

Year 1: Blast Off!

1. Key Vocabulary

Aerial: photographs of the ground taken from the air.

Key: A list on a map of the meanings of symbols.

Plan: A detailed drawing or diagram of something.

Soviet Union (USSR): A large union of countries (no longer exists).

President: The leader of a country without a king or queen.

Space Race: Competition between USA & USSR to get to space.

Cold War: When two countries are at war with one another but there is no fighting on battlefields.

Sputnik: The first satellite launched and orbiting in space, launched by the USSR.

Oral History: What we can find out from the past by listening to and interviewing people about events in the past.

Museum: A building in which objects from the past are kept.

Autobiography: A story of your own life written by yourself.

Power: The ability to make someone do something or act in a particular way.

Explore: Looking at something in order to learn about it.

Astronaut: A person who travels into space.

State (USA): Area of land smaller than a country. The USA has 50 states.

Plan: A design of how something is made.

Cosmodrome: A site for launching a spacecraft.

Border: A line on a map where two countries meet.

Kazakhstan: A country close to Russia which used to be part of the USSR.

Launch/launch site: Where and when a rocket or spacecraft takes off.

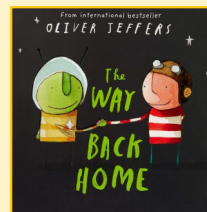
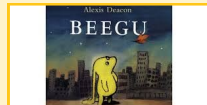
3. Art/ DT

We can create our own interpretations of artwork using paint inspired by Vincent van Gogh's *Starry Night*. Exploring different techniques using a range of media, moving from mark making to colour mixing allows us to practise necessary skills to produce a final piece. We can form our own opinions about other influential artists and their work. In DT, moving pictures can be made using levels and slide mechanisms. The process of creating such a product involves research, designing, making and evaluating a final product so that is functional, purposeful and appealing.



4. English

Sequencing stories (like *Beegu* by Alexis Deacon and *The Way Back Home* by Oliver Jeffers) helps us to understand the different parts of a story. Thinking about how characters feel helps us to empathise with others and write as them. Writing letters helps us to communicate with others about our needs and emotions. Writing non-chronological reports allows us to communicate facts about real life events. Reading together everyday as a class cultivates our love of reading. Practising our phonics everyday helps us with our reading and writing.



2. Curriculum Knowledge

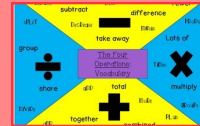
- To recognise numbers up to 100 and use the four operations (add, subtract, multiply and divide) to solve practical problems.
- To name and describe 2D and 3D shapes.
- To explore measuring in various contexts.
- To write stories set in real and imaginary places, letters, diary entries, non-chronological reports and poetry within the context of space.
- To observe how seasons change.
- To explore light and dark.
- To classify animals according to different criteria.
- To learn about significant historical events and individuals using historical skills.
- To use and create maps and locate countries and different features on a map.
- To understand the world is composed of 7 continents.
- To make a recreation of van Gogh's *Starry Night* using paint.
- To create a moving picture using slide mechanisms and levers.



	Enterprise	Communication	Well-Being	Possibilities	Environment
Drivers:	We will be creating and evaluating our own functional products in DT.	We will use oral and written skills to write in different genres.	In PSHE we will look at healthy living, nutrition and how to stay safe.	We will explore the careers and lives of leading scientists.	We will look observe key geographical features in the world around us and how the seasons can affect our environment.

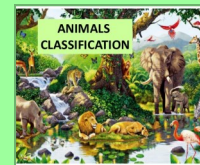
5. Maths

Place value knowledge can allow us to understand the value each digit in a number, compare, add and subtract numbers up to 100. Time, length, height, money, capacity and weight can all be used to measure objects or events. Shapes are present in the world around us and can be described and compared using their properties. We can apply our knowledge of the four operations (+, -, x, ÷) to different situations and use relevant resources to help us solve problems. We can use grouping and sharing as a way of solving division problems. Halving a shape and objects means splitting it into two equal parts. Objects can be moved using a quarter, half and full turn.



6. Science

Annie Easley was a female African American computer and rocket scientist who was a leading individual in developing software to launch rockets. Light can be differentiated between natural and artificial sources. Materials reflect light differently. Animals can be classified in different ways according to how they are similar and different. Carl Linnaeus developed a particular system for classifying animals. The Earth's tilt impacts the changing seasons and these can be observed in the world around us. Planets orbit the sun.



7. History/ Geography

History:

- The Space Race occurred in the 20th Century between the USA and the USSR to compete for superiority in terms of knowledge and understanding of space.
- The first moon landing happened in 1969. The first man on the moon was Neil Armstrong.
- Timelines help us sequence events and help to explain cause and effect
- We can analyse different sources to help us understand the past

Geography:

- There are seven continents in the world.
- Different parts of the world (the Soviet Union and the USA) have different geographical features that we can compare with the UK.
- Different geographical terrains are more or less suited for particular purposes (e.g. to launch a rocket).
- Looking at aerial photographs helps us to understand the geographical features of a certain area.
- Maps can be used to identify and plot significant geographical features and can be understood using a key.

