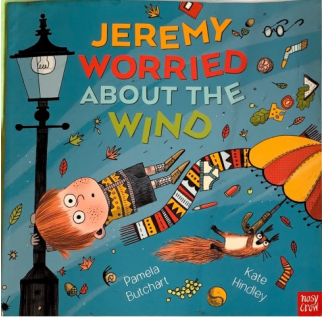


Spring 1 Newsletter—Key Stage One

<p>English:</p> <p>Our text for this term: Jeremy worried about the wind</p> 	<p>Maths:</p> <p><u>Year 1:</u> Place value (within 20), Addition and subtraction (within 20), Length and height, Mass and volume</p> <p><u>Year 2:</u> Money, Multiplication and division, Length and height, Mass, capacity and temperature</p>	<p>History: Florence Nightingale</p> <p>Science</p> <p>Y1: Working scientifically Y2: Working scientifically</p> <p>Art: Impressionism</p> <p>Music: African music and drumming</p>	<p>Welcome back to a new half term; we hope that you have had a pleasant Christmas break.</p> <p>Here is an overview of the learning that we will be doing during Spring 1 as well as information about routines in our classes.</p> <p>PE:</p> <p>Puffin, Golden & Dunkerton: Mondays and Thursdays</p> <p>Camelot: Tuesdays and Thursdays</p> <p>Hook: Thursdays and Fridays</p> <p>Children should wear their PE kit to school on the days that they have PE. PE kits should be plain, dark colours. PE will take place outside wherever possible.</p>
<p>Computing: Programming - moving a robot</p> <p>Online Safety: I am safe and secure</p>	<p>RE: Trinity</p>	<p>PE: Skills - passing and intercepting & Gymnastics</p>	

Reading Books:

Reading books will be changed on **Fridays**. We are asking that every child reads at home five times a week; they will get a dojo point for completing this. More information about the books your child brings home are on the next page. A read could be your child reading to you or someone at home reading to them.

Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge organisers are a tool which summarise key facts and essential knowledge that we teach in school, linked to the National Curriculum. Every time your child starts a new a new unit of work they will be given a knowledge organiser. This is essentially a “fact sheet” for the topic. You can support your child by discussing the information on the knowledge organisers with your son or daughter and quizzing them on what they know. If you require a paper copy, please message your child’s class teacher on Class Dojo to arrange this.

Supporting your child with reading

Although your child will be taught to read at school, you can have a huge impact on their reading journey by continuing their practice at home.

There are two types of reading book that your child may bring home:

A reading practice book. This will be at the correct phonic stage for your child. They should be able to read this fluently and independently.

A sharing book. Your child will not be able to read this on their own. This book is for you both to read and enjoy together.

Reading practice book

This book has been carefully matched to your child's current reading level. If your child is reading it with little help, please don't worry that it's too easy – your child needs to develop fluency and confidence in reading.

Listen to them read the book. Remember to give them lots of praise – celebrate their success! If they can't read a word, read it to them. After they have finished, talk about the book together.

Sharing book

In order to encourage your child to become a lifelong reader, it is important that they learn to read for pleasure. The sharing book is a book they have chosen for you to enjoy together.

Please remember that you shouldn't expect your child to read this alone. Read it to or with them. Discuss the pictures, enjoy the story, predict what might happen next, use different voices for the characters, explore the facts in a non-fiction book. The main thing is that you have fun!

History Knowledge Organiser - Who was Florence Nightingale?

Florence Nightingale worked as a nurse during the Crimean War and helped improve the conditions of hospitals.



Key Vocabulary

Disease	An illness
Cholera	A disease that comes from drinking dirty water.
Hygiene	Keeping things clean.
Unhygienic	When things are not clean.
Crimean War	A war in which Britain, France and Turkey fought against Russia (1853- 1856).
Chronology	Putting things in time order.
Patient	Someone who is ill or injured and who is being cared for.



Florence Nightingale got the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she checked on the soldiers each night with a lamp.

