



Year 1

Autumn

Vocabulary





<i>Autumn 1</i>	<i>Focus: The Victorians</i>
<i>Queen Victoria</i>	Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837-1901.
<i>Reign</i>	A period of time that a monarch (king, queen) rules over a country.
<i>Victorian Era</i>	The Victorian era spans the 63 years of Queen Victoria's reign over Great Britain and Ireland. Lots of change took place in Britain during this time.
<i>Past</i>	Gone by in time.
<i>Present</i>	The period of time that is happening now.
<i>Modern-day</i>	The present or recent times.
<i>Compare</i>	To look at things and see how they are similar and different.
<i>Similarities</i>	When people, events and ways of life, from past and present, may look or behave in a similar way.
<i>Differences</i>	When people, events and ways of life, from past and present, look and behave differently.
<i>Social Status</i>	In Victorian times, people fitted into different groups depending on how wealthy they were and which jobs they did. Some Victorians were very wealthy, others were very poor.
<i>Slates</i>	Victorian children used slates to write on using a slate pencil. The marks made by the slate pencil were removed with a cloth.



<i>Autumn 2</i>	<i>Focus: The Victorians</i>
<i>Timeline</i>	A way to display events in chronological order.
<i>Chronological Order</i>	Placing things in the order in which they happened.
<i>Carriage</i>	An old-fashioned vehicle, usually for a small number of passengers, which is pulled by horses.
<i>Horse-Drawn</i>	A horse-drawn carriage, cart, or other vehicle is one that is pulled by one or more horses. The Horse and Carriage was one of the most common forms of transport throughout the Victorian Era.
<i>Penny Farthing</i>	An early type of bicycle, invented in 1871 with a very large front wheel and a small rear wheel.
<i>Omnibus</i>	The omnibus was pulled by three horses and carried 22 passengers, who sat inside protected from the weather.
<i>Artefacts</i>	Any object used by people in the past. They can give us valuable information about the past.
<i>Compare</i>	To look at things and see how they are similar and different.
<i>Similarities</i>	When people, events and ways of life, from past and present, may look or behave in a similar way.
<i>Differences</i>	When people, events and ways of life, from past and present, look and behave differently.



GEOGRAPHY



<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Focus: Birds-Eye View</u>
<i>Plan</i>	A simplified picture/drawing of an aerial view. They help us to understand where things are located.
<i>Map</i>	A representation of a place. They can be big, small, on paper, digital or 3D like a globe.
<i>Birds Eye View</i>	The view from above an area - the view a bird would have if it were flying over the area.
<i>Symbols</i>	Pictures/symbols to show important features, places and areas on a map.



<u>Year 1 - Autumn 1</u>	<u>Focus: Algorithms</u>
<i>Instructions</i>	Clear information about how something should be done or operated.
<i>Algorithm</i>	A precise, step-by-step set of instructions.
<i>Command</i>	A single instruction.
<i>Directions</i>	The path that something travels. For example, moving forwards, backwards or turning left and right.
<i>Bee-Bot</i>	A small programmable robot.
<i>Debug</i>	To find and fix errors that are stopping the program from running correctly.
<i>Program</i>	A program is a set of instructions that a computer follows in order to perform a particular task.
<i>Sequence</i>	Putting things in an order which follows on from one thing to the next.
<i>Route</i>	A path an object or thing takes to get somewhere.



<i>Year 1 - Autumn 2</i>	<i>Focus: eSafety; Using Purple Mash</i>
<i>eSafety</i>	<i>The safe and responsible use of technology.</i>
<i>Username</i>	<i>The name that you use to log-in to an account. It is followed by your password.</i>
<i>Password</i>	<i>A series of letters, numbers and special characters that is entered after the username to access an online site.</i>
<i>Avatar</i>	<i>A digital picture to represent someone.</i>
<i>Log in</i>	<i>Using a username and password to access a system</i>
<i>Log out</i>	<i>Leaving a computer system.</i>
<i>Save</i>	<i>Files can be saved in a folder so work isn't lost and you can access it again if needed.</i>
<i>File Name</i>	<i>The name you give to an online piece of work when saving.</i>
<i>My Work area</i>	<i>The place on Purple Mash where your work is stored. Only you and your teachers can access this.</i>
<i>Alert</i>	<i>A way of letting you know if you have something to look at.</i>
<i>Notification</i>	<i>A message telling you about something.</i>
<i>Homepage</i>	<i>The homepage is like the front cover and contents page of a book.</i>
<i>Search</i>	<i>A way of finding specific resources you want to look at.</i>
<i>Filter</i>	<i>A way of removing information you are not interested in.</i>



