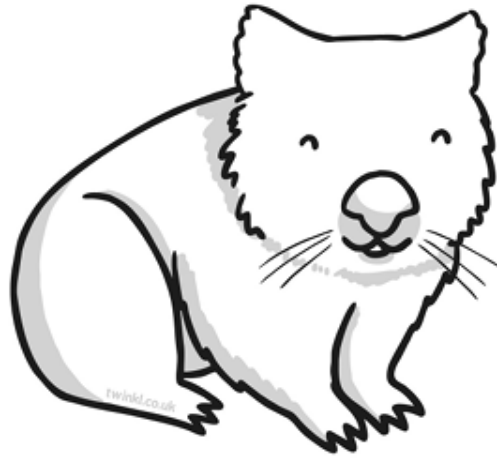


Wombat Class Year One Spring Term February –April 2025



Please note PE days are still Thursdays and Fridays.
Please ensure your child arrives at school in an
appropriate PE kit – thank you.
Balance ability sessions will continue each Monday;
your child can wear trainers with their normal
school uniform each Monday until further notice.

This is a summary of what your child will be
learning at school over the next half term.

English

We will continue to focus on applying our phonic knowledge when writing sentences each day. These sentences will focus on the character and setting of each focus book, and using our imagination during adventure time.

<p>Weekly Focus texts and key vocabulary.</p>	<p>The King who Banned the Dark by Emily Haworth-Booth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petrified • Revolt • March • Majesty • Celebration 	<p>The Very Last Castle by Travis Jonker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trembled • Thunk • Inquisitive • Unique • Invite
<p>Paddington at the Palace by Michael Bond</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition • Periscope • Booming • Prohibited • Crowd 	<p>The Queen's Knickers by Nicholas Allan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enormous • Trunk • Flabbergasted • Encrusted • Invested 	<p>w/c 17th March is our whole school writing for pleasure week. Our class will be reflecting on our trip to Mountfitchet Castle when completing our writing tasks. We will create a class book and vote for our favourite piece of writing.</p>

Grammar and punctuation

conjunction

A **conjunction** links two words or phrases together. During key stage one, your child is likely to begin by joining words and phrases using 'and'. They will then move onto exploring coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions link two equal words or phrases. They join them together as an equal pair. Some examples of coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so (often taught in school using FANBOYS).

- Tim chose a drink **and** a snack. (The words 'drink' and 'snack' are joined as an equal pair using 'and'.)
- Sienna is small **but** she has a powerful kick. (The clauses 'Sienna is small' and 'She has a powerful kick' are joined as an equal pair using 'but'.)

exclamation mark

An exclamation mark can be used after a word or **sentence**. It places emphasis or shows strong feelings or emotions. For example, it could show anger, surprise or joy.

- **Move off the grass!**
- **How wonderful it is to see you!**



Subordinating conjunctions link a word or phrase which adds further information. They introduce a **subordinate clause**. Some examples of subordinating conjunctions are when, because, if and that.

- Everyone watches **when** Gio starts to dance.
- You can play a game **if** you finish your homework.



Weekly phonics information sheets about the phase 5 alternative phonemes will be sent home separately.


Maths

Length and Height Knowledge Organiser

Height

The dog is taller than the cat.

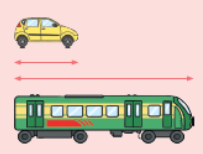
The cat is shorter than the dog.




Length

The car is shorter than the train.


The train is longer than the car.



shortest




longest



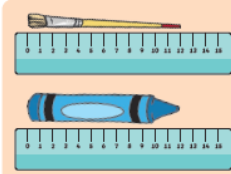
tallest

shortest

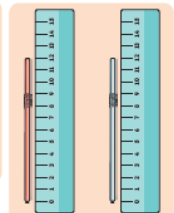


Length and Height Knowledge Organiser


The same length.




The same height.



This pen is 6 cubes long.



This ruler is to scale.

