



Key Stage 1

Spring Term

Cycle B

Over the Ocean, Over the Land



Year 1 – Yearly Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Number: Place Value (within 10)					Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 10)					Geometry: Shape	Consolidation/ Autumn term assessments
	On-going: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 -9:15) Time/Counting in groups of 2,5,10, writing numbers in words and numerals, days of the week/months of the year						KIRFS A1 = Write numbers in words 0 -10, order and write numerals to 20 KIRFS A2 = I know number bonds for each number to 6.					
Spring	Number: Place Value (within 20) (Multiples of 2, 5, 10 to be included)		Number: Addition and subtraction (within 20)			Number: Place Value (within 50) (Multiples of 2, 5, 10 to be included)		Measurement : Length and Height	Measurement : Weight and Volume	Consolidation/ Spring term assessments		
	On-going: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 – 9:15) Time/Counting in groups of 2,5,10, writing numbers in words and numerals, days of the week/months of the year/ 2D and 3D shape					KIRFS Sp1 –I know doubles to 20 and halves of even numbers to 20. KIRFS Sp2 -I know number bonds to 10.						
Summer	Number: Multiplication and Division (Reinforce multiples of 2, 5 and 10 to be included)		Number: Fractions	Geometry: Position and Direction		Number: Place Value (within 100)		Measurement: Money	Measurement: Time	Consolidation/ Summer term assessments		
	On-going: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 – 9:15) Time/Counting in groups of 2,5,10, writing numbers in words and numerals, days of the week/months of the year/ 2D and 3D shape					KIRFS S1 I can tell the time. Half past and o clock KIRFS S2 -I know number bonds for each number up to 10.						

Years 1/2 Mixed age planning – Yearly Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
Autumn	Number: Place Value (Year 1 within 10)				Number: Addition and Subtraction (Year 1 within 10)					Geometry: Properties of Shape (Year 1 one week)			
<p>On-going daily: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 - 9:15) Time, counting in groups of 2,5,10, and 3s, writing numbers in words and numerals,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KIRFS A1 = Write numbers in words 0 -10, order and write numerals to 20 KIRFS A2 = I know number bonds for each number to 6. KIRFs Autumn 1: Bonds to 20 KIRFs Autumn 2: x2 and ÷ 2 facts</p>													
Spring	Year 1 Number: Place Value (within 20) Year 2 Measurement: Money		Year 1 Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 20) + Place value to 50 Year 2 Number: Multiplication and Division					Measurement: Length and Height		Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature (Year 1 Volume) Year 1 Number: Multiplication and Division Week 11 and 12			
<p>On-going daily: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 - 9:15) Time, x2 x5 x10, counting in 3s, shape, SATs style questions</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KIRFS Sp1 –I know doubles to 20 and halves of even numbers to 20. KIRFS Sp2 -I know number bonds to 10. KIRFs Spring 1: Doubles and halves to 20 KIRFs Spring 2: x10 and ÷ 10 facts</p>													
Summer	Number: Fractions			Year 1 Place value to 100 (Week 5) Measurement: Time		Year 1 Money Year 2 Statistics		Geometry: Position and Direction		Consolidation			
<p>On-going daily: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 - 9:15) Time, x2 x5 x10, counting in 3s, shape, SATs style questions</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KIRFS S1 I can tell the time. Half past and o clock KIRFS S2 -I know number bonds for each number up to 10. KIRFs Summer 1: Time KIRFs Summer 2: x5 and ÷ 5 facts</p>													

Year 2 – Yearly Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Number: Place Value				Number: Addition and Subtraction					Geometry: Properties of Shape		
	On-going daily: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 -9:15) Time, counting in groups of 2,5,10, and 3s, writing numbers in words and numerals, KIRFs: Wednesdays								KIRFs Autumn 1: Bonds to 20 KIRFs Autumn 2: $\times 2$ and $\div 2$ facts			
Spring	Measurement: Money		Number: Multiplication and Division					Measurement: Length and Height		Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature		
	On-going daily: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 -9:15) Time, $\times 2$ $\times 5$ $\times 10$, counting in 3s, shape, SATs style questions KIRFs: Wednesdays								KIRFs Spring 1: Doubles and halves to 20 KIRFs Spring 2: $\times 10$ and $\div 10$ facts			
Summer	Number: Fractions			Measurement: Time			Statistics		Geometry: Position and Direction		Consolidation	
	On-going daily: Flashbacks (to recap on previous learning/Wakey Wakey 8:55 -9:15) Time, $\times 2$ $\times 5$ $\times 10$, counting in 3s, shape, SATs style questions KIRFs: Wednesdays								KIRFs Summer 1: Time KIRFs Summer 2: $\times 5$ and $\div 5$ facts			



