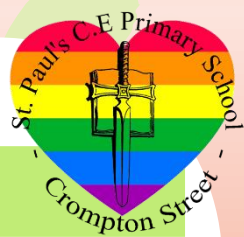


# Geography Year 1 Autumn 2 Could you be the next weather presenter?



## What do I need to know from previous topics?

There are changes in weather in each season.	In summer, the sun is much stronger. The temperature is warmer than in any other season.
In the autumn, the weather turns chillier, windier and there is often rain. Leaves start to fall from the trees.	In the winter, it is often cold and frosty. It has to be freezing cold to snow.

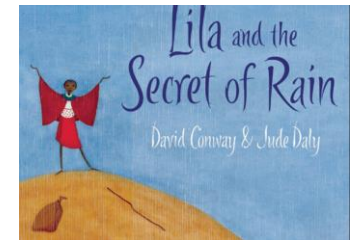
## What will I need to remember for future learning?

The weather affects what we do and what we wear.	In a weather forecast, symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area.
There are twelve months in the year.	There are seven continents. Some continents in the world are hotter than others. The continents close to the equator are hot.

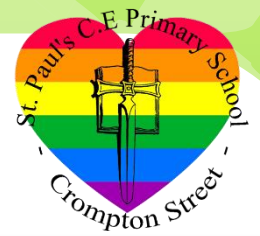
Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>country</b>	A big area of land with a leader. They have borders to separate them.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Our nation made up of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
<b>equator</b>	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
<b>North Pole</b>	An Arctic region at the top of the map.
<b>South Pole</b>	An Antarctic region at the bottom of the map.
<b>continent</b>	Groups of countries in a similar area of the world. There are seven continents.



## Key Texts:



# Science Year 1 – Autumn 2 What seasonal changes do you notice from Autumn to Winter?



What do I need to know from previous units?	
Use all my senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.	Understand the effects of changing seasons on the natural world around me.
What will I know by the end of the unit?	
There are four seasons each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer.	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, clod, snow and sun.
In autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the tress. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer.	In winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.	



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Seasons</b>	As the year passes, regular changes occur in the weather. This cycle of weather changes is divided into four parts, known as the seasons.
<b>Autumn</b>	The season when warm summer temperatures gradually decrease to cold of winter.
<b>Winter</b>	The coldest season of the year.
<b>Daytime</b>	The sun shines in the sky and it is light.
<b>Nighttime</b>	When the sun is on the other side of the earth and it is dark.



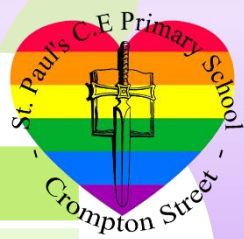
The Four Seasons	
<b>autumn</b> September October November	<b>winter</b> December January February
<b>spring</b> March April May	<b>summer</b> June July August

Key Text  
 Tree: Seasons Come, Seasons Go by  
 P Hegarty and B Teckentrup

Daylight hours each month:

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

# DT Year 1 Autumn 1 & 2 Food – Fruit Kebabs



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
All food comes from plants or animals.	Food can be farmed, grown elsewhere or caught.
We should always wash all utensils, fruit and hands before preparing and eating.	We should eat at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day.
Fruits can be eaten raw when washed.	I will follow the process below to make my own fruit kebab: <div data-bbox="828 632 1268 803" data-label="Diagram"> </div>

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Fruit Kebab</b>	A selection of fruit pushed onto a stick (skewer).
<b>Skewer</b>	A long piece of wood or metal used for holding pieces of food together during cooking.
<b>Fruit</b>	The sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.
<b>Utensils</b>	A tool with a particular use usually found in the kitchen.
<b>Vegetables</b>	Parts of the plants that can be eaten by people as food. The parts may be leaves, roots or stem. They do not contain seeds.

## Key diagrams:

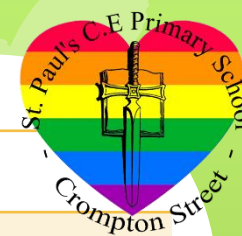


## Key Texts:






# Art Year 1 Autumn Making An Impression - Van Gogh





## What do I need to know from previous topics?

Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function,	Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.
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## What will I need to know for future learning?

