

English

We will begin this half term with poetry week where we will write our own shape poem based on a British animal. We will then move onto our non-fiction unit where we will write instructions on how to build a castle following on from our geography learning.

For our Fiction writing we will be reading 'Last Stop on Market Street' by Matt de la Pena and Christian Robertson. Children will explore the true beauty of everyday life through the lens of a bus journey across a bustling town, unpicking themes of gratitude and giving along the way. Children will be writing poetry, writing interview questions, creating advertisements before creating their own narrative based on a journey to help others.

Science

In science this half term we will be learning about materials. We will learn about the different properties of materials and what this means. We will name a variety of materials, we will find out how the shape of solid objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching, we will compare and group materials we will carry out simple test using the children's ideas.

PE

Our day for PE is Friday and gym on Wednesday, the children need to come to school in their PE kits and stay in them all day. The children will be learning about team games.

Geography

In geography this half term we will be learning about Castles.

We will look at the geographical physical features of settlements. The children will learn about why and where castles were built with a focus on the geography of the land. We will also learn about how castles were easier to defend in particular places.

Castles



Creativity: Art

In art, we will be learning how to screen print. The children will try printing with different items and then design their own screen print linked to our castles topic. The children will then create their final piece.

Computing

This half term we will create quizzes using a programme called Scratch. The children will write the questions on the things we have learnt this year.

Mathematics

In maths, we will continue our work on money before moving onto fractions. Then we will move on to telling the time. We will explore o'clock and half past, quarter to and quarter past and telling the time to 5 minutes!

We will begin to learn about statistics which will involve us reading and making tally charts as well as pictograms. Then we will move onto position and direction where we will learn to describe position and direction.

Music

Our social question for this half term is 'How Does Music Make Us Happy?' Children will be encouraged to think deeply about the world, their communities and their relationships with other and explore improvisation in more detail.

Religious Education

Our RE lessons this half term, will explore the question: What makes some people and places in Cornwall sacred? We will look at churches and items we find in churches and what they are used for. We will investigate a range of sacred places within Cornwall and locate these places on a map. We will also discuss how people behave in these sacred places.

One Decision

In RSE, we will look at computer safety with a focus on image sharing. The children will understand how actions online can affect others, be able to name positive and negative ways to use technology, know the risks of sharing images and understand what you should and shouldn't post online.

HALF-TERMLY HOMEWORK MENU Class 1 Year 1 and 2

Topic: Castles Term: Summer 2

Name:

Spellings

This term we will send spellings home on a Monday, quiz the children, practice all week and then quiz again on the Thursday. The children will be able to see their progress and be able to practice at home and in school.

Attached are all the spellings for year 1 and 2.

Times Tables

Learn the division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables. Use the sheets to help you and you can access lots of times tables games online.

You can access times tables games on 'Hit the button' on the Top Marks website for free.

Homework projects

- Can you **visit somewhere sacred in Cornwall**. This could be stones, standing stones, wells, churches, Celtic crosses. Draw a picture of where you have been and what it was like. You could also take pictures and send them on dojo! ***SECRET skills- Get Involved, Make Links, Share Learning**
- In science we will be looking at 'Materials'. Could you **design and make a sleeping bag for Humpty Dumpty, so if he falls off the wall he won't need putting back together again?** Think about what materials would be best to use to protect him. Draw and label your design with reasons why you would use those materials and then have a go at making it. ***SECRET skills- Take Creative Risks, Plan-Do-Review, Explore a Question**

Reading

Keep reading daily for 10-15 minutes and record your reading in your reading diary alongside a parent's signature.