Milverton English Thematic Map-Year 1/2 Cycle B – Spring Term – Over Ocean, Over Land

Core Texts:



Celia Warren
Poetry –
How deep is the ocean?
The nature of the ocean?
Why are my tears so salty?
Can you charm a barnacle?
Seaside fun

Various non-fiction texts –
The World and its oceans

Main Genres:	Genre Success Criteria:
Recounts: To Recount (Christmas Holidays)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scene-setting opening (5Ws) • Chronological order • Temporal connectives • Past tense • Specific names of people, places, and objects. • Incidents of interest / amusement, using details
Description: To Describe (Character and Setting – Ocean Meets Sky)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory • Simile/adjectives/adverbs/powerful verbs • alliteration
Narrative fairy tales: To Entertain (New Ending – Ocean Meets Sky)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning, middle and ending • Opening includes a description of the setting and introduces character(s). • Sensory description (see, hear, smell, touch, taste) • Powerful verbs, adjectives and similes
Non-Chronological Reports: To Inform – Plastic Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title • Group into specific categories • 3rd person • Often present tense e.g. whales are large • Use facts. • May have sub-headings/key questions • technical vocabulary
Diaries: To Recount (Ship's Log)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st person • Chronological order • key events/dates • Feelings/emotions • personal opinions
Letters: To inform (From the ship)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date on the top right • Address, if appropriate • Formal greeting (Dear...) • Formal sign off (Yours sincerely) • Questions, exclamations and statements
Poetry: To Entertain – Ocean Creatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory • Simile / comparative • Alliteration • Repetitive text • Pattern in words / shape / rhythm • Simple rhyming pairs • Rhyme at end of line
Newspaper recount: To Inform (Y2 – Linked to the Night Gardener)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short, effective headline (alliteration) • Introduction sets the scene with the five Ws; • Recounted events in chronological order • Closing statement brings the writing to a conclusion • Concluding line which grabs attention • Past tense • 3rd person
Instructions: to Inform (How to make a topiary tree)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title explains what the instructions are for. • 'What you need' box lists materials in order • Short, clear, sequenced steps ('first' 'then' 'next') • Short, imperative instructions in the right order (underlining / bold) words in the present tense to begin each instruction



Milv erton Primary School Knowledge Map – Year 1/2, Science, Cycle B, Spring 1



Over the Oceans, Over the Land

Key Vocabulary

Materials	Materials are what objects are made of
Suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose
Properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof)
John McAdam	A Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called macadamisation
Macadamisation	The name given to John McAdam's construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar

Uses of Everyday Materials

<p>Squash an object by pushing both hands together.</p>	<p>Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.</p>
<p>Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.</p>	<p>Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.</p>

John McAdam's process was so successful that roads were built in this way across the world



John Dunlop originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle



Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth



Properties of materials

Wood	Hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape
Glass	Waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth
Plastic	Waterproof, strong, can be made flexible or stiff, smooth or rough
Metal	Strong, hard, easy to wash
Paper	Lightweight, flexible
Cardboard	Strong, light, stiff
Fabric	Soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent
Rubber	Hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong



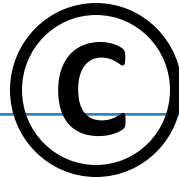
Key Vocabulary

Personal information

Personal information includes details that are true about a person



Ownership



Copyright

Ownership of something you create – if you own the copyright of something, you decide what happens to it



Search Engines

A search engine is a website that allows you to find information on anything you want

Key Concept: Online Safety

SMART

- **Safe** - Keep details like your name, where you live and where you go to school away from strangers.
- **Meet** - Don't meet people that you only know online unless you're with a trusted adult.
- **Accept** - Don't click on any links that you're not sure about or that seem too good to be true. Ask a trusted adult if you are not sure.
- **Reliable** - Don't believe everything people tell you. Check other websites to find out the truth.
- **Tell** - If anything you do or see online upsets you, tell a trusted adult straight away!