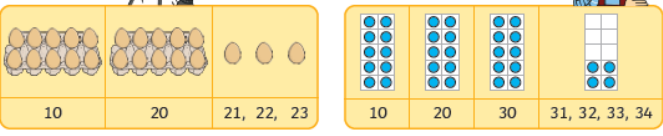


Number and Place Value to 50 Knowledge Organiser

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

One more than 43 is 44

49 is one less than 50




10 20 21, 22, 23

10 20 30 31, 32, 33, 34

Number and Place Value to 50 Knowledge Organiser

Counting in Fives



5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

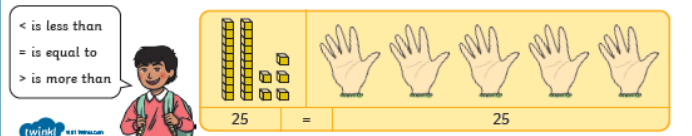
Comparing Numbers

34 < 37

50 > 38

< is less than
= is equal to
> is more than


25 = 25



Weight and Volume Knowledge Organiser

Weight and Mass


We can use different types of scales to measure mass.



Compare Mass

The duck is heavier than the ball.


The ball is lighter than the duck.



Measure Mass

The teddy weighs the same as 5 cubes.


They are balanced.



Weight and Volume Knowledge Organiser

Capacity and Volume

We can use different containers to measure volume.




Capacity is the total amount of liquid a container can hold.

Volume is the amount of liquid that is in the container. This can vary.

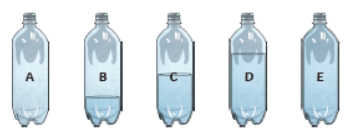
Measure Capacity

It takes 4 cups to fill this jug.



Compare Capacity

empty nearly empty half full nearly full full



B has more water than A. D has less water than E.

Please continue to encourage your child to complete Numbot tasks at home. Playing as little as 3 minutes each day can really boost their number skills. The most minutes played is celebrated during each Friday assembly.

Science

Seasonal change continued from last half term.

Spring

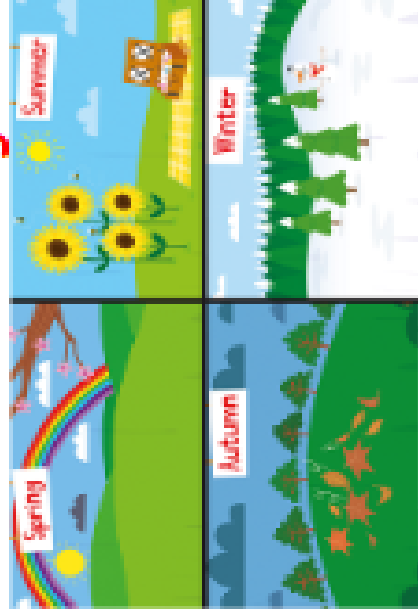
The months: **March April May**
In Spring the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves start to grow and some trees may blossom. Plants begin to grow and you might see baby animals. The days start to get longer.

In the UK there are four seasons

each year.

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Seasonal change



Autumn

The months: **September October November**
In Autumn the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall off the trees. The days start to get shorter and the nights start to get longer.

The Weather

This includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.

Summer

The months: **June July August**
In Summer the weather starts to get hotter. This season has the longest days and shortest nights. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees and other insects.

Winter

The months: **December January February**

In Winter the weather is much colder. It can snow. There can be frost and ice on the ground. Lots of trees don't have any leaves. At this time of the year the days are the shortest and the nights are the longest.

Vocabulary (Year 1)

Weather sunny, rainy, raining,
shower, windy, snowy, cloudy, hot,
warm, cold, storm, thunder,
lightning, hail, sleet, snow, icy, frost,
puddles, rainbow, seasons, winter,
summer, spring, autumn, sun
sunrise sunset day length

Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.

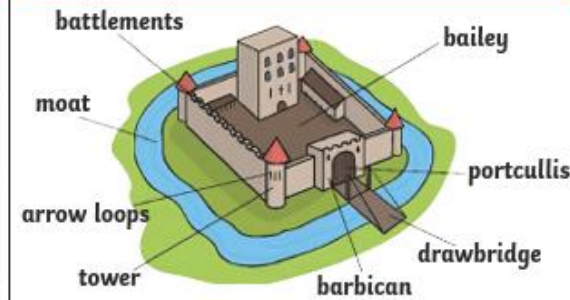
Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

History Castle Life: Why were castles built?

