

**RE:** This term in Year One, we will look at:

Celebration  
The Resurrection  
Islam  
The Mass

**English: We will focus on the following texts in our reading:**

There's a Rang-Tan in my bedroom  
and Tango makes three

The Lion Inside

Aesop's fables— the tortoise and the hare

The Proudest Blue

In reading, the children will learn to:

Maintain and develop positive attitudes to a wide range of texts.

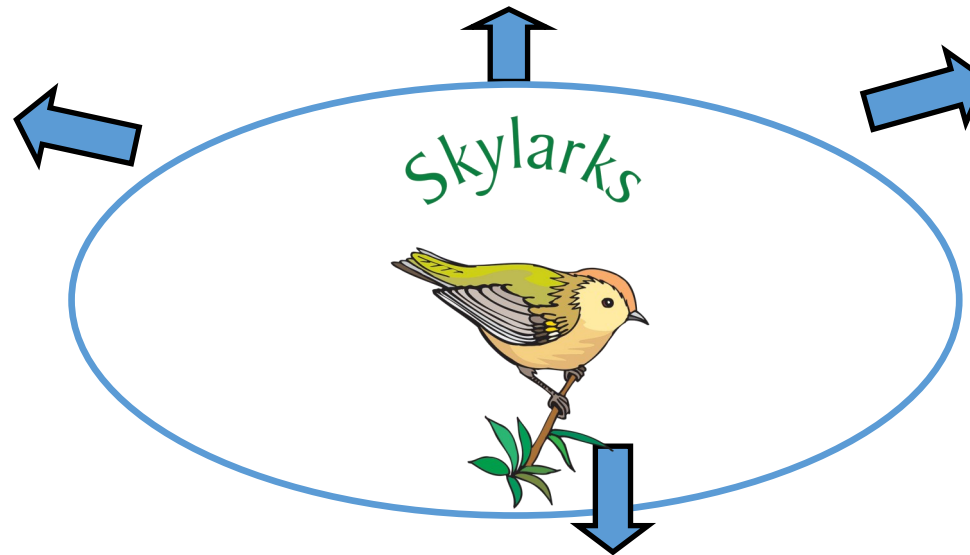
Discuss and identify themes across different writing.

Discuss how the language and structure of a text contribute to its meaning.

In writing, the children will be working on:

- Poems and rhyme
- Informal letters
- Setting descriptions
- Nature poetry
- Instructional writing

Children will be focused on creating secure sentences, engaging the reader and editing their own writing. They will be writing a range of different texts.



**PE**—Children will participate in a weekly athletics lesson focusing on activities around Sports day, as well as having weekly lessons with Superstar sports.

**Music**— Children will work on a range of musical skills including improvisation, composition and performance through exploring a broad range of musical instruments and singing techniques developed within a range of activities.

**PSHE**—

Created to Live in Community explores the individual's relationship with the wider world. Here we explore how human beings are relational by nature and are called to love others in the wider community through service, through dialogue and through working for the Common Good.

**Maths**

This term the children will be covering the following topics.

Multiplication— focusing around introducing arrays, equal grouping and related facts.

Division— creating equal groups and partitioning numbers equally.

Halves and quarters— linking to the previous topics of shapes and division, children will focus on how to recognise halves and quarters and finding them.

Position and direction— children will be able to describe the positions of shapes and their movements.

Numbers to 100— furthering our previous number topics and developing their place value skills as well as partitioning numbers.

Time— introducing the analogue clock, o'clock and half-past.

Money— value of different coins and notes, counting with money.



