

Diary dates

PE days: Wednesday (outside) and Thursday (inside).

Book change days:

Wednesday - Year 2

Thursday - Year 1

Friday - library books (Y1 and Y2)

Fireground museum trip - 01.11.23

Ashton mosque trip - 21.11.23

Maths - Year 1

This half term, we will focus on:

- Number bonds to 10.
- Addition within 10.
- Subtraction within 10.
- Addition and subtraction problem solving.
 - Instantly knowing +1 and -1.
 - Instantly knowing +2 and -2.
- Recognising and naming 3D shapes.
- Sorting 3D shapes based on their properties.
- Recognising and naming 2D shapes.
- Sorting 2D shapes based on their properties.
- Making patterns with 2D and 3D shapes.

Maths - Year 2

This half term, we will focus on:

- Using number lines to add and subtract within 100.
- Solving mixed addition and subtraction word problems.
- Comparing addition and subtraction calculations with the greater and less than symbols.
- Counting the sides and vertices of 2D shapes.
 - Drawing 2D shapes.
 - Finding lines of symmetry.
- Counting the faces, edges and vertices of 3D shapes.
- Making patterns with 2D and 3D shapes.

English

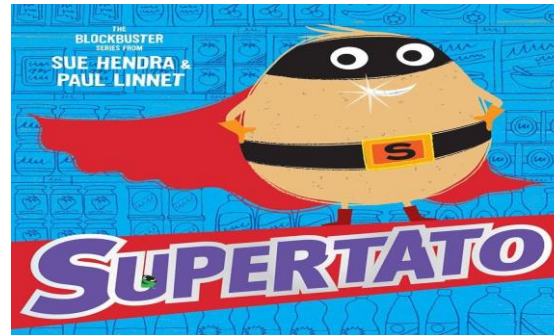
We will be writing stories from different character's perspectives, writing character descriptions (wanted posters), and writing recounts.

Year 1 will focus on:

- Letter formation.
- Applying taught phonics.
 - Finger spaces.
- Capital letters and full stops.
- Orally rehearsing sentences.
- Writing words and simple sentences.

Year 2 will focus on:

- Using a range of adjectives, verbs and nouns.
- Exclamation marks and question marks.
- Extending sentences with the conjunctions 'and', 'but', 'so, and 'because'.
- Varying sentence starters to engage the reader.
- Using commas between adjectives.
- Using apostrophes for contractions and possession.



What can we do at home?

Read lots of stories to your child.

Listen to your child read as much as possible.
Please remember to sign reading diaries to earn raffle tickets.

Look through this half term's knowledge organisers.

Do one homework task each week and upload to Dojo.

History

We will be learning about The Great Fire of London during history lessons. We will learn about life in London during 1666, what caused the fire, why the fire spread so quickly, and how we know about events from the past.

DT

During DT lessons, we will look at a range of objects which use wheels to move. We will design and create our own mini Ferris wheels.

PSHE

This half term, we will learn about consequences, what negotiation means, how to play fairly with others, and how to keep information private when using the internet.

Science

The science unit this half term is 'Living things and their habitats'. The unit involves learning about how we know if something is living or non-living, and the different places that animals live in.
(This unit of work continues for both Autumn terms).

RE

We will be exploring the following questions:

What is a mosque and what happens at mosques?

What happens during Eid?

1/2 GE Autumn 2 homework

Please complete one task per week and upload a photo or video to Dojo.

Writing task

Create your own evil villain. Draw a picture of your villain and label it. You could write sentences to describe your villain too!

History task

Use the internet or books to find at least 3 facts about The Great Fire of London. Share your facts by writing the facts or recording a video to share with the class.

Maths task

Year 1: Explore your house and find different 2D and 3D shapes. Create a video or take photos to show the shapes that you discover.

Year 2: Explore your house or the outside environment to find things that are symmetrical. Create a video or take photos to show what you found!

(Year 2 will be learning about symmetry during the last 2 weeks of the term).

DT task 1

Create a list of different things which use wheels to move. You could create a pic collage or sketch some of the objects.

DT task 2

Design your own invention that uses wheels in some way. You could label your invention, write sentences to explain what it does, or create a video to explain what it does and how it works. If you have time and craft materials, you could even try to build your invention!

