

RE: This term in Year One, we will look at:
“Galilee to Jerusalem”
Easter and Lent

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

Beegu

Where the wild things are

The storm whale

The owl and the pussycat

Aesop's fables

In reading, the children will learn to:

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

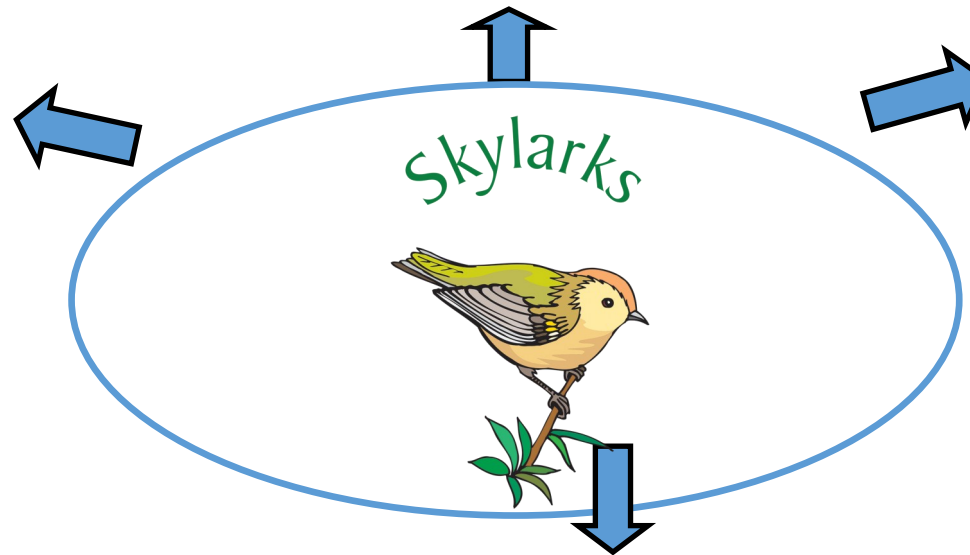
Discuss and identify themes across different writing.

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

In writing, the children will be working on:

- Shape poems and calligrams
- Writing a recount from a personal experience
- Nature poetry
- Informal letters
- Writing a recount
- Stories with familiar settings.

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 lesson with their class teacher. Children will develop their multi skills through dance and fitness. They will also participate in Forest School activities each week.

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— The children will explore the individual's relationship with others. Building on the understanding that we have been created out of love and for love, this module explores how we take this calling into our family, friendships and relationships, and teaches strategies for developing healthy relationships and keeping safe.

Maths

This term the children will be covering the following topics.

Numbers to 20— building on knowledge of numbers to ten and number bonds.

Addition and subtraction to 10— using previous knowledge of addition and subtraction symbols and number sentences to develop number bonds further and solve a variety of problems using these 2 operations.

Vocabulary about time: days of the weeks, months and years.



KEY
VOCABULARY

architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a **person who designs buildings**

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

dome

a **rounded roof of a building** with a circle shaped base

pillar

a **tall, straight part of a building** that is sometimes decorated, often **holds up another part of the building**

arch

a **curved part of a building** that you can walk under, sometimes an arch holds up a bridge or a roof

tower

a **tall, narrow building**, or part of a building

stained-glass window

a window, normally in a church, where **coloured glass creates pictures or patterns**

rose window

a stained-glass **window which is in the shape of a circle**

gargoyle

a carved face of a person or an animal which acts as a **spout to take the water away** from a building

purpose

the **reason why a building has been made** and what it is used for

Westminster
Abbey

London



the Houses of
Parliament

London



St Paul's
Cathedral

London





spring

the **season, after winter**, when the temperature begins to rise, plants begin to grow and animals come out from hibernation

summer

the **warmest season, coming after spring**, when the days are long because the sun rises earlier and sets later

autumn

the season, **after summer, where the days get shorter**, crops can be harvested and the leaves begin to fall from the trees

winter

the **coldest season**, trees are often bare and some animals hibernate; the days are shorter

rain gauge

a tool used to **measure how much rain has fallen**

thermometer

a tool used to **measure the temperature**

weather vane

a tool used to find out in **which direction the wind is blowing**

data

a **collection of facts, often numbers**, that can give us information

clouds

a cloud is a **collection of tiny droplets of water in the sky**; when the droplets fall they become rain

flood

an **overflow of water**

hurricane

a **powerful storm** with strong winds

meteorologist

a scientist who **studies the weather**

cirrus

white, thin and wispy



cumulus

white, fluffy

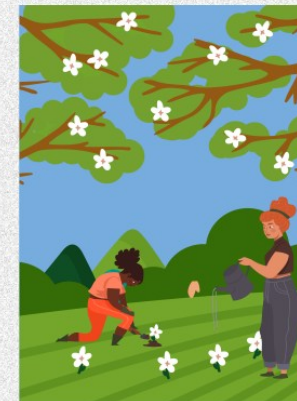


stratus

grey, cover the whole sky



spring



winter



summer



autumn



rain



snow



cloud



sun



storm



wind





KEY
VOCABULARY

natural resources

materials we can use that are **from nature**, e.g., we can use wood from trees to make furniture