Internet

We can go on the Internet using computers, tablets or phones. You can do lots of great things online, like playing games and finding out interesting information.

Email

People use computers, phones or tablets to send emails. This is like sending a letter digitally through the internet. Instead of a home address, people have an email address. It always contains the @ symbol. This address tells the email where to go.



Key vocabulary

Map – A draw guide of an area

Key – Pictures that are an easy and simple way to show important things on a map.

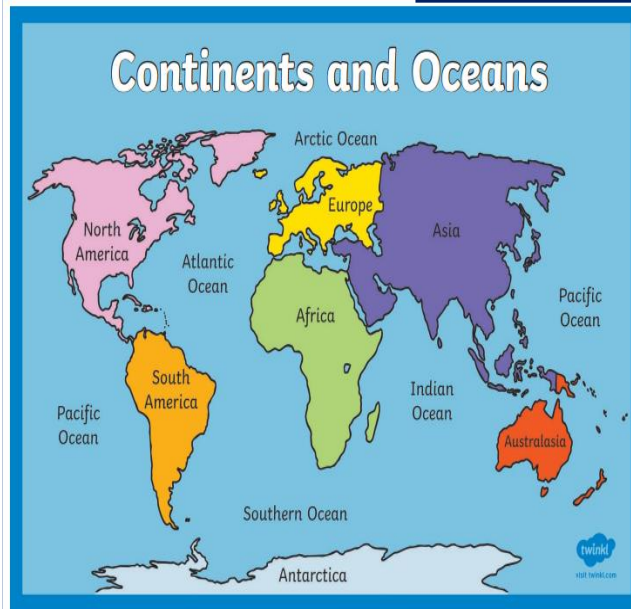
Landmark – Something that is significant to that local area.

Rainforest – A forest with a tropical climate.

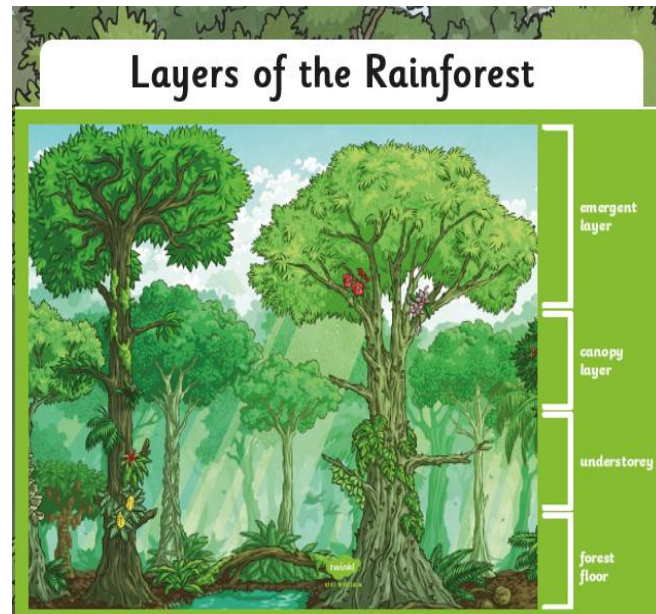
Equator - An imaginary line around the Earth that goes exactly between the North Pole and the South Pole and dividing it into two equal halves, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

South America – A continent made up of 12 countries, the Amazon river and The Amazon rainforest

Names and locations



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Names and locations

Continent - A continent is a very large landmass usually separated by water or other natural features, like mountains.

There are seven continents in the world:

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Antarctica
6. Europe
7. Australasia

Ocean – An ocean is a very large area of salt water. Most of the Earth is covered in ocean. There are five oceans in the world: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean.



Francisco de Orellana

The first explorer (Spanish) to travel the whole Amazon River.

Key questions and answers

Why are oceans important? Oceans make up over 70% of the Earth's surface. There are over 700,000 different species of animal that live in the ocean. It is important to protect the oceans to make sure their habitats are safe. The ocean is also full of tiny plants which help to produce oxygen, which we need to breathe.