Castle Features - Key Vocabulary

castle	A large strong building, or group of buildings, designed to protect the people inside from attack.
arrow loop	A narrow vertical slit in a castle wall from which arrows could be fired.
barbican	Part of the outer defence of a castle. Used to help defend a gateway into a castle.
battlements	Found at the top of a castle's walls, with openings to shoot through and raised sections for protection.
drawbridge	A bridge, which can be raised and lowered, often found over a castle's moat.
moat	A deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, often filled with water.
tower	A tall narrow building forming part of a castle.
portcullis	A strong, heavy spiked barrier that can be lowered to block an entrance.

Parts of a Castle

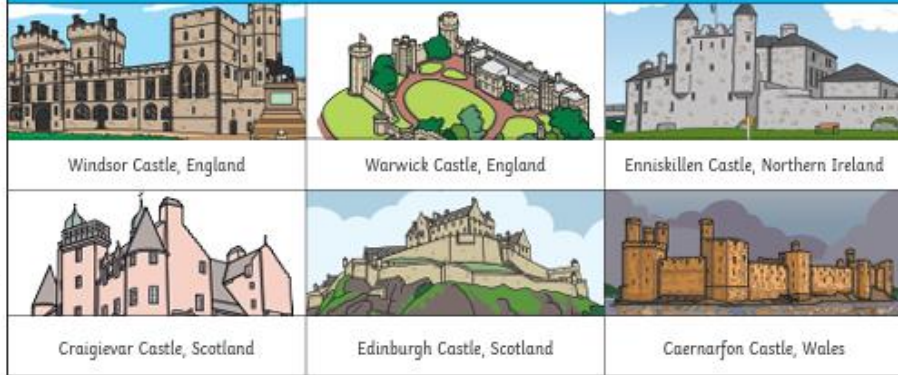


Why Were Castles Built?

Castles were built to:

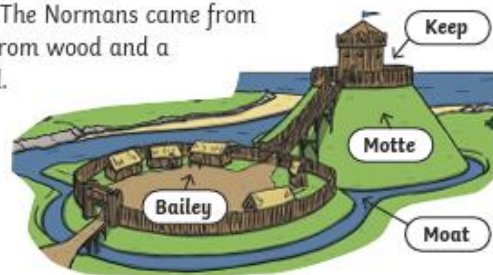
- control the surrounding area
- defend against enemy attack
- launch weapons to attack enemies

Examples of Castles in the UK



Motte and Bailey Castles

The earliest proper castles built in England were Motte and Bailey castles. They were built by the Normans following their invasion in 1066. The Normans came from France. Motte and Bailey castles were normally made from wood and a mound of earth, making them cheap and quick to build.



Fun Fact

The largest castle in the world is Malbork Castle in Poland.



Motte and Bailey Castles - Key Vocabulary

motte	A tall steep sided mound on which the keep was built.
bailey	An area surrounded by a wooden fence, where soldiers and servants lived.
keep	The strongest part of the castle. This was built on top of the motte and was often lived in by the owner of the castle.

A Timeline of the Development of Castles

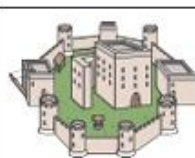
The way that castles were built and the materials that were used changed over time. This timeline shows some of the different styles of castles from the earliest to be built, to the most recent.



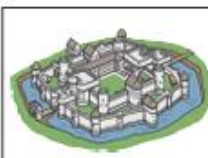
motte and bailey castle built from wood



stone keep motte and bailey castle



stone keep castle with stone curtain walls



concentric castle



courtyard castle and moat



fortified manor house

Computing

Data and Information - Pictograms

Pictograms

A pictogram is a chart which uses pictures to represent data.

Each picture could represent one item or more than one. For example, if you use a circle to represent two people, half a circle can represent one person.





If more than one item is represented by a picture, you need to make a key for someone to interpret the data correctly.

The column headings tell us what information we will find in the columns.

The column headings tell us what information we will find in the columns.

title

Pets in Class 2

type of pet	number of children
cat	
dog	
rabbit	
hamster	

pictures to represent numbers of people or items

categories

Key



= 2 children

The key explains how many items the picture represents.

Religious Education



Purpose
and Other
Names



Did You
Know...?



