

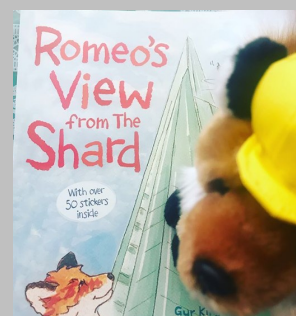
Our Week In Year One

Friday 22nd April 2022

NEWHALL

What we have been learning this week...

- In English we started out new book this week "Romeo's view of the shard". The children loved learning facts about the shard.
- In maths we have been focusing recapping prior knowledge of counting in 2's, 5's and 10's
- Geography has been all about the UK. We have expanded our knowledge of the four countries within the UK.
- Science this week has been exploring and comparing physical properties of some everyday shapes.



Home Learning

- Daily Reading— please try to read once a day at home and write in the reading records. (refer to letter that went out earlier in the week)
- **(Starting Monday 25th April)** Phonics homework—Please complete any tasks that need to be written in your small blue homework books.
- Weekly maths seed lesson

Just a few reminders...

- Library day for year 1 has **changed** to Tuesdays.
- PE days for year 1 have **changed** to Monday and Thursday.
- If possible could the children please bring in a labelled soft toy next Wednesday for our science lesson on materials.
- **As you may know this time of year is very busy with assessments (Year 1 phonics screening test and year 2 SATS). Therefore, we have decided to not send home spellings this half term and have a gentle focus on spelling within our phonics lessons. Spelling tests will resume after the half term.**

Have a wonderful weekend.

Thank you—Miss Cano and Mrs Mouncey-Jaggers

Summer 1 Termly Homework Grid

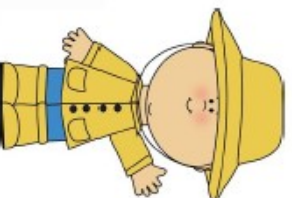
<p>1. Make a map of London including any major landmarks you can find out about.</p> 	<p>2. Talk to an adult about London. Find out if they have been before, if they like it, what they did when they were there and write it down as an interview with questions and answers.</p> 	<p>3. Find out how people travel around London. Is there public transport? Is it easy to move around? Is it busy? Draw pictures and write about the ways people travel.</p> 
<p>4. Choose a London landmark and make it.</p> 	<p>5. Find out about the Queen. Write a fact file all about her and draw a picture.</p> 	<p>6. You have been invited to afternoon tea with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Design a menu that you could have at your afternoon tea. Make sure there are pictures and it is neat and tidy. The Queen likes things to be neat.</p> 



Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Natural	Produced by nature; not made by
Man- made	Made by people.
Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid or moisture.
Waterproof	Something that doesn't allow water to pass through.
Hypothesis	An idea that is tested to see if it is true.
Pipette	A small tube that can transfer liquid from one place to another.
Characteristic	A feature that helps us identify something.

Plastic is a waterproof material.



Everyday Materials

Key Questions

Where do materials come from?

Which materials are absorbent?

Which materials are waterproof?

paper	wood	plastic	glass	metal

Key Facts

Material is what everything that you can touch is made of. Even material that is too small to touch, is called material. We use materials to make things.
Most of the materials we use every day can be recycled and made into new items.
Natural materials, such as wool and wood , come from living things or the ground .
Man- made materials have been made by people. The raw materials must be changed before we can use them to make new materials.
An object is a thing made from different materials e.g. table, cup, book or jumper.
A material is what the object is made from e.g. a table is made from wood.

Wood is a strong material.





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Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
stable	an object that is not likely to give way or overturn
design brief	the steps that you need to create and finish a project
prototype	a first edition of something that is new
balance	an even distribution of weight to keep something upright
construct	build or make something
trusses	a framework that supports another structure
arches	a curved symmetrical structure
suspension	a system of springs to support a structure and stop it moving



Year 1 Knowledge Organiser - Bridges

Key Questions

What materials are strong enough to make a bridge?

What makes a bridge strong?

Why do we need bridges?



Work Examples

Timeline



Key Engineer
Isambard Kingdom Brunel
1806-1859

Key Facts

Went to school in England and France
Brunel was the son of a French engineer, Marc Isambard Brunel, and he showed great skill at drawing and geometry from a very early age.
Brunel worked with his father on a project to create a tunnel under the River Thames. He was badly injured in 1828 when the tunnel became flooded.
In 1830, Brunel won a competition to design a bridge to span the River Avon. Work started on his Clifton Suspension Bridge, but it wasn't completed until 1864 (after Brunel's death).
He designed tunnels, bridges and viaducts for Great Western Railway.
Isambard Kingdom Brunel designed Paddington Station and it opened in 1854.
He also designed the first steam ship to travel across the Atlantic.

Edmund Cartwright
1743 – 1823

Isambard Kingdom Brunel
1806-1859

Samuel Fox
1815-1887

Gustave Eiffel
1832-1923

Joseph Strauss
1870-1938

Richard Reed
1973-present



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Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital	The city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.
Landmark	An object or feature on land which is easily seen.
Human geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
Physical geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.



London's Calling Key Questions

Why do people visit London?

How can I get from one landmark to another?

What are the similarities and differences between London and your local area?

Fieldwork



Key Person
Christopher Wren
1632–1723

Key Facts

The Tower of London was originally built as a royal residence but was later used as a prison.

At the time of its construction, Tower Bridge was the largest and most sophisticated bascule bridge ever completed.

St Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, as an important part of a huge rebuilding plan, after the Great Fire of London in 1666. He was also buried there.

More than 3 and a half million people every year go on the London Eye and it can carry 800 people on every revolution.

Buckingham Palace was originally built as a house in 1703 and was bought by the British royal family in 1761 before being extended.

Original dates the landmarks in London were built