Before



Hospitals were dirty, smelly and dangerous.

After



Florence worked to make the hospitals safer and cleaner. They got beds, clean bandages,

Today (modern day)



Hospitals are a lot different than they were in the past due to Florence Nightingale's

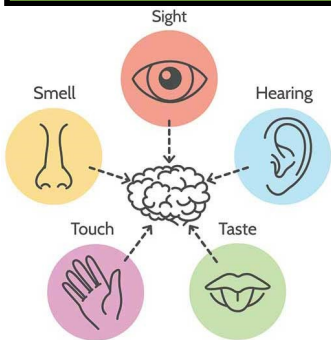
Science Knowledge Organiser - How do we work scientifically?

Asking simple questions



What resources and methods could we use to answer the question?
There could be several different ways to answer the question.

Use our senses and simple equipment to observe closely



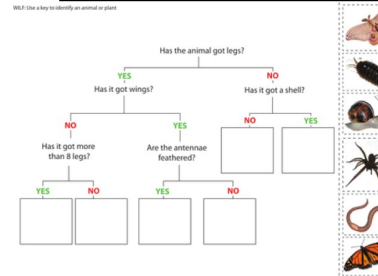
Looking closely to spot small differences and notice the similarities between things. We can use these observations to answer questions such as: "Do humans always get bigger as they get older?"

Performing simple tests



We design "Fair Tests" that investigate practical concepts by altering one aspect at a time in order to prove or disprove a theory.

Identifying and Classifying



We use different ways to classify organisms or materials according to similarities.

Gathering and recording data questions

Collecting data in order to help answering questions. We use different ways to gather the data ...

Insect	TALLY CHART	Total
Ant		6
Ladybug		15
Beet		44
Butterfly		10
Wasp		



...and different ways to present it.

Key Vocabulary

Recording	Taking a note of what you find
Testing	Investigating a statement to see if it is true.
Data	The findings of your investigation
Equipment	Whatever you use to carry out your test
Observing	Watching carefully and noting details

RE Knowledge Organiser

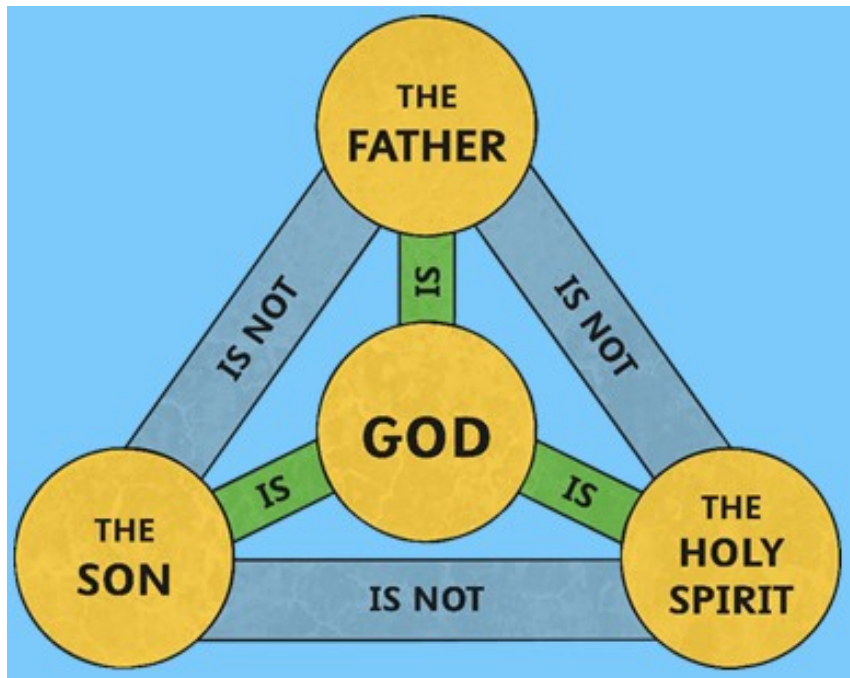
How do Christians show an understanding of the trinity?

