



Spring Term *in* Key Stage One



DEAR PARENTS,

We are excited to share our Topic of "Bright Lights, Big City" 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.



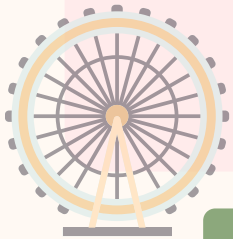
PE KITS

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

Bright Lights, Big City

Our CST question

How can we make our city a fair, safe and caring place for everyone?



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 Katie in London
- A leaflet on London
- Creating a picture book
- Writing a nursery rhyme about London



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:

- Place value
- Addition and subtraction
- Length and height
- Mass and volume
- Multiplication
- Money



OUR TOPIC LEARNING

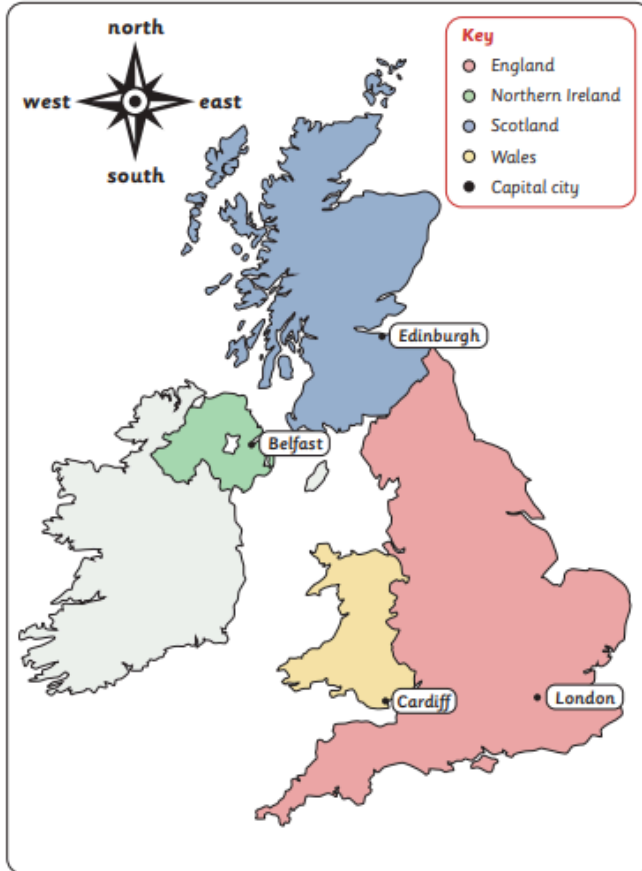
Our Topic this term is Bright Lights, Big City. We will be learning all about London and its landmarks. We will be looking at the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom, including a detailed exploration of the characteristics and features of the capital city, London.



Bright Lights, Big City

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is in Europe. It is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London.



Physical features

The landscape of the United Kingdom has many different physical features.



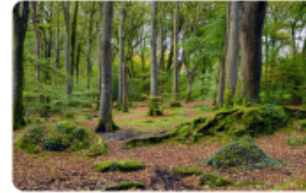
river



flatlands



mountain



forest

Human features

The cities, towns and villages of the United Kingdom have many different human features.



bridge



café



house



library

Landmarks

A landmark is a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away. A landmark can help you describe your location. Landmarks can be human or physical features.



bridge



castle



cathedral



limestone arch



monument



stadium



statue



war memorial

Weather

The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather can be very warm and sunny in the summer. In the winter, the weather can be cold and snowy. There can also be lots of rain all year round.



spring



summer



autumn



winter

Life in a city

A city is a large, busy settlement where lots of people live and work. A city usually has a cathedral, a river, important buildings and offices where people work. There are lots of things to see and do in a city. There are many shops and restaurants to visit.



Aerial view of London

London

London is a city. It is the largest settlement in the United Kingdom. Over eight million people live there. The River Thames is the main river that runs through the city. Tourists visit London to shop and see its famous landmarks.



Houses of Parliament



St Paul's Cathedral



The Gherkin



The Shard



Tower of London



Buckingham Palace

Great Fire of London

Thomas Farriner was the baker of King Charles II. His bakery shop was on Pudding Lane in London. A spark from one of his ovens started a terrible fire on Sunday 2nd September 1666. The Great Fire of London burned for nearly five days. It destroyed thousands of wooden houses and many churches.

