is made from. These shelters are made from different materials.



glass



office block

The walls of this office block are made from glass.



wood



shed

This shed is made from wood.



plastic



conservatory

The frame of this conservatory is made from plastic.



stone



garage

This garage is made from stone.



clay



house

This house is made from clay bricks.



metal



bike shelter

The frame of this bike shelter is made from metal.

Different materials have different properties. For example they can be strong, flexible, waterproof, transparent or opaque. Different parts of shelters are made from different materials depending on their properties.

Shelter design

Shelters must:

- be sturdy and strong, so they do not blow over
- have a covering that protects people and animals from the weather or danger
- have a way to get in and out



Glossary

opaque

A material that cannot be seen through.

permanent

Lasting for a long time or forever.

temporary

Not lasting or needed for very long.

transparent

A material that can be easily seen through.

Mixing Colours

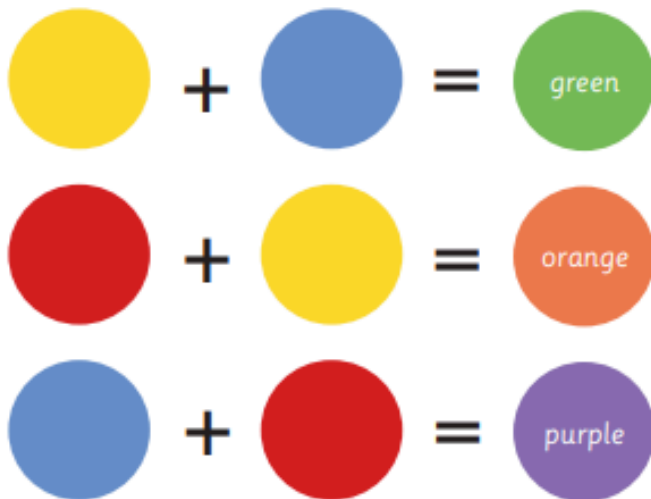
Primary colours

The primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are blue, red and yellow. All other colours can be made by mixing the primary colours.



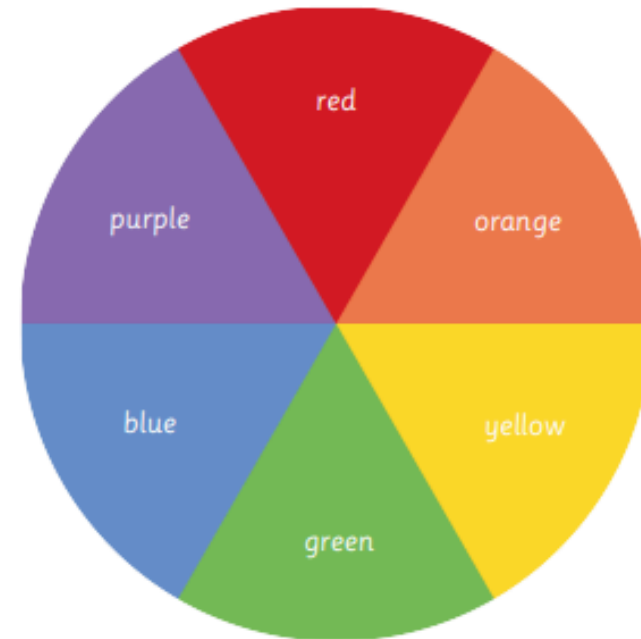
Secondary colours

The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. They are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours. Yellow and blue make green. Red and yellow make orange. Blue and red make purple.



Colour wheel

The colour wheel is a diagram that shows how colours are organised. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made.



Colour mixing

Colours can be mixed in palettes using paintbrushes or directly on the paper using rollers.



Colour in art

In this painting by Edwin Lord Weeks, the limited use of the primary colour red makes the elephant stand out against the dull colours of the setting.



An Indian Hunting Party
by Edwin Lord Weeks, 1849

In this painting by Faith Ringgold, the primary and secondary colours give the painting a vibrant and lively effect.



The Sunflower Quilting Bee at Arles
by Faith Ringgold, 1996

Glossary

colour wheel A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.

primary colour A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours.

secondary colour A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.

Human Senses

Humans

Humans are a type of animal called a mammal. Mammals have limbs, such as arms and legs, and hair or fur on their bodies. Other mammals include cats, elephants and apes.

All animals, including humans, are living things because they do the following to stay alive:



use their senses



breathe



feed



sleep



get rid of waste



grow



move

Similarities and differences

Most humans have the same body parts, such as skin, a head and limbs. Our body parts make us the same.