Science task

Go on a local walk and take photographs of any habitats that you see. Upload your photos to Dojo. You could visit your garden if you have one, spot habitats on the way to school, or visit a local park or woodland area!

Remember to read at home as much as possible. Get your reading diary signed and you will win a raffle ticket!

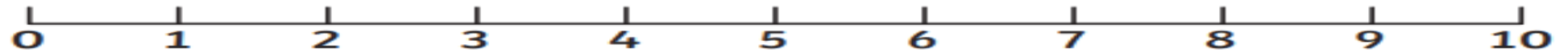
Use Numbots (Y1 and Y2) and TTRS (Y2) to develop your maths skills at home!



Addition and Subtraction

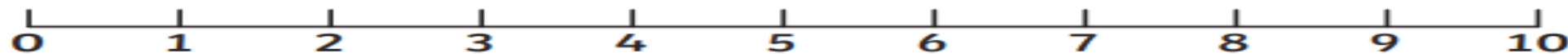
Knowledge Organiser

Counting On and Counting Back



Counting on

$$4 + 3 = 7$$



$$7 - 3 = 4$$

Counting back

Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Number Bonds

$$5 - 0 = 5$$


$$5 + 0 = 5$$

$$5 - 1 = 4$$


$$4 + 1 = 5$$

$$5 - 2 = 3$$


$$3 + 2 = 5$$

$$5 - 3 = 2$$

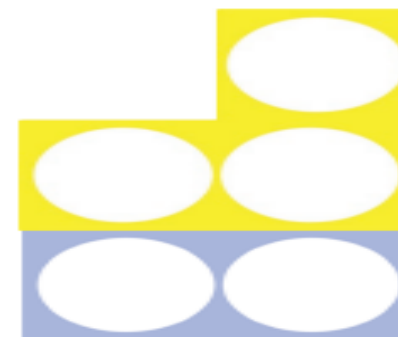

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$5 - 4 = 1$$

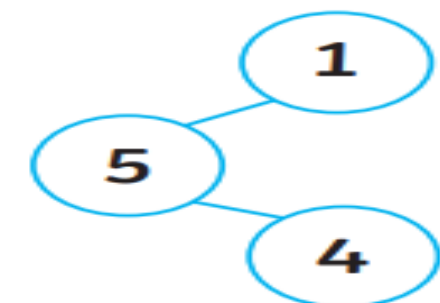

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$5 - 5 = 0$$

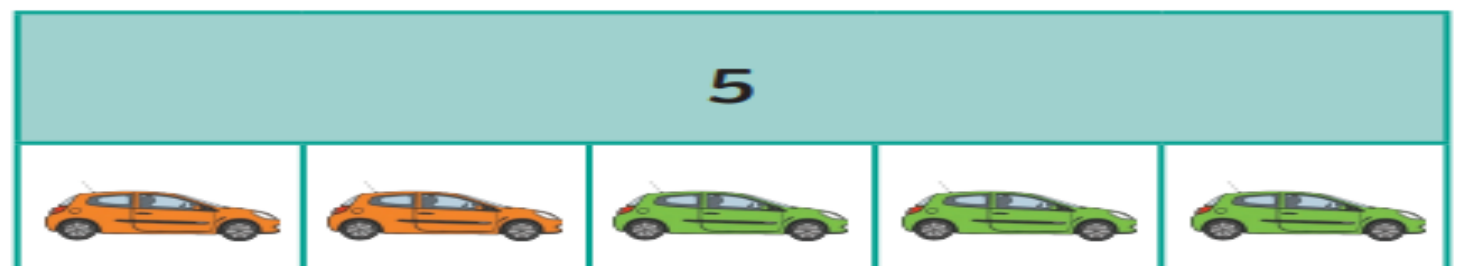

$$0 + 5 = 5$$



$$3 + 2 = 5$$



$$5 = 1 + 4$$



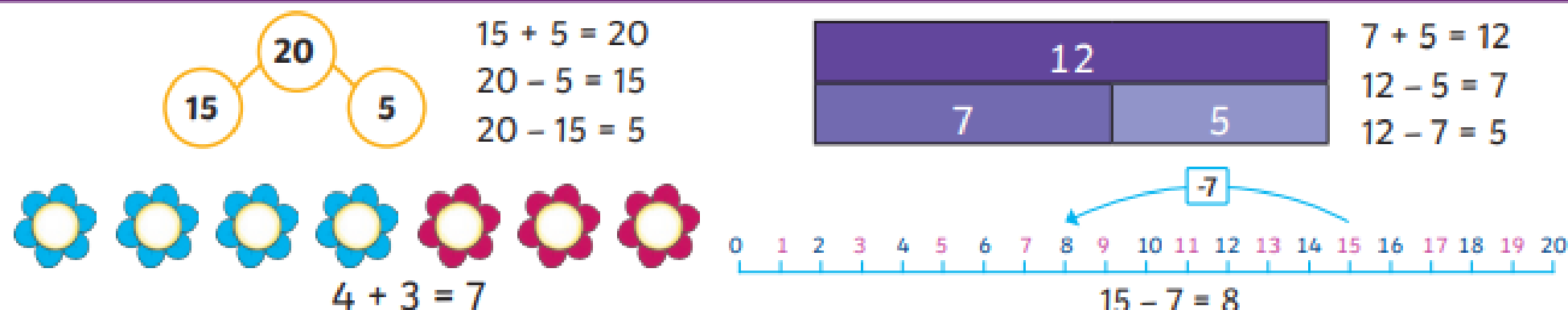
Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

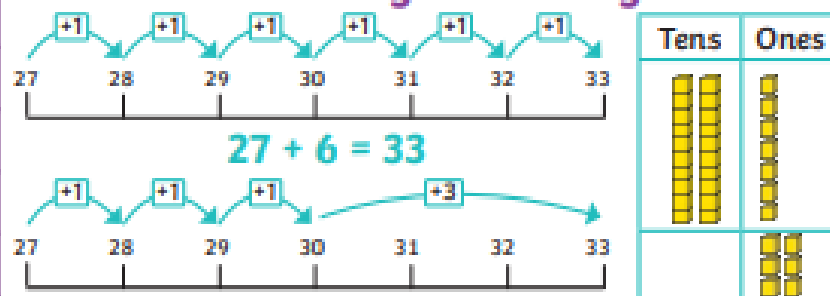
Add
Total
Make
Plus
Sum
More
Altogether
Difference
Leave
Subtract
Difference between
Less
Minus
Take away
Mentally, Orally
Column Addition
Column Subtraction
Estimate
Inverse operation
Solve problems
Number facts
Place Value