Glossary

bakery	A place where bread, cakes and pastries are made and sold.
capital city	A city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
cathedral	A large, important church.
city	A settlement, often with a cathedral.
country	A large area of land that has its own government.
human feature	Human-made features, such as buildings, roads and bridges.
monument	A large structure built to remember a person or event.
physical feature	Naturally-formed features, such as cliffs, rivers and forests.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
stadium	A large sports ground with seats around it.

Seasonal Changes

Seasons

There are four seasons in the United Kingdom. These are winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Trees

There are two main types of trees. Deciduous trees have leaves that change colour and fall from the trees in autumn and winter. Evergreen trees shed old leaves and grow new leaves all year round. This means that they keep their leaves in winter.



deciduous trees



evergreen trees

Animals through the seasons

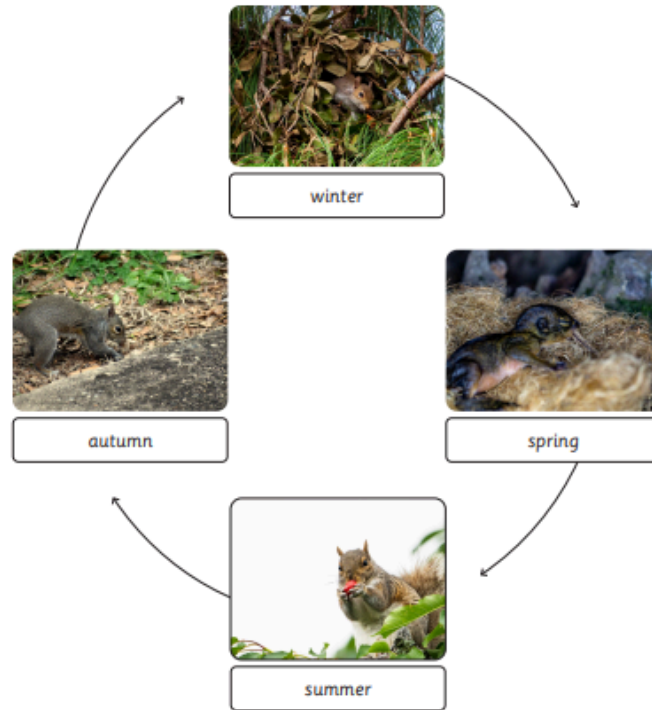
The temperature and the hours of daylight in each season affect how animals behave.

In **spring**, many animals give birth to young or lay eggs.

In **summer**, young animals grow and learn how to find food.

In **autumn**, animals prepare for winter or migrate.

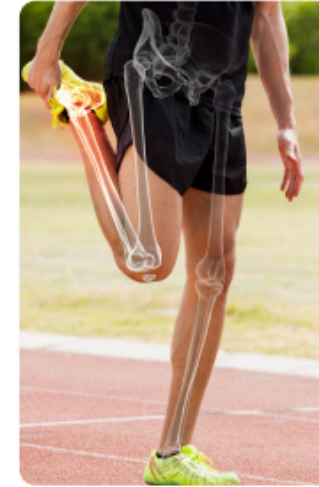
In **winter**, some animals spend more time in their nests or hibernate until spring. Then the cycle begins again.



Grey squirrels behave differently in different seasons.

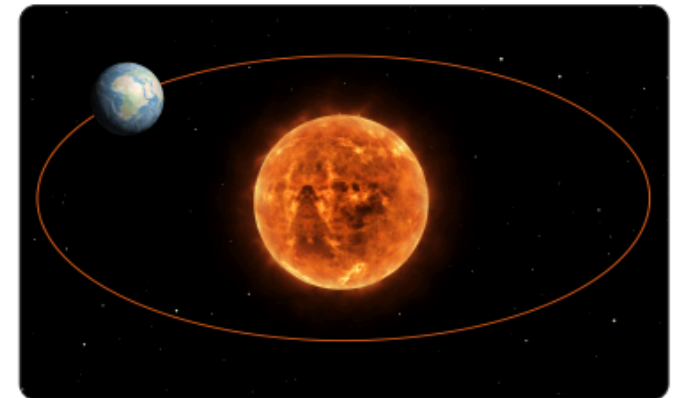
The Sun

The Sun gives Earth heat and light. People need sunlight to make vitamin D, which keeps our bones healthy. However, we must protect ourselves from too much sunlight because it can damage our skin.



The Sun and the seasons

The Earth travels around the Sun once every year. This journey makes the seasons.



