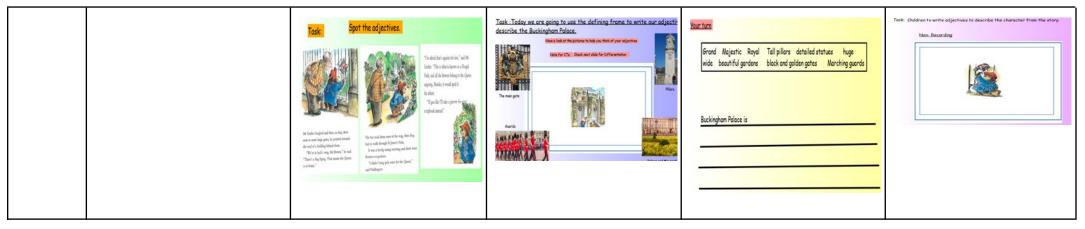


Every Tuesday, you will see the weekly overview that sets out our learning for the week on the learning section of our school website and on Google Classroom. This is the work that children will be doing in school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher

English	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<u>Reading</u> and Writing	BANK HOLIDAY	LI: We are learning to explore and discuss our new book-Paddington at the Palace	LI: We are learning to describe a setting from the book using rich adjectives.	LI: We are learning to create a description of Buckingham Palace using rich adjectives.	LI: We are learning to describe the main character from the story using rich adjectives.
Speaking and Listening Focus		Listen and respond appropriately to adults and peers.	Ask relevant questions to expand their understanding and knowledge	Acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language	Make a range of contributions to discussions which extend knowledge and understanding.
Кеу		Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:
vocabulary		Prediction	Grand	Buckingham Palace	Paddington
, and Key		Paddington	Magnificent	Strong iron gates	Lovely
Blooms		Palace	Majestic	Detailed statues	Excited
higher		Royal Park	Royal	Beautiful garden	Nervous
order		scrapbook	Immense	Marching guards	Shiny red hat
thinking			Detailed	Tall pillars	Bright blue jacket
questions		Key questions:	craftsmanship		5 5
questions		What do you see on the front	Key questions:	Key questions:	
		cover of the book?			Key questions:
		What might the book be	Who is the main character?	What words can you think of	What are adjectives?
		about?		when you look at the Palace?	Can you think of some
		Who could be in the book?	What famous sight in London	What colour is the gate?	adjectives to describe
		Where does it take place?	did Paddington go to visit?	What is it made of? Is it tall or	Paddington?
				short?	What adjectives can you use
			What happened when he got	What things can you see on top	for his jacket or hat?
			there?	of the gate?	How is feeling?



				Filling
		What happens in the middle? What happens at the end?	Is it new or old? Is the palace huge or small? What colour uniform are the Royal guards are wearing? What are they doing in the picture on the board?	How does he look like?
Activities	This week the children will be introduced to a new book- Paddington at the Palace. In this lesson, we will be exploring and discussing the new book. The children will make predictions about the book.	In this lesson, the children will first have a quick recap of the story. Then the children will look at the different features of the Palace for example: gates, main entrance, the Palace, statues, pillars, marching Royal guards and so on and will try to describe them using rich adjectives.	In this lesson the children will think about all the different features of the Buckingham Palace that they have learned about in their previous lesson. Then they will look at their defining frames from yesterday to write sentences to describe the Buckingham Palace.	In this lesson, the children are going to watch different videos to deepen their understanding on adjectives. Watch this video from 445 Watch this video from 445 They will learn how for character description, we need to use a range of adjectives to describe character's features, visual appearance and their personality. Task: Children to use defining frame to describe Paddington.



Additional Literacy	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
Learning					
Phonics		Review	Review	Review	Review
M∰o∦n ©st ¥etxfr Ph¶o≋n i∰c≆s	BANK HOLIDAY	Teacher to dictate words for children to spell.	Quick Mix Review	Teacher to dictate words for children to spell.	Use the flashcards to review the graphemes covered this week.
		Words: monster sleeping spread dream	Teacher to dictate words for children to spell.	Words: eating treats ready forever	1. Download the Year 1 CEW PowerPoint. Use this
		Use the PPT for children to check and correct spellings after each word.	Words: under bread teacher free Use the PPT for children to	Use the PPT for children to check and correct spellings after each word.	to read the focus HFWs below. Focus on the words below, pointing out where the monster makes
		Teach	check and correct spellings after each word.	Teach	a sound.
		Review ur	<u>Teach</u>	Review oo	<u>Teach</u>
		Action: Black Cat walking.	Review oo	Action: Tricky Witch's wand.	Download the Year 1 CEW Flashcards.
			Action: oo round mouth.		