	<b>Hatching</b> – Dashed lines or short strokes with a brush.
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	<b>Perspective</b> – A way of painting or drawing which creates the illusion of depth on a two dimensional surface.
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	<b>Swirls and short sharp brushstrokes</b> – The use of spiraling and curving lines together with the short sharp brush strokes gives the effect of constant movement.
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Vincent Van Gogh was born in the Netherlands in 1853. He died in 1890.	He is most famous for paintings such as Starry Night and Sunflowers.
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## Key Vocabulary Definition

<b>Vincent Van Gogh</b>	He is a world famous painter.
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<b>Artist</b>	A person who creates art. For example drawing, painting, sculpture, acting, dancing, writing, filmmaking, photography and music.
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<b>Bold</b>	A bold colour is very bright and noticeable.
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<b>Landscape</b>	A landscape painting or drawing refers to an artwork whose primary focus is natural scenery, such as mountains, forests, cliffs, trees, rivers, valleys, etc.
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<b>Brushstrokes</b>	Brushstrokes are the marks made on a surface by a painter's brush.
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<b>Silhouette</b>	A silhouette is an image in outline only, usually filled in as black on a white background.
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# P.S.H.E. Year 1 Autumn 2 Valuing Difference

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
Being different to someone else does not mean that you are better or worse in any way.	We all have special people in our lives who are important to us. These can be people at home, school, clubs, places of worship etc.
We all have similarities and differences as we are all unique.	Healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely.
Hurtful behaviour (offline and online) including teasing, name-calling, bullying and deliberately excluding others is not acceptable.	It is never acceptable to bully someone or behave in a hurtful way, because it hurts their feelings.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Unkind</b>	When someone says something that is not nice, or hurtful but they do this only once (a one-off).
<b>Tease</b>	When someone makes fun of or jokes about someone but only once (a one-off).
<b>Bully</b>	When someone is repeatedly and deliberately unkind or hurtful to another person (it's ongoing, not a one-off).
<b>Fair</b>	When everyone is treated the same.

## British Values – Tolerance

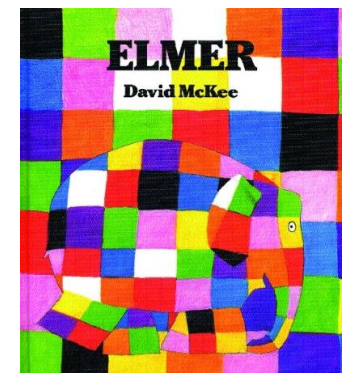
- Show empathy and understanding of people from different backgrounds
- Learn about difference cultures
- Respect values different from your own



## Key Dates:

- Anti-bullying/Friendship Week (Choose Respect) 11<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> November
- Odd Socks Day 11<sup>th</sup> November
- 'Christmas Jumper Day 6<sup>th</sup> December (Save the Children)

## Key Text:



## Mini Minds

Kindasaurus

Helpfulsaurus



## Computing Year 1 – Autumn 2: Pictograms; Lego Builders

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
Data is a collection of information, used to help answer questions.	To achieve a specific effect when building something, accurate instructions must be followed.
A pictogram is a visual way of representing data.	Correcting errors in an algorithm or program is called debugging.
We can look at data represented in pictograms and ask questions as a way of interrogating data.	The order of instructions for a task affects the results.
Programs such as 2Count enable people to create pictograms on a computer. This has the advantage of being able to easily modify data and share it with lots of people.	Computer programs need precise instructions to follow, and these are called algorithms. If instructions are vague, outcomes will vary for any given task.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>collecting data</b>	To gather facts and information.
<b>pictogram</b>	A visual way of representing data.
<b>compare</b>	Looking at what is the same and what is different.
<b>record results</b>	Writing down what you have found out.
<b>algorithm</b>	A precise, step-by-step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
<b>code</b>	Instructions that a programmer enters into a computer that causes the computer to perform a certain way.
<b>computer</b>	An electronic device for storing and processing data.
<b>debugging</b>	To find and remove errors from computer hardware or software.
<b>program</b>	An algorithm that has been coded into something that can be run by a machine (for example, a computer or a robot).





**What do I need to know from previous topics?**

We are all special and precious.

**What will I need to remember for future learning?**

We all belong to different people, places and groups. Some people belong to a religious group.

The bible story of 'The Lost Coin' tells us how much God loves every person.

Christian people welcome people through **baptism**. Muslim people welcome people through **Aqiqah**.

People can show that they belong to each other through **marriage**. Religious groups celebrate in different ways.

**Key Vocabulary    Definition**

**Belonging**    Being an important part of something bigger than just you.

**Baptism**    The way that Christian people welcome a new baby.

**Aqiqah**    The way that Muslim people welcome a new baby.

**marriage**    Two people make promises to be joined to each other.

**chuppah**    A canopy that Jewish people stand under during a wedding ceremony.

Key images



Key text  
 Luke 15:8-10  
 John 13:34-35  
 Mark 12:30-31