Addition and Subtraction Bonds to 20

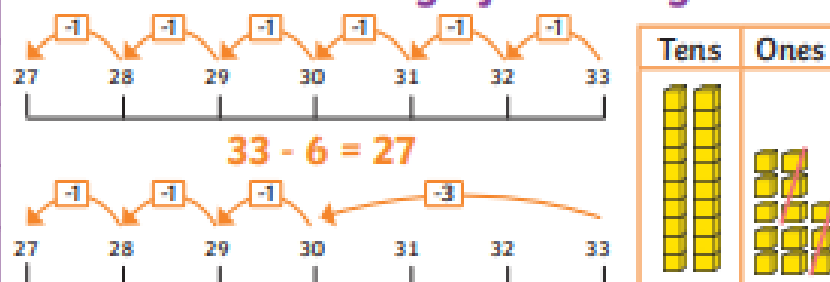


Methods

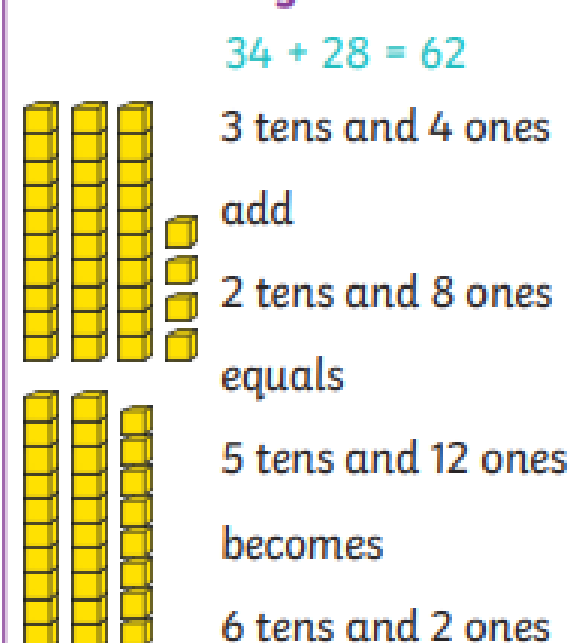
Add 2-digit and 1-digit



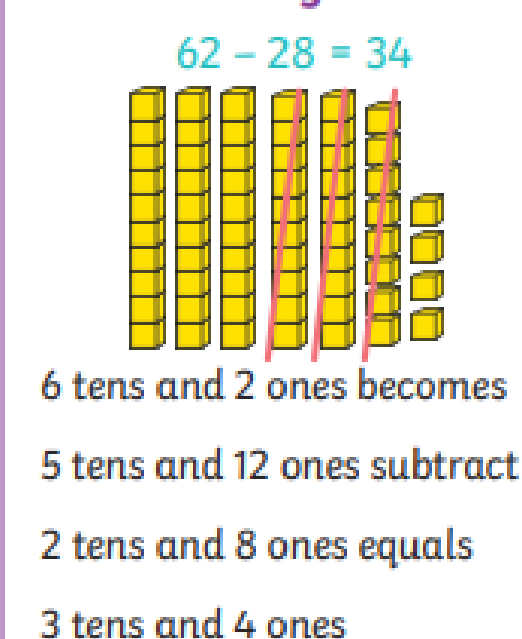
Subtract 1-digit from 2-digit



Add 2-digit numbers

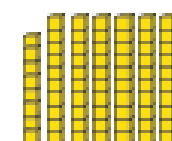
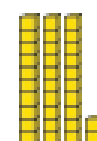
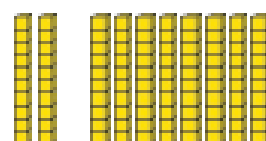


Subtract 2-digit numbers



Addition and Subtraction Bonds to 100

2 + 8 = 10
so 20 + 80 = 100



32 + 68 = 100
3 tens and 2 ones + 6 tens and 8 ones
= 9 tens and 10 ones = 10 tens = one hundred

Year 2 Unit 1: Great Fire of London

Knowledge organiser

The fire started on Sunday 2 September 1666 at a bakery on Pudding Lane.

The fire spread because...

houses were close together

there was no electricity, phone, or internet

most buildings were made from wood

there was no fire brigade

there had been a dry summer

strong winds spread the flame.

The fire was put out on Thursday 6 September 1666.



How do we know about the fire?

Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn wrote about it in their diaries. They tell us what 1660s London was like.

What damage did the fire cause?

- Most buildings in central London were destroyed, including St Paul's Cathedral.
- Many people lost their homes.
- We don't know how many people died.



Painting of the Great Fire of London

What happened after the fire?

- London was rebuilt with improvements.
- Sir Christopher Wren designed new landmarks.
- He designed St Paul's Cathedral and the Monument.



Monument

Word	Definition
cause	The cause of something is the thing that makes it happen.
compare	When you compare things, you try to see how they are the same and how they are different.
damage	To damage something is to injure or harm it.
diary	A book where you write down the things that you do each day.
disease	A disease is an illness.
drought	When there is a long period of dry weather.
electricity	The energy that is used to give light and heat to work machines.
event	An event is something important that happens.
eyewitness	Someone who actually saw something happen.
homeless	Not having a place to live.

Word	Definition
improvement	Something that is better or makes a thing better.
mayor	The person in charge of the council in a town or city.
monument	A statue, building, or column put up to remind people of some person or event.
portrait	A painting or drawing of a person.
prevent	To stop something from happening.
rebuild	To build something again after it has been destroyed.
shelter	A place that keeps people safe from danger.
source	The place where something comes from.
technology	Technology is using science and machines to help people in their lives.

Mechanisms - Fairground wheel

Axle	A long straight piece of material which connects to a rotating component (e.g. the wheels of a car).
Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Ferris wheel	A ride at a fairground which carries passengers around a large vertical wheel.
Ferris wheel pod	The container which carries passengers around the ferris wheel.
Mechanism	The parts of an object that move together as part of a machine.
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Strong	Something that is not easily broken (e.g. wood, brick, building).
Test	To find out whether something works as it should.
Waterproof	Material that does not allow water pass through it.
Weak	Something that is easily broken (e.g. eggshells).