Humans are also different from each other. Humans can be female or male. They can be different ages, heights and skin colours. Some humans do not have every body part or have body parts that don't work well.

Other differences include:

hair type and hair colour



eye colour



nose shape

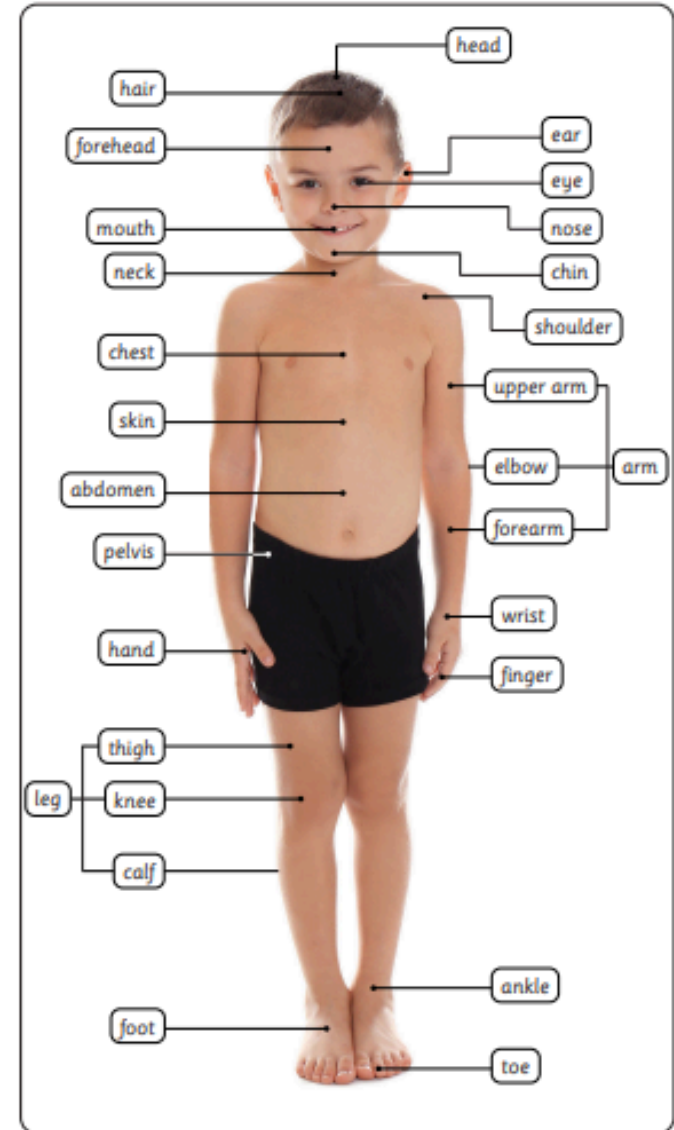


ear shape



Body parts

There are many different parts of the human body. Each body part has a function. For example, our head allows us to sense what is happening around us. Our neck supports and turns the head.



Five senses

Humans have five senses. They are sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. We have body parts to allow us to sense our surroundings.



Eyes are used for sight. Our eyes see the things in our surroundings that are close to us and far away.



Ears are used for hearing. Our ears collect sounds around us so that we can hear. Humans can hear sounds that are quiet, loud, high and low.



The nose is used to smell. Smells enter our noses through our nostrils as we breathe.



The tongue is used to taste. Our tongues can taste different flavours.



The skin gives us our sense of touch. We can feel if something is soft or hard, smooth or rough, hot or cold.

Senses and danger

Our senses keep us safe. They can warn us if something is wrong and help identify dangers.



Seeing a fire warns us to move away to safety.



Hearing a fire engine siren warns us to move out of the way.



Smelling rotten food warns us not to eat it so that it does not make us ill.



Tasting sour milk warns us to stop drinking it so that it does not make us ill.



Feeling the heat from a campfire warns us not to get too close.

Sensory loss

Sensory loss is when one of the five senses does not work as it should. Tools and technology can help people with sensory loss.



Sign language can help people with hearing loss communicate face to face or on a computer.



Braille keyboards can help people with sight loss to type words and read them back.

Glossary

braille	A type of writing that uses bumps to feel with the fingers.
function	The purpose of something.
limb	An arm, leg, wing or flipper of an animal.
sign language	A type of communication using body movements.
siren	A device that makes a loud warning noise.