	Read through the words in the PowerPoint. Focus on how suffixes are added (-ed, -ing) Watch the video 'A Burp in Church' and encourage children to collect target grapheme words. Make a list or use the words from the PPT to discuss after the video. Activity Read and then dictate a sentence for the children to write. Choose either one or two sentences to write. Encourage 'look-cover-write-check'. Sentences: My skin hurt when I had sunburn. Turn left after the church.	Read through the words in the PowerPoint. Focus on how suffixes are added (-ed, -s) Watch the video 'At the Zoo' and encourage children to collect target grapheme words. Make a list or use the words from the PPT to discuss after the video. Activity Read and then dictate a sentence for the children to write. Choose either one or two sentences to write. Encourage 'look-cover-write-check'. Sentences: I can zoom to the moon. Baboons don't go moo!	Read through the words in the PowerPoint. Focus on how suffixes are added (-s, -ed, ing) <u>Activity</u> Children write sentences about the picture. Before writing, orally rehearse sentences, getting ideas from children. Encourage them to use the prompt words around the picture. Model writing one sentence: They went to the zoo on Thursday. White the words in the spaces provided football Write the words in the spaces provided football woolly woolly the the words in the spaces provided football woolly the twe words in the spaces provided football woolly the twe words in the spaces provided football woolly the twe words in the spaces provided	Choose one of the following activities. Use the flashcards to support. Children create their own flashcards using colourful media to display in the classroom. Children write colour-coded words in their Monster Phonics exercise book. Spelling test. Activity



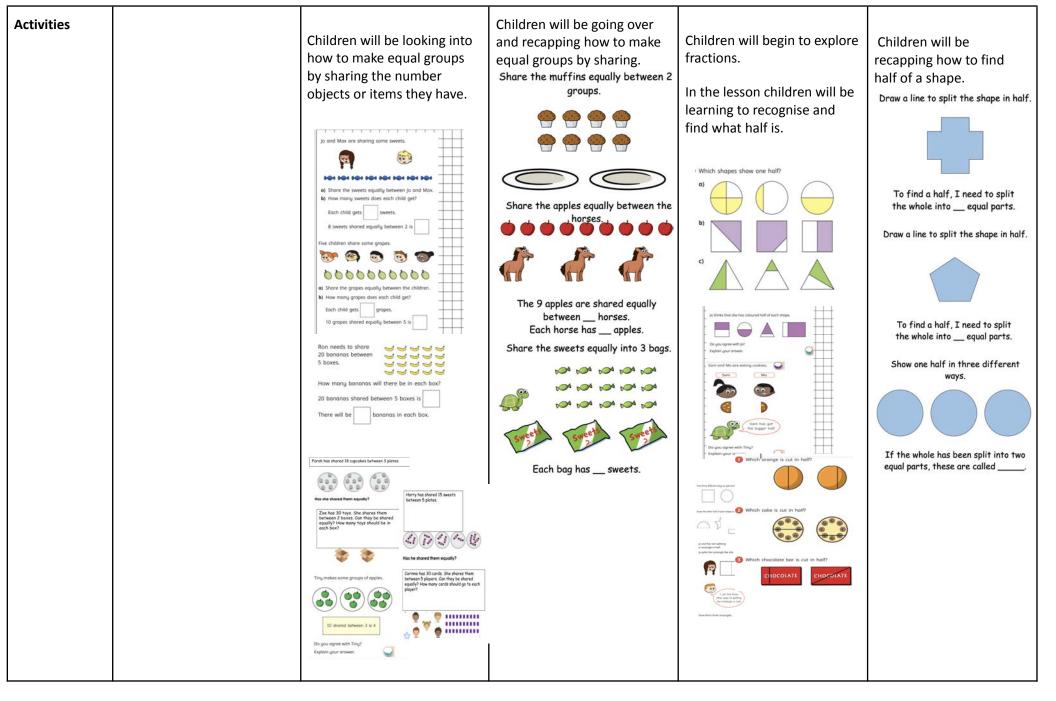
Class Text – Reading Aloud 10-15 mins each day	This week we will be reading stor	ries on exploring!	JOUTNEY JOUTNEY	