Did you know?

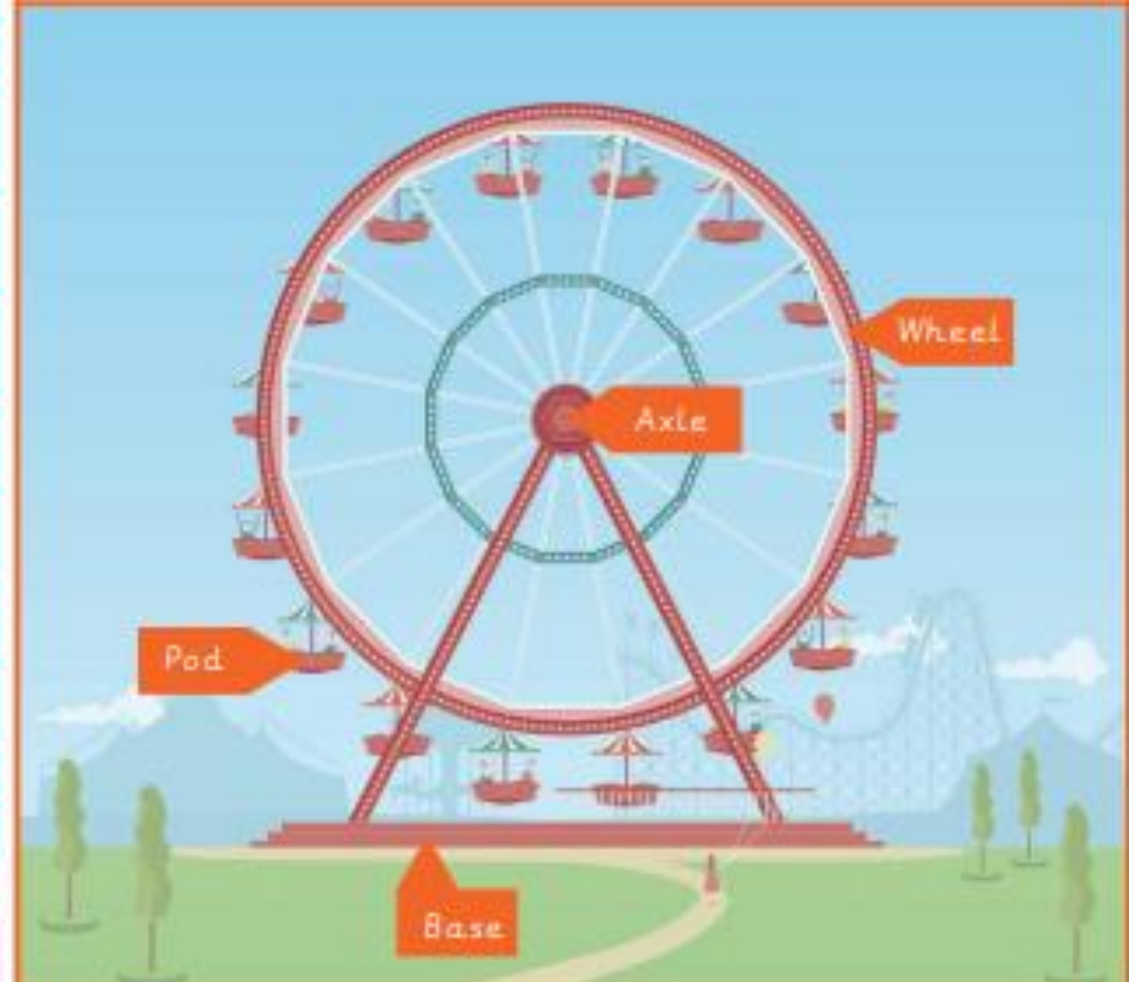
The first **ferris wheel** to be built was called the Chicago wheel, in 1893 over 100 years ago!

It was over 80 metres tall.



Key facts

The features of a **ferris wheel**.



Materials have different properties. Your **ferris wheel** design will need to be **stable** and **strong**. Which materials could you use?



Bricks are made from clay. They are stiff and **strong**.



Wood comes from trees. It is **strong** and flexible.



Metal comes from ore, that is mined underground. It is **strong** and hard.