Online Maths Weekly

Use Numbots weekly



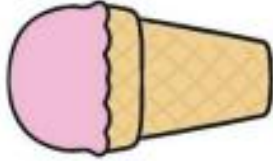
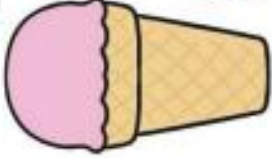
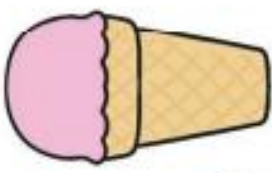
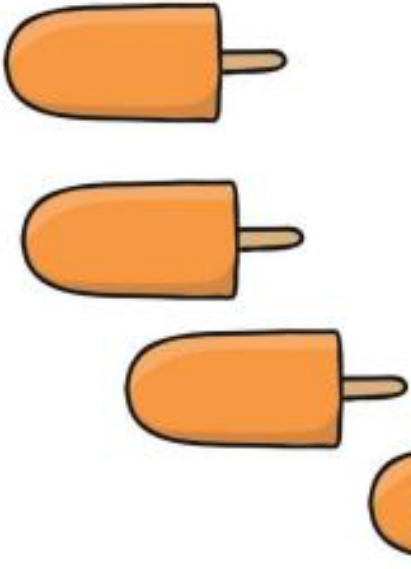
Bring your homework in when you complete a piece we will share it with the class. You can send videos and pictures via dojo. Please bring all homework in by Wednesday 8th July 2025. You will receive dojos for your hard work!

2, 5 and 10 Division Challenge

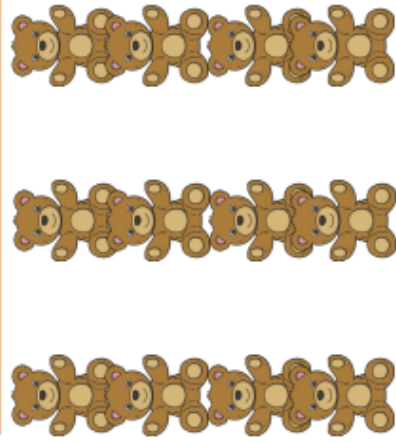
$2 \div 2 =$	$4 \div 2 =$	$50 \div 5 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$15 \div 5 =$	$12 \div 2 =$
$12 \div 6 =$	$55 \div 5 =$	$90 \div 10 =$	$90 \div 10 =$	$76 \div 2 =$	$30 \div 5 =$
$20 \div 10 =$	$18 \div 2 =$	$80 \div 5 =$	$15 \div 5 =$	$44 \div 2 =$	$90 \div 10 =$
$42 \div 2 =$	$6 \div 2 =$	$70 \div 5 =$	$5 \div 5 =$	$10 \div 2 =$	$10 \div 5 =$
$16 \div 2 =$	$40 \div 5 =$	$76 \div 2 =$	$60 \div 10 =$	$60 \div 5 =$	$6 \div 2 =$
$68 \div 2 =$	$30 \div 10 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$66 \div 2 =$	$54 \div 2 =$	$75 \div 5 =$
$30 \div 10 =$	$68 \div 2 =$	$65 \div 5 =$	$90 \div 5 =$	$76 \div 2 =$	$65 \div 5 =$
$10 \div 1 =$	$85 \div 5 =$	$25 \div 5 =$	$20 \div 2 =$	$95 \div 5 =$	$65 \div 5 =$
$56 \div 2 =$	$22 \div 2 =$	$14 \div 2 =$	$18 \div 2 =$	$72 \div 2 =$	$40 \div 10 =$
$70 \div 10 =$	$32 \div 2 =$	$60 \div 10 =$	$20 \div 5 =$	$60 \div 2 =$	$48 \div 2 =$

Summer Missing Numbers

Counting in 3s



Find $\frac{1}{2}$ of these amounts:



Total: bears
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of is



Total: cakes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of is



Total: dogs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of is

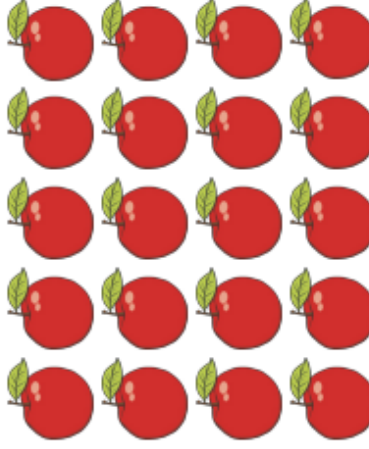
Find $\frac{1}{4}$ of these amounts:



