Class 1 Essential Knowledge

Summer 1 2025

English

In English we are looking at the story 'Where the Wild Things Are' by Maurice Sendak

WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE



STORY AND PICTURES BY MAURICE SENDAK

D: Portal Narrative and Information Text

Vehicle Text

Where the Wild Things Are

Writing Outcome & Writing Purpose

Narrative: A Portal Story Purpose: To narrate

Information: Wild Things
Purpose: To inform

Grammar: Word

Build on previous units & focus on:

Adding the suffixes -ing, -ed and -er to verbs

Adding the suffixes -er and -est to adjectives

How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives

Grammar: Sentence

Build on previous year & focus on:

Combining words to make sentences Joining words and clauses using 'and'

Grammar: Text

Build on previous year & focus on:

Sequencing sentences to form short narratives

Grammar: Punctuation

Build on previous year & focus on:

Separation of words with spaces

Capital letters

Full Stops

Question mark

Exclamation mark

Capital Letters for names and the personal pronoun - I

RECEPTION MATHS

Step 1 Add more

Step 3 Take away

Step 2 How many did I add?

Step 4 How many did I take away?

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Step 1 Build numbers beyond 10 (10 -13)

Step 2 Continue patterns beyond 10 (10-13)

Step 3 Build numbers beyond 10 (14-20)

Step 4 Continue patterns beyond 10 (14-20)

Step 5 Verbal counting beyond 20

Step 6 Verbal counting patterns

Week 3

Step 1 Select shapes for a purpose

Step 2 Rotate shapes

Step 3 Manipulate shapes

Step 4 Explain shape arrangements

Step 5 Compose shapes

Week 4

Step 6 Decompose shapes

Step 7 Copy 2-D shape pictures

Step 8 Find 2-D shapes within 3-D shapes

Step 1 Explore sharing

Step 2 Sharing

Week 5

Step 3 Explore grouping

Step 4 Grouping

Step 5 Even and odd sharing

Step 6 Play with and build doubles

Year 1 Maths

Week 1-2

Step 1 Count in 2s

Step 2 Count in 10s

Step 3 Count in 5s

Step 4 Recognise equal groups

Step 5 Add equal groups

Step 6 Make arrays

Step 7 Make doubles

Step 8 Make equal groups - grouping

Step 9 Make equal groups - sharing

Week 3-4

Step 1 Recognise a half of an object or a shape

Step 2 Find a half of an object or a shape

Step 3 Recognise a half of a quantity

Step 4 Find a half of a quantity

Step 5 Recognise a quarter of an object or a shape

Step 6 Find a quarter of an object or a shape

Step 7 Recognise a quarter of a quantity

Step 8 Find a quarter of a quantity

Week 5

Step 1 Describe turns

Step 2 Describe position - left and right

Step 3 Describe position - forwards and backwards

Step 4 Describe position - above and below

Step 5 Ordinal numbers

Year 2 - Maths

Week 1

Step 4 Four operations with mass

Step 5 Compare volume and capacity

Step 6 Measure in millilitres

Step 7 Measure in litres

Step 8 Four operations with volume and capacity

Step 9 Temperature

Week 2 and 3

Step 1 Introduction to parts and whole

Step 2 Equal and unequal parts

Step 3 Recognise a half

Step 4 Find a half

Step 5 Recognise a quarter

Step 6 Find a quarter

Step 7 Recognise a third

Step 8 Find a third

Step 9 Find the whole

Step 10 Unit fractions

Week 4

Step 11 Non-unit fractions

Step 12 Recognise the equivalence of a half and two quarters

Step 13 Recognise three-quarters

Step 14 Find three-quarters

Step 15 Count in fractions up to a whole

Week 5

Step 1 O'clock and half past

Step 2 Quarter past and quarter to

Step 3 Tell time past the hour

Step 4 Tell time to the hour

Step 5 Tell the time to 5 minutes

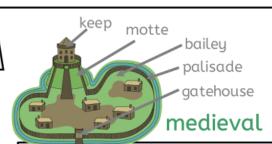
Step 6 Minutes in an hour

Step 7 Hours in a day

History

Homes through time

In prehistoric, medieval and Tudor times, people went to the toilet in pots and then took it outside. There was no running water. Fires were very important to keep people warm.



- Motte-and-bailey castles were built to keep people safe.
- They were built from wood and wattle and daub.



- In Tudor houses, the upper floors stuck out. This is called jettying and gave more space.
- They were built from wood and wattle and daub.



prehistoric

 Prehistoric roundhouses were made of wood and wattle and daub.



Victorian

- Back-to-back houses were built of brick and glass.
- Shared toilets were outside, fires were important, and there was running water.





Science

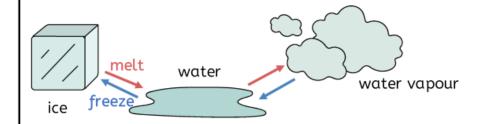
Solids, Liquids and Gases

1. The big picture

Matter is what everything is made of. Matter exists in one of three states: solids, liquids and gases.

| 2. Properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases | | | ,,, |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| | solids | liquids | gases |
| They have a fixed shape (unless pushed or pulled). | ⊘ | × | × |
| They take the shape of the container they are in. | × | | Ø |
| They can flow. | × | Ø | Ø |
| They can be compressed. | × | × | Ø |

3. Changing States



Substances can change from one state to another.

Water can change from a liquid to a solid. Water in a solid state is called ice.

Water can also turn into a gas. Water, when a gas, is called water vapour.

Art - The Natural World

In Art we are going to be learning about Leonardo Da Vinci and producing our own art using the natural world as a stimulus.

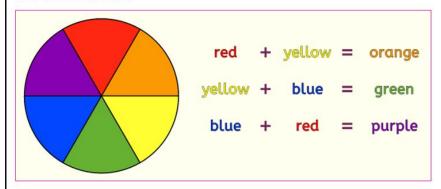
The Natural World

Secondary Colours

The three primary colours are orange, green and purple.

They are mixed by combining two primary colours.

If you mix all three primary colours together, you will make the colour brown.





Leonardo Da Vinci

Leonardo Da Vinci is probably the most famous artist who has ever lived. His painting the Mona Lisa is often described as the most famous artwork in the world.

Leonardo Da Vinci described nature as 'the source of all true knowledge'.





PSHE - Changes

In PSHE this half term we are going to learning all about change. We will be observing changes within the world such as growing seeds as well as talking about how we feel changes within ourselves and how we can support other with change.



Music



Reception are going 'Down there under the sea' that paints a musical picture of marine life. The song and unit activities are great for exploring sea-themed soundscapes, composing new lyrics, creating instrumental sea accompaniments, and responding to music with movement.

Year 1 and 3 are learning about Anna Meredith's *Nautilus*! This iconic, futuristic sounding piece is characterised by its heavy beat and rising pitch patterns. Through this music, pupils will develop their feeling and understanding of pitch, beat, and duration. They will listen actively to the piece, interpreting its gestures in dance. They will engage imaginatively with the piece by drawing to the music.



R.E

In R.E reception are looking at what is special about our world and why as well as looking at the story of creation. We will also be looking at people who are special to us as well as people who are special to people of different faiths.





In R.E year 1 and 2 will be looking at who is
Jewish and what is special to them. Within this
topic we will be talking about objects in a
Jewish home that are special as well as special
times that they celebrate in their homes.