

# Y1 Spring 1

B R I G H T B L I G H T S

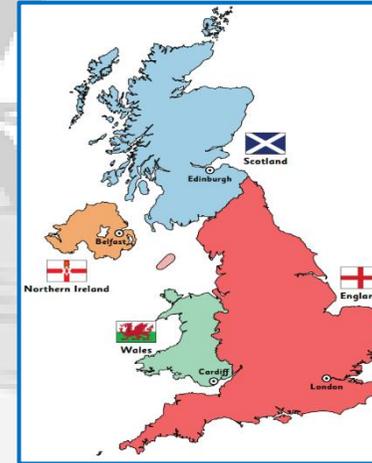


Put on your best outfit because you're invited to have tea with the King. Use your best manners and comb your hair, as one will not be amused if you don't! What do you know about England's capital city? Let's find out all about London, including its history, transport and famous landmarks. Step back in time and discover what happened in the Great Fire of London. Where did it start? How did it end? Create a model of the bakery on Pudding Lane, then burn it to the ground to recreate the Great Fire. Stand well back and watch how the flames spread. London's burning! London's burning! Fire, fire! Fire, fire!

B I G C I T Y

## The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is a union of four countries. They are England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Their capital cities are London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff.



## Did you know!

More than 100,000 people were made homeless after the Great Fire of London

## Help your child prepare for their topic!

Cities are exciting places. Why not visit Wolverhampton centre to spot interesting vehicles, buildings and landmarks? Alternatively, you could search the web for images, information and film clips about London and keep a scrapbook of your findings. You could also visit the local library to see if you can find some colourful books of nursery rhymes and traditional songs to enjoy together.

## The Great Fire of London

The Great Fire of London was a significant event in London's history. It began in a bakery on Pudding Lane on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666. Many buildings were destroyed, including St Paul's Cathedral. Today, a monument stands near the place where the fire began.

## Geographical Features

Human features are things that are man-made and include shops, monuments and schools.

Physical features occur naturally such as rivers, mountains, forests and cliffs.



Station



River



Road



Parking

## Maps

A map is a picture that shows an area of land or sea. When using a map, we look for symbols to show where features are located.

Writing	Story sequencing, Description, Setting Description, Instruction writing SPAG - CL+FS, Adjectives, Conjunctions and, because Imperative verbs
Reading	Katie in London, Great fire of London – non-fiction text Green phonics books – On the bus, My dog Ned, Six fish and The spell. Pink phonics books - In the sun, The dressing up box, Tabs kitten Orange phonics books - A good cook? Come on Margo! My sort of horse
Maths	Place Value (within 20). Addition and Subtraction (within 20), including doubles.
Geography	The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.
Art	Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).
History	Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically. Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Key features of significant historical events include the date it happened, the people and places involved and the consequences of the event.
Music	Machines: Beat through movement, body percussion, exploring changes in tempo.
IT	Digital Researcher.
DT	Different materials can be used for different purposes, depending on their properties. For example, cardboard is a stronger building material than paper. Plastic is light and can float. Using non-standard measures is a way of measuring that does not involve reading scales. For example, weight may be measured using a balance scale and lumps of plasticine. Length may be measured in the number of handspans or pencils laid end to end.
PE	Groovy Gymnastics- travelling in different directions and linking moves together.