manufactured resources

materials we can use **that people make**, e.g., plastic

renewable resource

a resource that **doesn't run out**, e.g., wind energy

non-renewable resource

a resource that **will run out if we use it all**, e.g., coal

pollution

a substance that is **harmful to the environment**, e.g., spilling oil into the sea

environment

the **natural world** around us

conserve

to **protect something** from harm or destruction



recycle: to use something again, sometimes for a different purpose

non-renewable



coal is a hard, black rock which can be burned, it is found deep under ground (it takes millions of years for coal to be made by the Earth)

non-renewable



oil is a thick, black liquid that is found deep under ground and can be used to make petrol (it takes millions of years to make oil)

renewable



wind is air blowing from a particular direction, it can be used to turn turbines to make electricity

renewable



water is a liquid we all use to survive (sea water is salty, fresh water falls from the sky as rain)



KEY VOCABULARY

throne

a **special chair** for a king or queen, or another very important person

sceptre

an ornamented (decorated) **rod carried by rulers on special occasions**

Majesty

a **royal person**

reign

the time/**period that a person is in charge and rules** over the country

baron

an **important person who owns land**

the Magna Carta

a **written promise** (charter) that was sealed by King John

civil war

a **war between people who live in the same country**

coronation

when a king or queen is **given the crown**

royalty

people who are **kings or queens**, or in the **same family as the king/queen**



King Charles III



King John

sealed the Magna Carta in 1216



Henry III

was captured by Simon de Montfort who setup a parliament



Charles I

was executed in 1649



Oliver Cromwell

was the Lord Protector



Charles II

returned from hiding in France to be King of England in 1660



union

joined together

kingdom

a country, or area, ruled by a king or queen

mountain

land (made of rocks and earth) that rises up very high: mountains are higher and steeper than hills

coast

an area where land meets sea: at the coast, you could find beaches and cliffs

valley

a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it

Gaelic

a Celtic language spoken in Scotland and Ireland

seasons

four different times of the year that have different weather and temperatures (spring, summer, autumn and winter)

the countries of the UK are:

England
Scotland
Northern Ireland
Wales

St George's Cross (England)



St Andrew's Cross (Scotland)



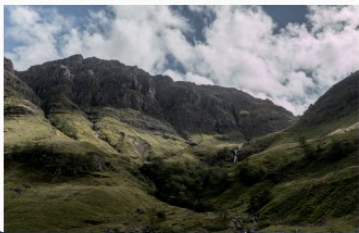
St Patrick's Cross (Ireland)



Union Jack



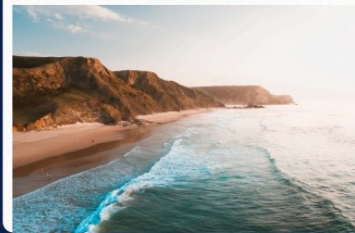
mountain



valley



coast





KEY VOCABULARY

style

how a piece of art **looks**

technique

the way in which an artist creates their work

pointillism

art created **using lots of dots**

brushstroke

the mark made by a paintbrush

narrative

a piece of art that tells **a story with colour and lines**, instead of words

character

a person or animal in a piece of narrative art

setting

the place where a story takes place

Van Gogh



The Starry Night (1889)

Paolo Uccello



St George and the Dragon (1470)

Georges Seurat



The Eiffel Tower (1889)

Presentation

40 days after Jesus was born, Mary and Joseph took him to the temple in Jerusalem. This was part of the Jewish custom to welcome a new baby. Simeon and Anna both met the baby and knew he was God's son, sent to save us. The story is told in the gospel of Luke.



Temple

A temple is a Jewish place of worship. Jesus was presented at a temple in Bethlehem.



Mission

Jesus gave his friends a mission, a special job, to make disciples of all nations, baptise them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit and teach them to follow the commandments. We have a school mission as well. 3



Son of God



Jesus is the Son of God, born into this world

over 2000 years ago as a baby in Bethlehem (Asia). He is God who became man.



Candlemas

40 days after Christmas, Christians celebrate Candlemas as the day that Jesus was presented at the temple of Bethlehem. Some Christians wait until Candlemas to take down their Christmas decorations. Christians take their candles to church where they are blessed for the rest of the year.



Light



Temptation

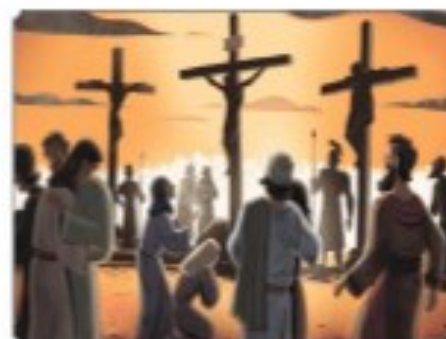
If you want to do something that is forbidden, this is a temptation. To resist a temptation, this is a great accomplishment and makes heaven rejoice.



Last Supper



Crucifixion



"Christ died for our sins." 1 Corinthians 15:3b

Resurrection

Jesus really died and got a new life from God. After he died on the cross, his body was taken to a tomb. On the third day, he came back to life. This is Easter day.