Key vocabulary

Map – A draw guide of an area

Key – Pictures that are an easy and simple way to show important things on a map.

Landmark – Something that is significant to that local area.

Europe – Europe is the sixth largest continent in size and the third largest in population. It is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the south, Asia to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the West.

The United Kingdom - A country in Northwest Europe made up of 4 nations England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Capital cities – A city where a countries government is based.

Landscape– The visible features of an area of land.

Climate – is a long term weather pattern

Names and locations



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There are seven continents in the world:

- 1.Asia
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- 3.North America
- 4.South America
- 5.Antarctica
- 6.Europe
- 7.Australasia

The UK– The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.



Amelia Earhart
In May 1932 she was the first female explorer to fly solo across The Atlantic Ocean.

Key questions and answers

What is this place like? The UK is a temperate country with changeable weather. **What or who will I see in this place?** There are villages, towns and cities. There is countryside and rivers.



Milverton Primary School Knowledge Map – Year 1 and 2, RE, Cycle B,
Spring 1 – Sacred Places



Church



Mosque



Gurudwara



Buddhist Temples

Key Vocabulary

Font	The basin used for baptisms in churches.
Pulpit	A raised platform where the vicar stands when talking.
Imam	The person who leads prayer at a mosque.
Vicar	A person who leads a church service.
Musalla	The area in mosques designated for prayer.
Qiblah	The wall of the mosque that faces Mecca.
Darbar Sahib	The main hall in a Sikh temple.



Font



Pulpit



Musalla



Qiblah



Imam



Vicar



Key vocabulary

Balance - the ability to hold your body upright and steady without falling down. This could be sitting, standing, walking or running.

Co-ordination - Different parts of your body working together.

Travel – Moving from one place to another.

Movement pattern – Repeating a sequence of movements.

Unison - Performing exactly the same movements with a partner or group at the exactly the same time.

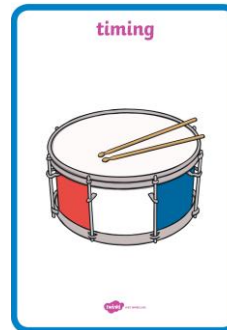
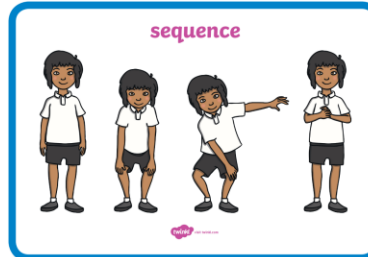
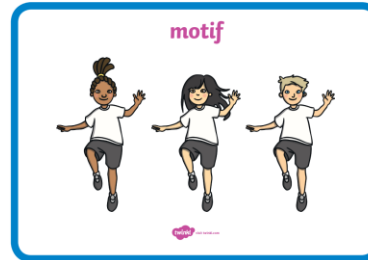
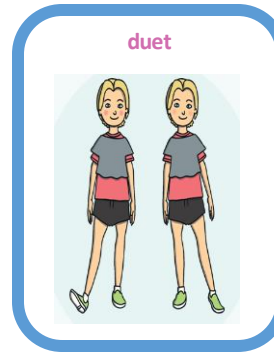
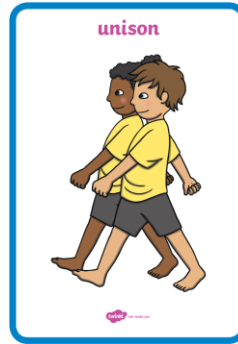
Canon effect - Performing the same action one after another.

Motif – A group of movements related to a theme.

Sequence – Performing different movements one after another.

Rhythm – Moving in time to music, following the beat

Evaluate - Looking for the things that the person is doing well and the things that they could improve



Motif

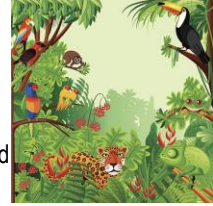
In this unit, you will be creating a motif based on the jungle.

You will think about the speed, weight and size of your movements.