When and
Where It Is
Celebrated



Holi



The Legend
of Krishna



Celebrations



Origins

PHSE – continued from last half term

Year 1 - Safety and the changing body

emergency	When someone is badly hurt or very ill or there is danger and urgent help is needed.
medicine	Something you take into your body to make you better if you are ill.

hazards

Things or situations that are likely to be dangerous.

physical contact

Key concepts

In an emergency the police, fire service or ambulance can help.

Different people like different physical contact. If someone touches you in a way you do not like, you can say no.

Some people have jobs that help to keep us safe, such as school crossing patrol and the police.

We should only take medicines that an adult we trust gives us.

Strangers are people we do not know.

Safety tips

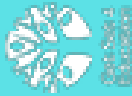
When you are out, stay close to the adult you are with.

If you get lost, look for an adult you trust, such as a police officer or someone who works in a local shop.

Getting help

In an emergency, use a phone to call 999 and ask for the emergency service you need.

Indoor PE – Thursdays



Knowledge Organiser Yoga Year 1

Ladder Knowledge



Balance:

focusing on something still will help you to balance.

Flexibility:

yoga helps to improve flexibility which you need in everyday tasks.

Strength:

you can use strength to move slowly and with control.

About this Unit

Yoga is a type of exercise that uses balances (called poses) and breathing to help your body and mind stay healthy and strong...it's like a secret superpower!

Imagine stretching your body like a playful cat or pretending to be a tree swaying in the wind. Each movement or pose has a name. By doing these poses, you can make your muscles stronger, feel more relaxed and improve how flexible you are.

Start...

'I am ready to be mindful'
(hands on heads)

'I am ready to share my ideas'
(hands on throat)

'I am ready to try my best'
(hands on heart)

Each lesson you will start and finish your lesson sitting with crossed legs.

You will say...

Finish...

'I think kind thoughts'
(hands on heads)

'I speak kind words'
(hands on throat)

'I act with a kind heart'
(hands on heart)

Movement Skills

- balance
- flexibility
- strength
- co-ordination

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

- Social** - move safely, listen to others, collaborate
- Emotional** - concentration, focus, identify feelings
- Thinking** - observation, copy and repeat, recognise, create, select and apply

Strategies

- Use the start and finish sayings during your day to make good choices.
- If you feel angry, sad, mad, nervous or like you need a moment, try one of the breathing activities from your lessons.



Key Vocabulary

balance	listen
breath	pose
copy	slowly
feel	stretch
focus	



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



- Don't wear shoes or socks to make sure that you do not slip.
- Stretch slowly and breathe deeply, never force a pose.

This unit will help you to:

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



Hand Breath

What you need is your hands

- Close your mouth and breathe in and out through your nose.
- Hold out your left hand.
- With the index finger of your other hand trace the length of your left hand.
- Breathe in as your trace up a finger, breathe out as you trace down a finger.
- Continue to trace through all fingers.

Home Learning

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

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

@getset4education156

Outdoor PE – Fridays

Knowledge Organiser Invasion Year 1

Ladder Knowledge

Sending & receiving:
look at your partner before sending the ball.

Dribbling:
moving with a ball is called dribbling.

Space:
being in a good space helps you to pass the ball.

Attacking:
moving away from a partner helps you to pass the ball.

Defending:
staying with a partner makes it more difficult for them to receive the ball.

About this Unit

Invasion games are games where there are two teams and two goals. Teams try to score in the opposite team's goal. Examples include football, handball, rugby, netball, basketball, hockey.

My team has the ball, I am an attacker.
My team needs to score goals.

In invasion games, if your team has the ball you are called attackers. If your team doesn't have the ball you are called defenders.

My team needs to try to stop goals.
My team doesn't have the ball, I am a defender.

Look at the images below, who are the attackers and who are the defenders?



Key Vocabulary

- attacker
- defender
- dodge
- goal
- marking
- points
- score
- space

- dribble
- throw
- catch
- kick
- receive
- run
- change speed
- change direction

Movement Skills

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

- Social** supporting others, communication, co-operation, kindness
- Emotional** perseverance, confidence, bravery
- Thinking** comprehension, identifying strengths and areas for development, select and apply

Rules

Rules help you to play fairly.