Ash Wednesday

This is the day after Shrove Tuesday. It is a day of prayer and fasting (and not eating meat). It is the start of Lent.



The ash cross is a sign that

we are sorry.

Palm Sunday

This is the Sunday before Easter and is the day that Jesus enters Jerusalem at the start of Holy Week.



Lent

This is the season before Easter. It matches the 40 days that Jesus was in the desert being tempted by the devil. It is a time of sadness and a time to say sorry. Many Christians fast or give up luxuries. It is a time for prayer, fasting and alms giving (charity)



Easter

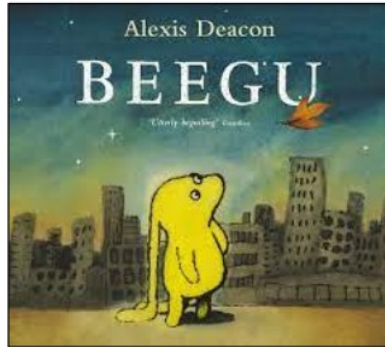
The third day when Jesus was resurrected.



Family Fast Day

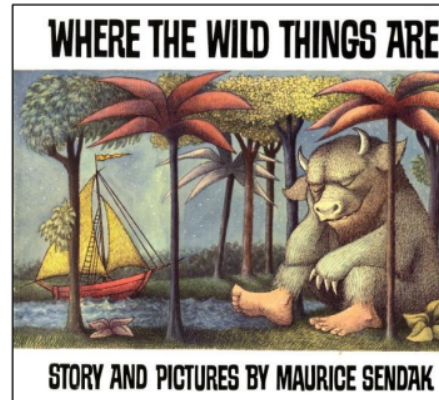
CAFOD (Catholic Fund for Overseas Development) run an annual fast day to raise money for people around the world





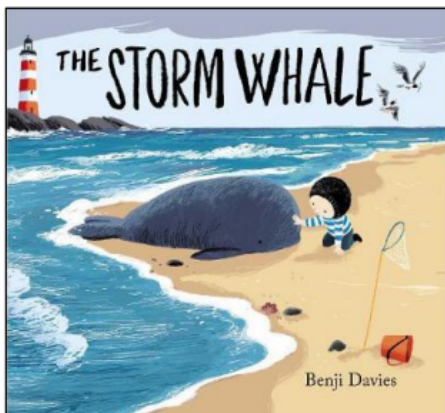
ISBN: 978-0099-41744-6

The book tells the simple story of a child separated from her parents who struggles to cope in an unfamiliar world. The story centers around an alien child lost on Earth. Despite her friendly nature, she finds the people she encounters on Earth unwelcoming apart from some puppies and a group of children. The illustrations throughout the book provide rich opportunities to explore added layers of meaning.



ISBN: 978-0099-40839-0

This book demonstrates how solace can be found in our imagination. When the central character's anger and frustration overwhelms him, he is sent to bed without any dinner. Using his imagination, he creates some wild beasts to play with and satisfy his angry impulses. Despite being made king and being in control of his life in this fantasy world, he soon finds that he misses the comforts of home. In summary, his imagination becomes the tool that allows him to deal with and successfully manage his emotions.



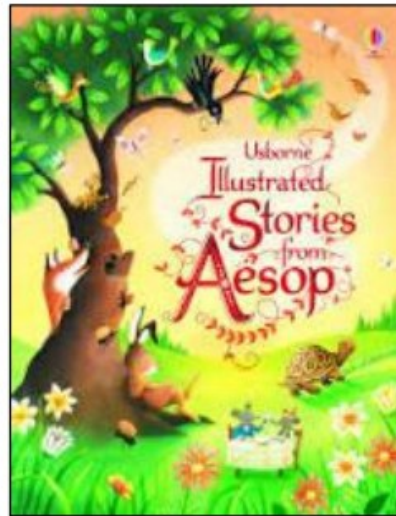
ISBN: 978-1471-11568-4

This is a story about a lonely boy who finds and rescues a whale that has been washed up on the beach. It explores the dilemma between a developing strong friendship and the consequences of what may happen when his father finds the whale in their home. The book touches on the challenges of single-parenting and ultimately celebrates the redemptive power of love. It could also be used to discuss issues around animal welfare.



ISBN: 978-1409-55045-7

The Owl and the Pussy-cat is a classic children's poem first published in 1871 as part of Edward Lear's book *Nonsense Songs, Stories, Botany and Alphabets*. The poem tells of a love between Owl and Pussy-cat and their purchase of a ring from a pig and subsequent marriage with a turkey presiding over the proceedings. It is a nonsense poem clearly set in a fantasy world. The charming language, rhyme and imagery continue to appeal to readers today.



ISBN: 978-1409-53887-5

This is an anthology of the retelling of thirty of Aesop's fables. The stories are all accompanied with illustrations. The fables are organised around the themes of pride, greed, friendship, retorts, comeuppance, cunning, trickery and quarrels. Each of the fables conveys a moral with a message about how to behave towards others. *The Boy who Cried Wolf* focuses on the lesson that no one will believe someone who lies a lot, even when they are telling the truth.