Weather

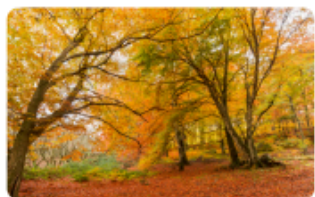
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spring



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winter

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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



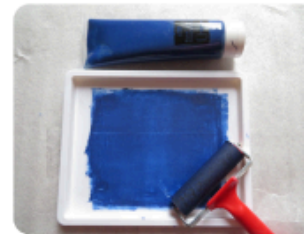
Sun symbol

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.

Taxi!

Wheels

Wheels allow things to move more smoothly and easily. Lots of different objects have wheels.



roller skates



suitcase

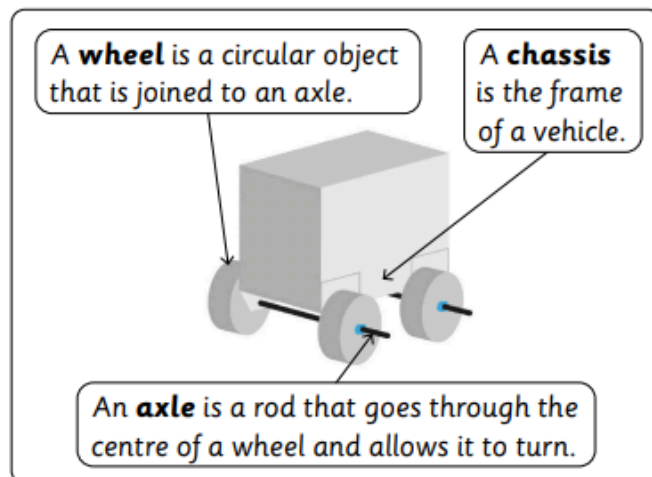


wheelbarrow



shopping trolley

Most vehicles have axles and wheels fixed to a chassis.

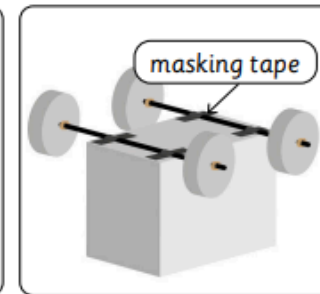
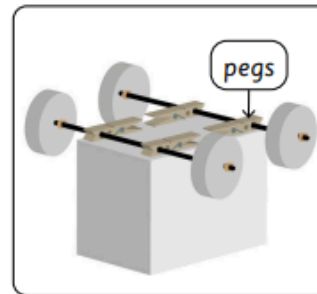


Ways of fixing axles on a chassis

There are different ways to attach the axles and wheels to the chassis of a model.

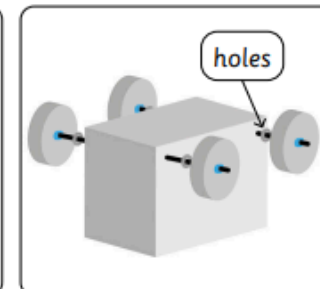
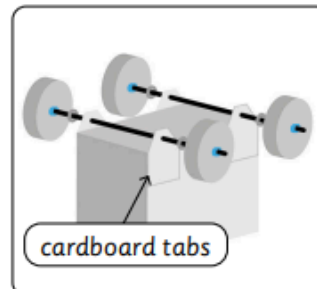
Fixed axles

Fixed axles cannot move but the wheels turn freely. Axles on models can be fixed in place using clothes pegs or masking tape.



Moving axles

Moving axles turn freely so the wheels are fixed to them. Moving axles can be held in place with cardboard tabs or pushed through holes in the chassis.



Taxis

Taxis are vehicles that carry passengers from one place to another. A taxi has a chassis, wheels and axles. It also has seats inside, a roof, windows and headlights.



Glossary

- passenger** A person travelling from one place to another in a vehicle that they are not driving.
-
- vehicle** A human-made object that transports people or things, especially on land.

Knowledge Organiser Gymnastics Year 2

Ladder Knowledge



Shapes:

Some shapes link well together.

Balances:

Squeezing your muscles helps you to balance.

Rolls:

There are different teaching points for different rolls.