Tactics are a plan that help us to do what we want to do when playing games.

Tactics

Spread out

Stay with a partner

Keep the ball

Send the ball quickly to a teammate

Healthy Participation

- Make sure any equipment not used is stored out of the way.

Home Learning

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

Touch Down

How to play:

- Place the two markers opposite, 8-10m apart.
- One person begins at the marker with the ball, other person begins in the middle.
- Passes with the ball attempts to score by crossing and placing it on top of their opponent's marker.
- If their opponent tags the person with the ball, they have to start again at their marker.
- Three attempts to score then switch roles.
- Place the marker by blocking the ball with feet or hands.

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

www.getset4education.co.uk

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a club in your local area that plays an invasion game. This could be a basketball, football, handball, hockey, netball or tag rugby club.

Music

1 – Listening: Round And Round

Find the pulse as you are listening to the music: Can you dance, get funky or find the groove?

Instruments/voices you can hear: Singers, keyboard, bass, guitar, percussion, trumpets and saxophones. Can you recognise any of these instruments in the other songs ?



2 – Musical Activities

Find the pulse!

- Use your imagination to find the pulse!

Clapping Rhythms

- Copy and clap back rhythms
- Clap the rhythm of your name
- Clap the rhythm of your favourite animal
- Make up your own rhythms

Pitch is high and low sounds.

Singing and dancing and having fun!

Playing instruments using up to three notes – D or D, F, C + D. *Which part did you play?*

Improvise using the notes D + E:

- **Challenge 1** Clap and Improvise
- **Challenge 2** Sing, Play and Improvise
- **Challenge 3** Improvise

Which challenge did you get to?

3 – Perform & Share

A class performance of Round And Round – with singing and playing. Introduce your performance to your audience. Can you include some funky moves? Have a fantastic time; enjoy it! Talk about it together afterwards. How did it make you feel? Will you record it?

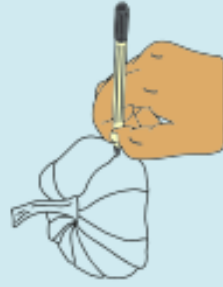
Words you need to know: Keyboard, bass, guitar, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, perform, audience

Art – Woven Wonders

Year 1 - Craft and design

Kapow Primary

art



artist



craft

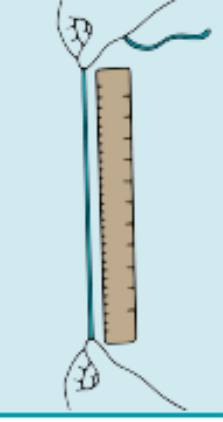


artists

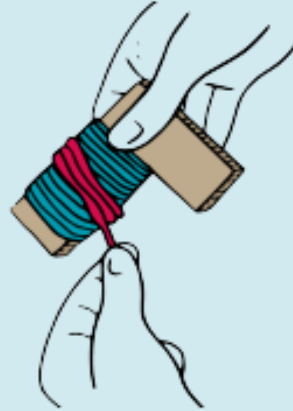
Judith Scott

Cecilia Vicuña

measure



wrap wool



make a knot



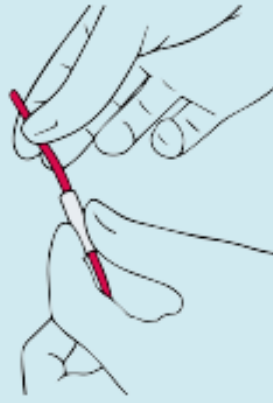
make a plait



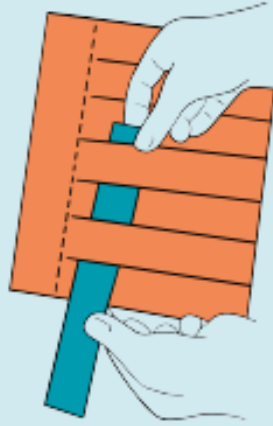
cut



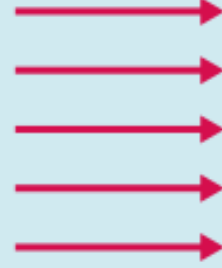
thread beads



weave



warp



weft