Maths	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
	BANK HOLIDAY	LI: We are learning to make equal groups by sharing.	LI: We are learning to recap making equal groups by sharing.	LI: We are learning to recognise and find half of an object and shapes.	LI: We are learning to recap how to find half of an object and shapes.
Key vocabulary and key questions		Key Vocabulary: Share Equal Give out Same Amount Key Questions: • What does "sharing" mean? What does	Key Vocabulary: Distribute Groups Same Key Questions: • How do we share? • How many people are we sharing with? • Are the groups	Key Vocabulary: Equal Parts Whole Half Fraction Key Questions: • What is the whole?	Key Vocabulary: Equal Parts Whole Half Fraction Key Questions: • How many halves make a whole?
		 "sharing equally" mean? How many are there altogether? How many equal groups are you sharing them into? How many are there in each group? Are there any left over? Can you share them into any other number of equal 	 Are the groups equal? Do they have the same amount? 	 How many parts are there? Are the parts equal? Is this a half? How do you know? How does this show half? Is this a half or a whole? 	 Are the parts equal? How do you know? How do you know that you have found a half? How can you find a half of this object/shape? Is there more than one way to show half of this shape? How can you tell

	groups?			if an object or shape has not been split in half?
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Music – Sing Up	RE – Widening Horizons	PE – Get Set 4 PE
 LI: We are learning to Practise the chant and create a simple ostinato on untuned percussion Perform the chant with clear words and a strong beat. Clap a rhythm together in time with the chant. Play a simple ostinato on untuned percussion. Children will then Perform the 'rain' actions to <i>Rain is falling down</i>. Dribble an imaginary football carefully around the room. Try some knee ups. Pretend to 'head' the ball. Act out scoring a goal and celebrating. 	L1: We are learning to name the Hindu's place of worship and identify its features. Key Vocabulary: Mandir, aum (symbol), murtis (statue), shrine, bell, vedas (ancient text). We will be explaining the key features in a Hindu temple and explain its importance. Activity:	LI – We are learning to develop out understanding of how exercise can make you strong and healthy. In this lesson, pupils will stand in a space. The speed of their movements/exercise will follow the tempo of the teacher's clap e.g. fast clap = working very hard and slow clap = calm, slow movements. <i>Teacher note: a drum or tambourine could be used to replace the clap.</i> Tell the pupils the movement allocated for numbers 1-6: 1=run 2=jump 3=star jump 4=punch the air 5=squat 6=dance. Roll the dice, pupils to move in the selected way, following the speed of the clap. Stop pupils regularly, rewarding pupils with the opportunity to roll the dice for the next movement. Listen carefully to the speed of the clap and notice the different levels of intensity in your exercise. Persevere when you get tired. Make this easier by selecting pupils to demonstrate how the pace is followed, placing these pupils in spaces at the front of the teaching space. Ask the pupils to follow the pace of these chosen 'pace setters'. Make this harder by calling the numbers of the movements during the clap, giving pupils an opportunity to recall and change movements frequently.



LI: We are learning to create abstract ART	Art – Kapow	PSHE - Jigsaw
In this lesson, children will be creating abstract ART using shapes of Circles. "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect." (Tate Modern). "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect." (Tate Modern). "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect." (Tate Modern). "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect." (Tate Modern). "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect." (Tate Modern). "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect." (Tate Modern). "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of the importance of having a trusted adult we can speak to if we are ever worried or frightened. We we	LI: We are learning to create abstract ART In this lesson, children will be creating abstract ART using shapes of Circles. "Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve	LI: We are learning about the different relationships we have. Relationships Session 1 This is the first lesson in our new topic. We will complete a defining frame to show everything we already know about this topic. (Drawing and naming the people in our family and our friendship group. We will remind the children of the importance of having a trusted adult we can speak to if we are ever worried or frightened. We will learn that our families come in all different shapes and sizes. The important thing is



Science - Wellington Curriculum	Topic (Geography) – Wellington Curriculum	Computing – Barefoot and Teach Computing
 Li We are learning to define Carnivore, herbivore, or mivore and look at the groups features such as teeth. In this lesson, children will be introduced to the terms 'carnivore', 'herbivore' and 'omnivore' and some of their characteristic features. We will discuss the information and ask, 'Are humans carnivores, herbivores or omnivores, and how do you know?' CT will encourage them to answer based on what they eat and to examine their teeth and the position of their eyes to confirm their thinking. By the end of this lesson children should know: Carnivores eat other animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat other animals and plants. 	L: We are learning to name important buildings and explain their importance. • A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. Geography coverage • Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes. Image: Im	LI: We are learning to compare groups of objects . I can choose how to group objects I can describe groups of objects I can record how many objects are in a group Activity: Compare the groups Group A is squares and group B Group A has 5 and group B

Homework