Total: cars
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of is



Total: balls
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of is



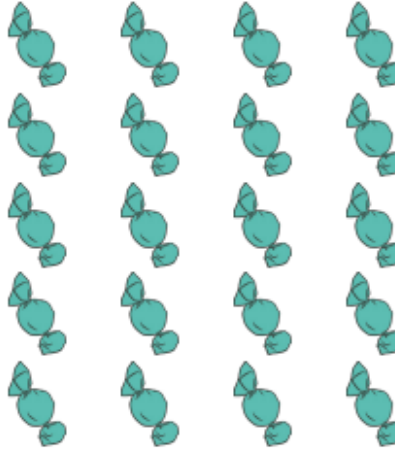
Total: apples
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of is

Challenge:

Find $\frac{3}{4}$ of these amounts:



Total: bananas
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of is



Total: sweets
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of is



Total: cats
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of is

Tell the Time: Half and Quarter-Hour

Write the time shown on each clock.



Features of a Castle

10 • The main **castle gate** was hard to break through. It
18 was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood.

26 • The **portcullis** was the spiked metal or wood
31 barrier, which protected the doors.

38 • **Moats** filled with water surrounded the castle
46 to make it harder for enemies to enter.

53 • **Drawbridges** could be pulled up to stop
61 enemies getting across the moat, or let down
69 to allow people out of the castle easily.

77 • **Battlements** were the tooth-shaped top of the castle
86 walls, where the defenders could hide behind and fire
90 missiles through the gaps.

93 • Narrow windows called
98 **arrowslits** allowed arrows to be
05 shot out of the castle at enemies
09 without letting anything in.



Quick Questions



1. Which feature of the castle protected the doors?



2. What do you think the word 'defenders' might mean?



3. How do you think a moat made it harder for enemies to enter the castle?



4. Which feature of a castle do you think was the most important and why?

The Diary of a Castle Knight

2 Dear diary,

14 I woke up early and joined the other knights in the main
22 hall for a breakfast of bread and ale.

32 I spent the morning practising sword fighting in the castle
42 yard. The lord came to watch us training. He reminded us
52 that enemies could attack the castle at any moment so
58 we have to be prepared!

69 In the afternoon, I went up to the battlements to practise
78 my arrow skills. I tried to shoot at a
86 crow and just missed. I think I am
88 getting better!

95 Supper was a great banquet of wild
101 boar and wine. Everyone was talking
107 about a nearby castle that was
109 attacked yesterday.

115 I fall asleep worrying about what
118 tomorrow could bring...



Quick Questions



1. What does the knight eat for breakfast?



2. Why do you think the knight feels worried as he falls asleep?



3. What do you think will happen to the knight tomorrow?



4. Can you order the knight's day by putting numbers 1-4 in the boxes?

He practises his arrow skills.

He wakes up early.

He eats a banquet.

He practises sword fighting.

The Three Little Princesses

10 Once upon a time there were three little princesses. They
21 lived in a tall, strong castle with their mother, the queen.
34 One day the queen told them it was time for them to go
43 out into the world and build their own castles.

53 The first little princess built her castle out of cardboard,
65 and it took her no time at all. The second little princess
76 built her castle out of wood and finished it quite quickly.
87 The third little princess built her castle out of stone. It
99 took her a long time and she was very pleased with it.

09 A big, bad, fire-breathing dragon saw the princess in the
14 cardboard castle and flew over...



Quick Questions



1. What did the first little princess build her castle out of?



2. Can you find a noun phrase in this story?



3. Which princess do you think worked the hardest on her castle and why?



4. What do you think will happen next?

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

Year 1

the	they	one
a	be	once
do	he	ask
to	me	friend
today	she	school
of	we	put
said	no	push
says	go	pull
are	so	full
were	by	house
was	my	our
is	here	
his	there	
has	where	
I	love	
you	come	
your	some	

Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	

Knowledge Organiser Geography: Where do I build my castle?

Concept: Physical geography

Key Vocabulary	
Mountain	a land mass with great height and steep sides that is higher than a hill.
Hill	An area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.
Valley	a long area of low land between mountains or hills. A stream or river often runs through a valley.
Vegetation	plants or plant life in a particular place.
Capital city	the city where the government of a country, state, or province is located.
Border	the line between two countries or counties.
Atlas	A book containing maps showing where particular things are made and found.

