

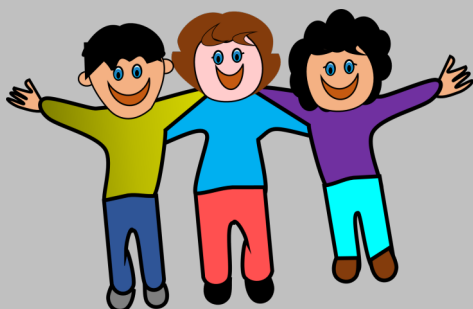
# Our Week In Year One

Friday 29th April 2022

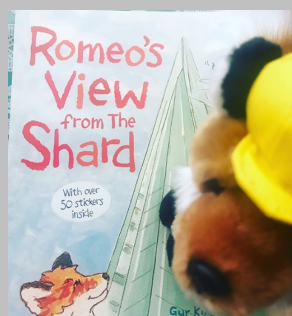
NEWHALL

## What we have been learning this week....

- In English we wrote stories retelling Romeo's adventures in The Shard. We have been thrilled to hear about children visiting The Shard! It has been wonderful to hear about them continuing their learning at home.
- In maths we have started to introduce grouping as a pre-cursor for multiplication.



- In PSHE we have been discussing friendships and what makes a good friend.



## 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)
- Phonics homework—Please complete any tasks that need to be written in your small blue home-work 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.
- **Please find your child's "show and tell" day on teams along with the guidance for what they should bring in if they choose to.**

**Have a wonderful weekend.**

Thank you—Miss Cano and Mrs Mouncey-Jaggers

## Summer 1 Termly Homework Grid

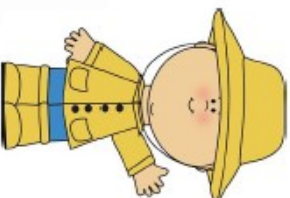
<p>1. Make a map of London including any major landmarks you can find out about.</p> 	<p>2. Talk to an adult about London. Find out if they have been before, if they like it, what they did when they were there and write it down as an interview with questions and answers.</p> 	<p>3. Find out how people 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 <b>wool and wood</b> , come from <b>living things or the ground</b> .
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



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### 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

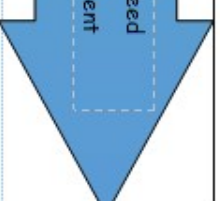
Isambard Kingdom Brunel  
1806-1859

Samuel Fox  
1815-1887

Gustave Eiffel  
1832-1923

Joseph Strauss  
1870-1938

Richard Reed  
1973-present







Geography

## 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

Tower of London	St Paul's Cathedral	Tower Bridge	London Eye	Shard
1078	1675	1886	1999	2012