Trinity



- Some Christians believe that God is: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- These three 'persons' make the Trinity.

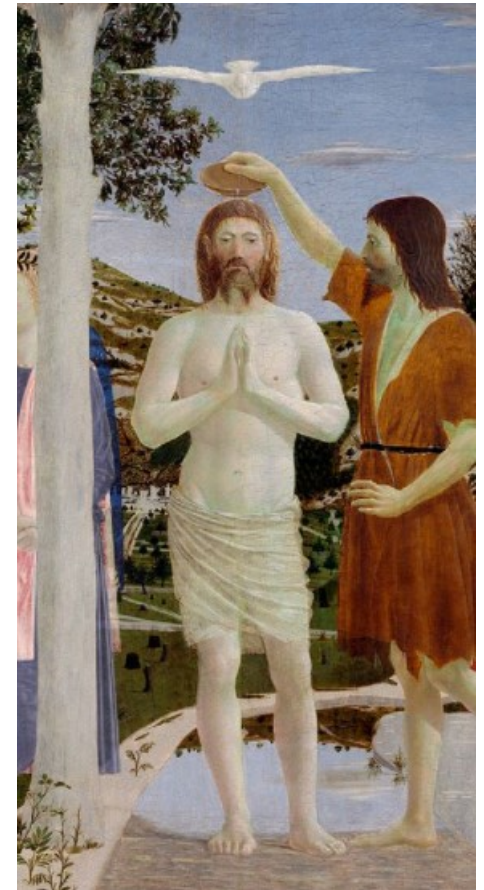
- The Baptism of Jesus shows all three persons of the Trinity at one time.



Father (Voice of God)

Son (Jesus)

The Holy Spirit
(Dove)



Art Knowledge Organiser - What is Impressionism?

Core Knowledge

- Impressionist painting started in France almost two hundred years ago.
- Impressionist artists paint pictures of everyday life, especially outdoors. They look for the light in the picture.
- Claude Monet was a famous impressionist painter.



Monet was born in 1840 in France and was a brilliant artist as a child.

Claude Monet

His painting 'Sunrise' started off the Impressionist movement. He painted lots of series of pictures - his most famous were his waterlilies.

Key Vocabulary

Impressionism	a style of painting developed in France two hundred years ago which used the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail.
France	the second largest country in Europe, over the sea from England.
impasto	brushing paint on thickly so that the strokes can be seen.
brush stroke	A movement and mark that is made when you are painting.
complementary colours	These colours are opposite to each other.
broken colour	Using layers of colours and 'breaking' the top colour
artist	someone who draws, paints or creates sculptures as a job or hobby.
squint	when you look at something with your eyes partly closed