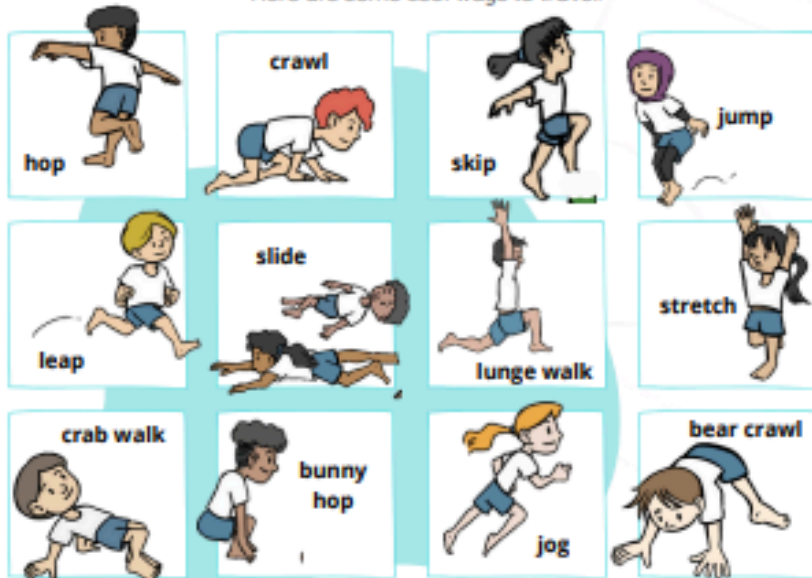
Jumps:

Looking forward will help you to land with control.

About this Unit

In gymnastics you learn to move your body in really fun ways. From balancing to rolling and jumping. In gymnastics you can link these actions using travelling actions to create sequences. Sequences are like stories with a beginning, middle and end.

Here are some cool ways to travel.



Movement Skills

- shapes
- balances
- travelling actions
- shape jumps
- barrel roll
- straight roll
- forward roll

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

Social

leadership, work safely, respect

Emotional

confidence, independence

Thinking

select and apply actions, creativity

Strategy

Use shapes that link well together, it will help your sequence to flow.

Healthy Participation



- Remove shoes and socks.
- Make sure the space is clear before using it.

Home Learning

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

Key Vocabulary



balance		
direction	pike	speed
level	roll	star
link	sequence	straddle
..	shape	tuck

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



This unit will help you to:

- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be more flexible
- be stronger

Gymnastics Obstacle Course



What you need: a dressing gown rope, two pillows and toy

How to play:

- Create a gymnastics course by placing out the rope, pillows and toy.
- Balance along the rope, jump and land on each of the pillows then create a balance by creating the same shape as your chosen toy.
- Place the items further apart and link your actions using different travelling actions e.g. crawl, spin, hop, lunge etc.





Knowledge Organiser Net and Wall Games Year 2

About this Unit

Net and wall games are games where either a net separates the players or a wall is used. The object of these games is to hit the ball over the net and into the court space or against a wall to make it difficult for a partner to return. Examples include tennis, badminton, volleyball, squash.



Ready position:

- knees bent
- feet apart
- racket in front

Helps you to move to the ball and defend your space.



Ladder Knowledge



- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Hitting:
watch the ball as it comes towards you to help you to get ready to hit it. | Feeding:
use enough power when throwing to let the ball bounce once before your partner returns it. | Rallying:
sending the ball towards your partner will help you to keep a rally going. | Footwork:
using a ready position helps you to react quickly and return/catch a ball. |
|---|---|--|--|

Movement Skills

- throw
- catch
- hit
- track

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Social | co-operation, respect, support others |
| Emotional | honesty, persevere |
| Thinking | select and apply, reflection, decision making, comprehension |

Rules

Know how to score points for each game and follow simple rules.

Tactics

Using tactics makes it difficult for my opponent.

Attacking tactics

- Hit or throw the ball away from your opponent
- Make quick decisions about where to hit/throw

Defending tactics

- Use a ready position to react quickly
- Return to the middle of your space after hitting/throwing

Healthy Participation



- Make sure any unused equipment is stored in a safe place.
- Stay a safe distance from one another when using the racket.

Home Learning

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

Key Vocabulary



- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| against | ready position |
| defend | receive |
| partner | return |
| point | trap |
| quickly | |

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a club in your local area that plays a net and wall game. This could be a tennis, badminton, volleyball club.



This unit will help you to:

- change direction quickly
- balance
- move different parts of your body at the same time
- be faster
- move for longer

Catch Tennis



What you need: two players, three markers and a ball

How to play:

- Create a net through the middle using your markers.
- Stand on either side of the net.
- Take turns to throw underarm over the net.
- Try to catch the ball before it bounces twice.

To win a point:

- Partner throws the ball and it bounces on their side of the net first.
- Partner does not catch the ball before it bounces twice.