Speed: fast, slow, frantic, in time with music

Weight: light, soft, tiptoes, graceful, heavy, stomping,

Size: large, small, growing, tight, extended



Health and Safety

- Exercise in a safe space, be mindful of others.
- Keep your head up and know what is around you.
- Warm up properly.
- Make sure liquids are kept away from the dance area.
- Bend your knees when landing any jumps.
- Hair should be tied back.
- Jewellery should be removed.
- Appropriate clothing and footwear should be worn.

Music

- “Night Crossing”
- “Is There a Doctor in the House?”
- “I Think I’ve Seen The Future”
- “Uncertainty Prevails”
- “Artificial Respiration”
- “Busy Bees”
- “Scurry”
- “Ice Flow”
- “Spirits of the Forest”
- “Strange Skies”



Milverton Primary School – Year 1 & 2 – Spring Cycle B

Knowledge Organiser - Physical Education



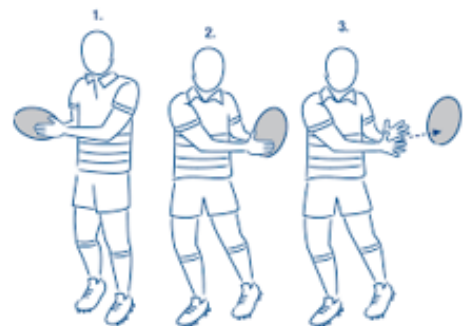
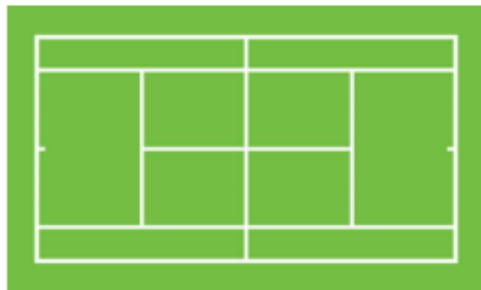
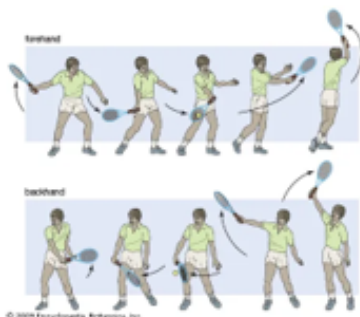
Tennis Tag Rugby

Key Vocabulary

Tennis	Tag Rugby
Racket	Tags
Ball	Rugby ball
Net	Passing backwards
Court	Running forwards
Forehand	Try
Backhand	Changing direction

Key Knowledge – Coaching Points

	Send & Receive	Attack and Defend	Moving	Scoring	Tactics and Rules
Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold the racket in one hand like you are shaking hands Move the racket behind you ready to strike the ball Continue to swing the racket through after you have hit the ball Watch the ball all the time Forehand hitting at the side of your body Backhand hitting across your body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hit the ball over the net Hit the ball to stay inside the lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay on your toes Move side to side come back to the middle ready for the next shot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You score a point if it bounces <u>in</u> and the opposition cannot get it back over the net 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ball can only bounce once on your side The ball needs to bounce inside the lines
Tag Rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass the ball with two hands Swing the ball to pass it backwards Catch the ball with two hands Pull the ball into the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run forwards towards the goal line Try to run behind the person with ball ready to get a pass Defend - Stay in front of the attacker and grab the tags on their hips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move forwards in a straight line Change direction to run around an opponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get the ball over the goal line and put it on the ground to score a try 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass it backwards to get space to run into Hold the ball safely while running forwards







Key Concept: Master Practical Skills - Making a structure stronger, stiffer and more stable.

<u>Key vocabulary</u>	
Structure	A building or object made from different parts
Stiffer	Not easily bent or changed shape
Stable	When something is stable, it is not likely to move or fall down.
Strengthen	Make stronger
Function	The intended purpose of something. What is it meant to do?
Evaluate	After you have tested your design, you think about what works well/what has gone well and what could be better. You can also evaluate a project at the end.
Improve	After evaluating, you consider what could be better and make changes to make the design better.
Join	The point where two or more things are connected together.