Castles were typically built in the middle of the land the king or lord of the castle was ruler over. The castle served as a way to defend their land and fight off attackers. Castles were usually built where there was a natural feature of the land that would help in the defence of the castle such as building on top of a hill or where they were surrounded by water. The main reason castles were built was not for luxury, but for defence and protection.

Things we already know

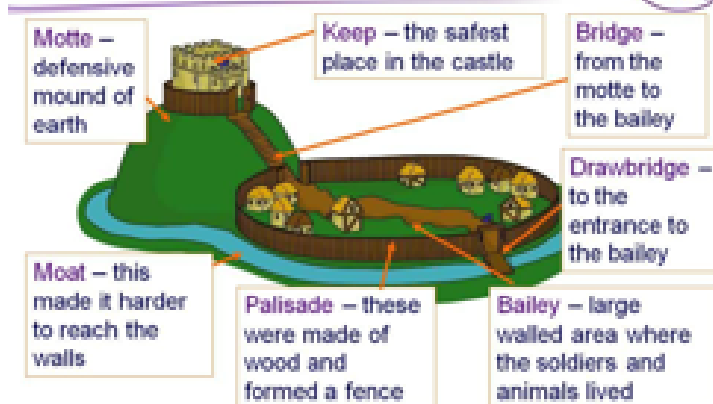
Human Geography: Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.

Physical Geography: Natural features of land.

Atlases can be used like maps to find countries and locations. An atlas is a collection of various maps of the earth or a specific region of the earth, such as the U.S. or Europe. The maps in atlases also show geographic features.



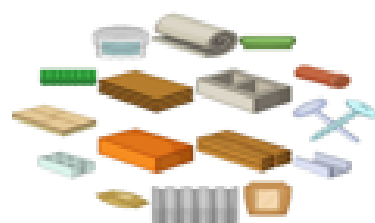
Early castles








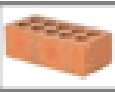
Knowledge Organiser Science: Use of everyday materials

Concept: Chemistry Big question: How do we choose the best material for a task?

Key Vocabulary	
natural	A material that comes from animals, plants or the Earth.
man-made	A material made by people.
transparent	A material which lets light through
rigid	Cannot change shape easily.
absorbent	Soaks up liquid
flammable	Easily set on fire
flexible	Can change shape easily.
waterproof	Does not allow water to pass through it.



Materials are the substances that things are made from.

Materials			
Material		Properties	What could it be used for?
metal		strong, shiny, hard and long-lasting, can be hammered into different shapes	pots, pans, tin cans and wires
glass		strong, but thin glass shatters, is transparent and waterproof	windows, glass, mirrors and windscreens
wood		hard, strong, flammable, long-lasting and is a natural product	furniture build houses
plastic		can be tough or flexible died different colours can be made transparent	make packaging, bottles and toys
rubber		extremely tough, but also very flexible elastic and also waterproof, doesn't tear easily	tyres, elastic bands
brick		hard and strong, difficult to break thick and stores heat well	used to make buildings

RE Knowledge Organiser : What makes some people and places in Cornwall sacred?

Concept – Living a good life (RE2)

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: understanding the impact

Vocabulary

Oratory – a small chapel used for private worship.

Sacred – connected to God and regarded with respect.

County – a division of a country. Cornwall is a county in England.

Legend – an old story that is believed but cannot be proved.

Miracle – an extraordinary event taken to be a sign of God



oratory



Celtic crosses can be found at crossroads/grave yards and in some towns.

Although St. Michael and St. Petroc are Cornish Saints - St Piran is known as Cornwall's patron saint and on 5th March there are celebrations to remember him. He is famed for discovering tin.

Knowledge Organiser Art: How to use printing to create a unique flag?

Key Vocabulary	
Printing	Is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a matrix onto another surface, most often paper or fabric
Natural objects	Objects found outside in the environment
Screen printing	Is a process where ink or paint is forced through a mesh screen onto a surface
Absence	When something is not there (empty space)
Frame	A rigid structure that surrounds something
Stencil	A piece of material (paper or plastic) that has lettering or a design cut out and is used as a guide.

Concept: Colour

