Year 1 and 2 Autumn 1

Author of the Half Term: Robert Munsch (The Paper Bag Princess)

Poem: An Alphabet (Edward Lear)

Science: Materials

Key Question: Was the third little pig right to build his house out of

Key Vocabulary: properties, use, suitable, transparent, rigid, lighter, heavier, waterproof.

Key Knowledge:

Objects are made of different materials such as wood, plastic, water, rock, glass and metal.

The properties of a material tells us about what we can see, feel and

The materials properties can help us decide if it is the best material. Most metals are hard, strong and rigid.

Plastic is waterproof.

Some glass is transparent, but there are some types of glass which is not. Wood is hard and strong. It can sometimes be smooth and sometimes it is rough. It is not bendy.

Plastic can be rigid but it can also be bendy.

We need to make sure the material we use is suitable for its purpose.



Key Vocabulary:

Non-contact tagged

Tag rugby and netball are non-contact sports.

In tag rugby each player wears a special belt with two tags attached to it. A player carrying the ball can be "tagged" by having one of the tags pulled

A ball can be caught by making a target with hands and pulling the ball



Computing: Internet safety.

Key Vocabulary: Online - Using the internet. Pop Up - An advert which pops up online.

Password protection - Adding a password to a device.

Key Knowledge:

We need to keep personal information and passwords private.

Recognise who we are sharing their learning with online.

Know what is real and imaginary online.

Know to tell a trusted adult when they see something that makes them uncomfortable and make sure an adult

Know the Internet as an exciting place to be but know the need for not always being on the internet and to make

DT: Mechanisms - Moving pictures

Design Brief: To make a moving picture with a moving part.

Design Specification:

- -have either a slider, lever or wheel.
- be based on a traditional tale.
- -be easy to use for a Reception child.

Key Vocabulary: slider lever pivot axis mechanism evaluate annotations design specification design brief product

Key Knowledge:

Mechanisms make parts move.

Levers, slides and wheels are all mechanisms.

A lever needs a pivot to turn around. Y2

(Can I specify Y2 – if not take them out!) A wheel needs an axis to turn round. Y2

Design specifications tell us what the product needs to have to be successful.

When we have made our product we evaluate it to see if it met the design specifications.

How should we care for the world and for others and why does it matter? **Key Vocabulary:**

Service -

Golden rule – Treat others how you want to be treated.

Golden Rule: Christianity – "Treat others as you want them to treat you" (Matthew 7.12); Islam - "None of you [truly] believes until he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself." (Hadith); Judaism - "What is hateful to you, do not to your fellow man." (Talmud);

Key Knowledge:

Each person is unique and important.

Christians and Jews believe that God values everyone.

Some stories from the Christian Bible are about friendship and care for others. They show ideas of good and bad, right and wrong.

We all have special skills we can use to benefit others.

Some religions believe that serving others and supporting the poor are important parts of being a religious believer.

Some people or groups have been inspired to care for people because of their religious or ethical beliefs e.g. Mother Teresa, Christian Aid; Islamic Relief; the Jewish charity Tzedek; non-religious charities e.g. WaterAid and Oxfam.

PHSE/ RHE: Recognising choices, identifying new beginnings and recognising how to cope with

Key Vocabulary: choice, similar, different, right, wrong, fair, unfair, change, respect, equal.

Key knowledge:

I can recognise what is fair and unfair, right and wrong.

Experiences help me to learn and grow.

Choices I make can have good and bad consequences.

Rules help us to keep order and control. They help to us to cope with change.

We belong to lots of different groups and our behaviour can impact them and those around them.

We respect everyone's differences and similarities and treat everyone equally.

History: Ralph Ward Jackson and local history

Key Vocabulary: dockyard shipbuilding railway coal town founder significant contribution port heritage abbey century dairy community

Key Knowledge:

A significant person is important because they make a difference.

Ralph Ward Jackson is recognised as the town founder of Hartlepool.

We should remember him because he brought the railways to Hartlepool to transport

He built new docks. He encouraged ship building.

Hartlepool grew bigger and became a town.

Over 1000 years ago there was an abbey on the site of modern day Hartlepool. A village grew around it.

Fishing and ship-building were past industries.

In Hartlepool there is a myth about a monkey being mistaken for a French sailor.

Elwick began about 1000 years ago as a dairy farm and remained a farming community for many years.

In the 20th century many more houses and a new school was built. A bus shelter was built to commemorate the coronation of George

In World War II an air raid shelter was dug into the village green.





Music: Beats in music

Key Vocabulary:

Composer - Ludwig van Beethoven

Key Knowledge:

Start to show the steady beat using their hands (e.g. clapping).

Identify four beat patterns and sing songs/say rhymes along to the beat.

Show a steady beat using their hands to clap to the beat.

Identify four beat patterns including where there is a rest.

Feel the beat of each song/rhyme and show this by clapping along to each in a steady rhythmic manner.



Throwing and Catching - Netball and Rugby

In tag rugby and netball players throw the ball to each other.

off their belt by someone from the other team.

A ball can be passed by bouncing, pushing and throwing.

into the chest.