# Parliament and Prime Ministers



James II  
is king

1685



Mary and William sign  
the Declaration of  
Rights

1689



George  
I is King

1714



Robert Walpole  
becomes Prime  
Minister

1721



King James II



William and Mary



considered to be the  
first Prime Minister

Robert Walpole



the current Prime  
Minister

Rishi Sunak



## KEY VOCABULARY

Bill of Rights

an important piece of **paper that said the British Parliament could make laws** and guide the King and Queen: William and Mary signed it when they became King and Queen

parliament

a group of people **chosen to represent the people** who live in a country (the parliament make decisions for the people)

election

when **people choose** who they would like to be in parliament

Prime Minister

the **leader** of the government

government

the group of people who make up the **leading political party in the parliament**

political party

a group of **people who work together** to gain power in parliament

vote

a **choice, marked on a piece of paper** with a cross

budget

the government's **plan to spend money** on things the country needs

services

**things that the government provide** for the country, e.g. schools, hospitals, the police force and the fire service





## The Seven <sup>7</sup> Continents



### KEY VOCABULARY

Earth

the **planet** we live on

continent

one of the world's seven **areas of land**

ocean

a very large **area of water**

globe

a model of **our earth** showing the continents and oceans

North Pole

a very cold place at the '**top**' of the Earth

South Pole

a very cold place at the '**bottom**' of the Earth

equator

an **imaginary line around the middle** of the Earth



North America



Africa



South America



Asia



Europe



Australia



Antarctica





## KEY VOCABULARY

Material

The word scientists use to describe **what things are made from**, e.g. glass, paper, wood

Properties

The way a material **looks, how it feels, or what it can do**. We can see, feel, or measure properties of materials

Transparent

A material that allows light to pass through, so we **can see through it**

Opaque

A material that does not allow light to pass through, so we **cannot see through it**

Magnet

A magnet **attracts some metals** using a force called magnetism

Attract

To pull **towards**

Repel

To push **back**

Purpose

The **reason** that something has been chosen or made

## MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Soft

Hard

Bright

Dark

Transparent

Opaque

Smooth

Rough

Waterproof

Absorbent

Thin

Thick

Bendy

Stiff



Plastic



Wood



Metal



Glass



Rock



## Magnets

OPPOSITE POLES ATTRACT



SIMILAR POLES REPEL







## KEY VOCABULARY

plant

a living thing that **grows in one place**, such as an oak tree, a sunflower or a tomato plant

root

the part of a plant that acts as an anchor, fixing the plant into the ground, and they also **absorb water and minerals** to help the plant to grow

stem

the part of the plant that grows **above the ground**; the leaves and flowers grow from the stem which also **transports water** and minerals around the plant

leaves

a plant's leaves **absorb sunlight** and **turn it into energy** that the plant uses to grow

seed

the small part of a flowering plant that **grows into a new plant**

deciduous

a tree that **sheds its leaves** during autumn

evergreen

a tree that **keeps its leaves** all year around



deciduous trees

lose their leaves  
during autumn

e.g., oak tree



evergreen trees

keep their  
leaves all year  
around

e.g., fir tree



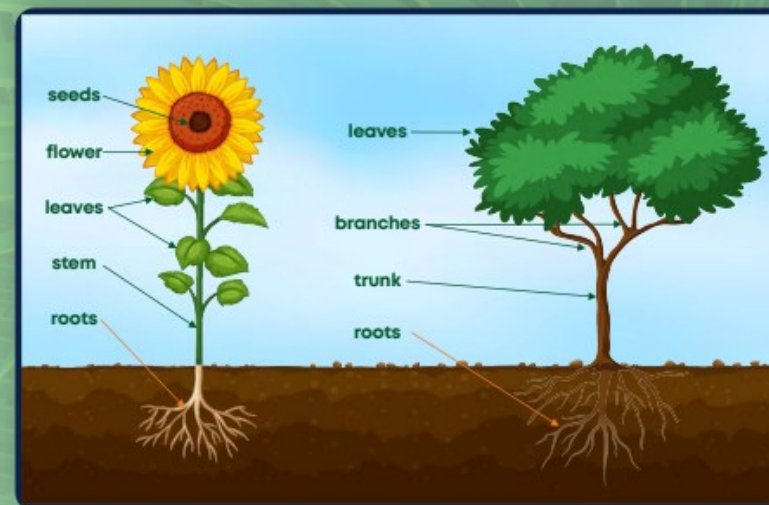
acorn (oak)