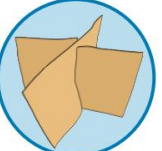
How Can I Join?




flange




tie



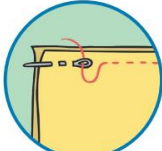
slot




tabs




stick




sew



tape



fold

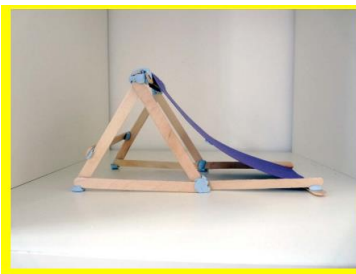


split pin

twinkl

Techniques

Make a slide more secure by adding sides out of lolly sticks, straws or card.



Make a frame more sturdy by adding triangles to the corners or a support across the legs.



Make a base sturdier by making it wider.





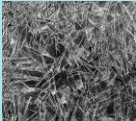






Milverton Primary School Knowledge Map – Year 1 and 2, Art, Cycle B, Spring 1 Over the Ocean, Over the Land



Key Vocabulary

Sketch	A rough drawing to help you	
Colour wheel	Looking at primary and secondary colours.	
Primary colour	Red, blue and yellow	
Secondary colours	Purple, green, orange	
Texture	The design and looks of different objects.	
Trace	Copy a picture by following the main lines	
Sketch	Drawing material to assist sketching	

Master Practical Skills

I can identify a picture by Henri Rousseau.

I can mix primary colours to create secondary colours.

I can describe texture, colour and pattern in a painting and state how it makes me feel.

I can add white to colours to make tints and blacks to make tones.

Significant Artists

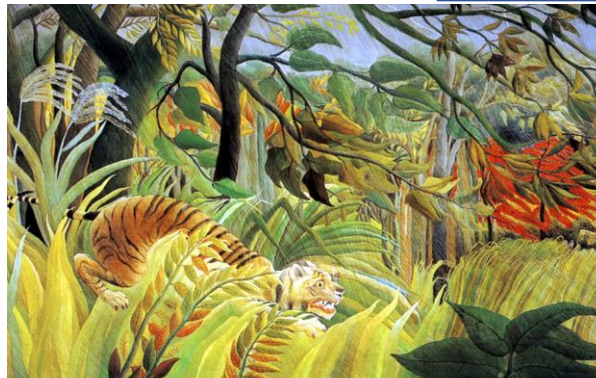
Henri Rousseau



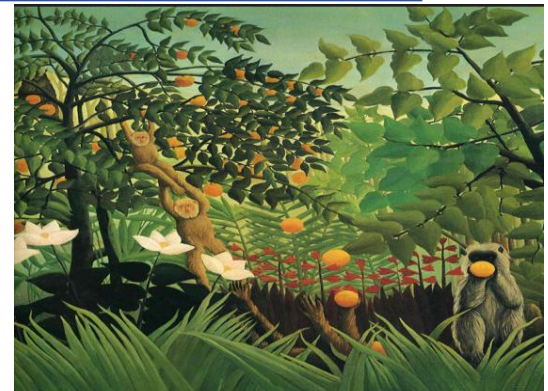
Henri Rousseau was a famous French painter.

Styles and Periods

A post impressionist painter.
1844 - 1910



Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised), 1891
by Henri Rousseau



Exotic Landscape, 1910
by Henri Rousseau



Milverton Primary School Knowledge Map – PSHE (Values, Money and ME/ SLS)



Economic well being



- I can plan a charity event, price goods and services and undertake basic financial planning as part of this process.
- I understand that Reduce, reuse and recycle are **three concepts that promote sustainable living**. They help decrease the amount of waste we throw away and that ends up in refuse. You can make many changes in your daily life to reduce the amount of waste you produce, and live more sustainably.

Key Vocabulary – Values, Money and Me

charity	An organisation that helps and supports others in need
Climate change	Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns effecting our planet.
money	A payment for goods and services



Spring Super Learning Skills (SLS)

ENQUIRY

Ernie the Eagle



I can...

- *Ask open questions using the question fruits
- *Use my thinking brain
- *Use books and the Internet to find the answers to questions
- *Test out my ideas in different ways

Spring 1

SELF-AWARENESS

Sally the Skunk



I can...

- *Talk about how I am feeling using the right language
- *Use different strategies to help with difficult feelings
- *Recognise how other people are feeling
- *Use my strengths to help others
- *Talk about things I find harder and find ways to improve

Spring 2