Examples of his art

Impression, Sunrise



Waterlilies

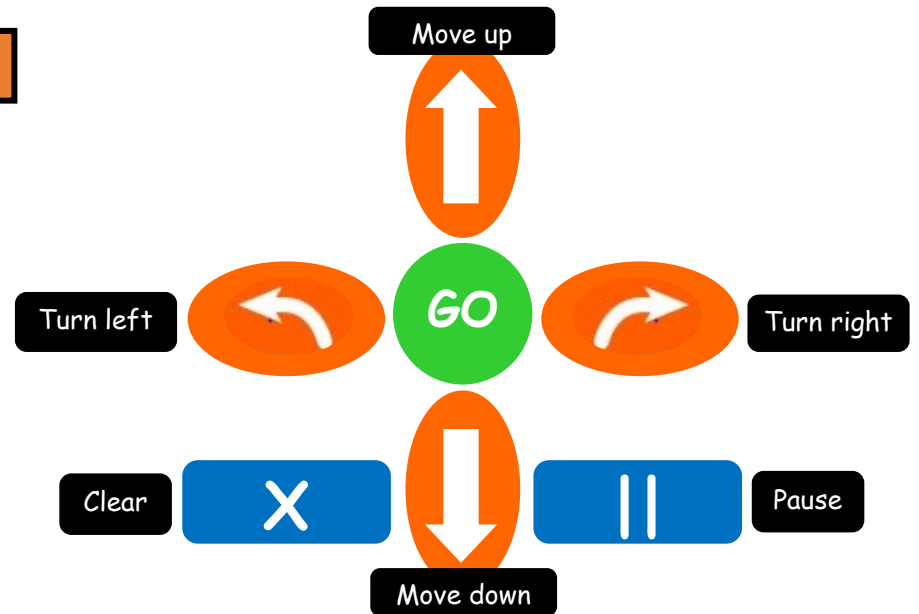


Woman with a parasol

Computing Knowledge Organiser - What is a program?

Key Vocabulary

Algorithm	A list of rules to follow in order to solve a problem.
Debugging	Finding and correcting mistakes (bugs) in code.
Code	Words, numbers and symbols that make a computer lan-
Program	A series of instructions that are written for a computer to
Beebot	A small, programmable floor robot with seven buttons.
Instructions	A list of commands and directions on how to do something.



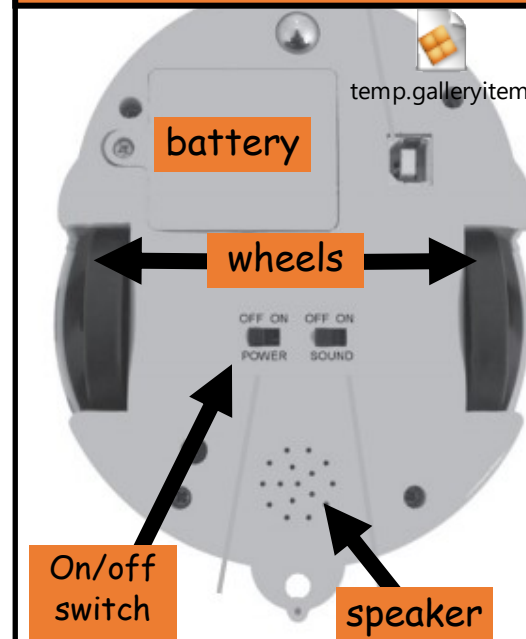
On top of the beebot

light-up eyes

buttons



Under the beebot



Where will the instructions take the beebot?



Music Knowledge Organiser - What is Traditional African Music?



Key Vocabulary

Call and Response	2 musical parts, 1 leads and the other answers
Dynamics	How loud or quiet music is
Musical Instrument	An object that produces sound
Percussion	Instruments that can be struck or shaken
Pulse	The continuous beat of the music
Rhythm	Pattern of sound
Tempo	How fast or slow music is
Timbre	The instrument's individual sound
Texture	Different layers of sound in music

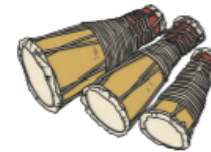
Percussion African Instruments



Djembe - This is the most well-known African drum. It is made of wood and the top is made of goat's skin. Players hit it with their hands.

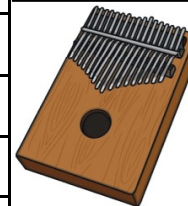


Dun Dun - It has a head at the top and the bottom. It is played with a beater.



Bata—Three drums. They are used to play religious music. They have a head at both ends

Tuned African Instruments



Mbira - made of wood with tuned metal or wooden strips that vibrate when plucked.



Kora — has 21 strings that are played by plucking. The body is made of wood.

PE - Games

Vocabulary



throw



catch



roll



run



dribble



pass



aim



hit



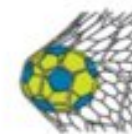
kick



bounce



shoot



score

Knowledge

- We can send and receive a ball by throwing, hitting or kicking it
- Rules make a game fair
- A referee makes sure the rules are followed
- We need to warm up our muscles before exercise to prevent injury

Sporting Values