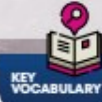
poppy seed



sycamore seed







artist

a person who **makes a work of art**

luxury

when something is **very comfortable** and maybe expensive

wealth

to have lots of **money or things**

message

an important **piece of information** that someone wants to share (this could be shown by a picture)

past

a time that happened **before now**

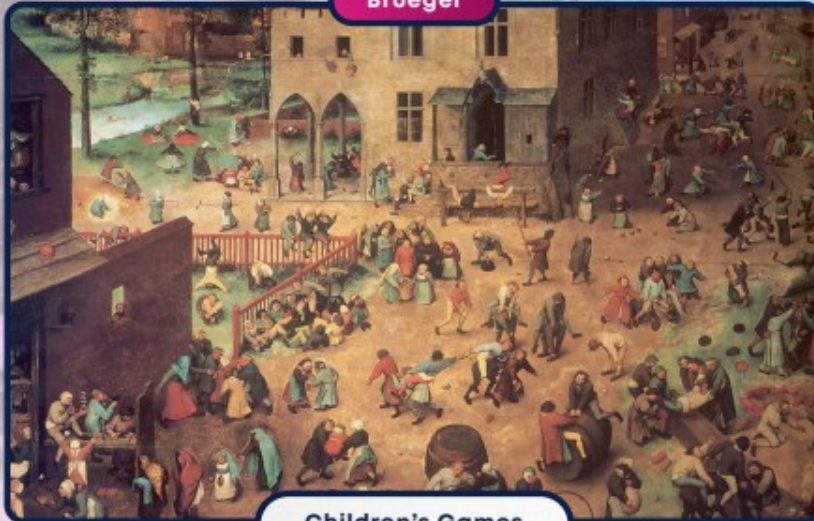
pose

to put **your body into a position** so that someone can take a picture of you or draw you

cubism

a **way of painting and drawing** where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture, like looking at many sides of a cube at once

Bruegel



Children's Games

Hogarth



The Graham Children





Edgar Degas

1878-1881



Little Dancer Aged 14

## KEY VOCABULARY

sculpture

art that **you can hold and see** all around: a sculpture is 3D

sculptor

a person **who makes** a sculpture

3D art

art that you **can hold and see all around**: a sculpture is 3d

2D art

a **flat piece of art**, e.g., a drawing, a painting or a photo

statue

a **large sculpture** of a person

model

a **3d plan for a sculpture**, usually smaller than the sculpture (this is sometimes called a maquette)

sketch

a **rough drawing** which may be a plan for a work of art, perhaps a sculpture

casting

a way of making a sculpture by **pouring liquid**, e.g., liquid plaster or metal, **into a mould**

mould

a **hollow container** used for casting

bronze

a **type of metal** that can be melted and poured into a mould to make a cast sculpture

Antony Gormley

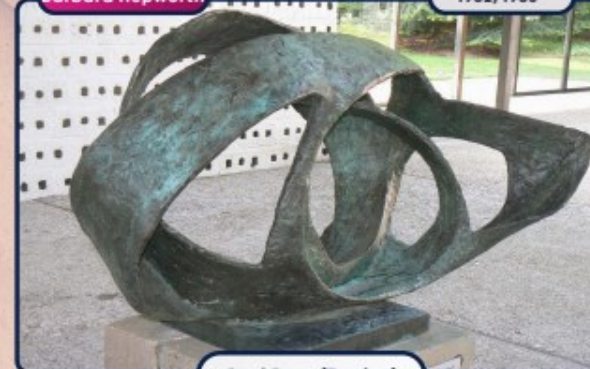
1998



Angel of the North

Barbara Hepworth

1962/1963



Oval Form (Trezion)