KSI Key Vocabulary



<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Focus: Hip-Hop, Rap; Musical Elements: Pulse</u>
<i>Pulse</i>	The steady beat of the music like your heartbeat.
<i>Rhythm</i>	A pattern of sounds of different lengths.
<i>Vocalist</i>	Another word for the singer.
<i>Hip-Hop</i>	A type of music that started in the 1970's in New York City. It is made up of rapping and DJ's mixing music from records.
<i>Rap</i>	This is where people talk or chant words in a rhythmic way over a beat or music.
<i>Digital Decks</i>	Digital decks are special tools that DJs use to play and mix music on a computer.
<i>Chime Bars</i>	A percussion instrument made up of individual metal bars mounted on a frame.
<i>Musical Notes</i>	A series of visual marks and symbols that instruct people how to play a piece of music.
<i>Percussion Instruments</i>	Percussion instruments include those that make a sound when it is hit, shaken, or scraped.
<i>Bass Guitar</i>	Related to the electric guitar but used to play low musical sounds.
<i>Electric Guitar</i>	Stringed instrument whose sound is made louder by plugging it into electrical equipment.
<i>Synthesizer</i>	A musical instrument that has a keyboard like a piano but can sound like just about any instrument in the world.
<i>Composition</i>	The structure of a musical piece, or the process of creating or writing a new piece of music.
<i>Improvise</i>	When a piece, or a part of a piece of music is made up on the spot.
<i>Musical Patterns</i>	Sequences of sounds or notes that repeat and create a rhythm or a melody.
<i>Vocal Pattern</i>	A sequence of sounds that you sing and repeat.



<i>Autumn 2</i>	<i>Focus: Reggae and Hip-Hop; musical elements: pitch, tempo, dynamics.</i>
<i>Reggae</i>	A music genre that began in Jamaica in the late 1960s.
<i>Hip-Hop</i>	A type of music that started in the 1970's in New York City. It is made up of rapping and DJ's mixing music from records.
<i>Classical</i>	Music that has been around for a long time and is often played by orchestras or sometimes a soloist.
<i>Pop</i>	Popular music, also called pop, is any type of music that a large number of people enjoy.
<i>Pitch</i>	The pitch of a sound is how high or low the sound is.
<i>Dynamics</i>	The loudness and softness of a sound/piece of music.
<i>Tempo</i>	The speed of the music.
<i>Pulse</i>	The steady beat of the music like your heartbeat.
<i>Saxophone</i>	A wind instrument made of brass. It has a single reed and the sound is controlled by keys on the body.
<i>Bongos</i>	A connected pair of drums that are typically held between the knees and played with the fingers.
<i>Clarinet</i>	A woodwind instrument, played by blowing into the mouthpiece. It has holes and silver keys which can cover the holes.
<i>Composition</i>	The structure of a musical piece, or the process of creating or writing a new piece of music.



KSI Key Vocabulary



<i>Autumn 1/2</i>	<i>Focus: L.S Lowry; mark-making using different media.</i>
<i>L.S. Lowry</i>	Laurence Stephen Lowry was an English painter, famous for his paintings of industrial scenes.
<i>Mark Making</i>	The creation of different lines, patterns, shapes and textures.
<i>Media</i>	The materials used to create a piece of artwork e.g. crayons, paint, biro, charcoal.
<i>Pattern</i>	A design in which shapes, lines, colours or forms are repeated.
<i>Charcoal</i>	Charcoal is a drawing media made from burned wood, commonly used for drawing and sketching.
<i>Observational Drawing</i>	Drawing what you can see.
<i>Line</i>	Line is a path left by a moving point (e.g. pencil, paint brush). A line can take many different forms.
<i>Tone</i>	How light or dark something is.
<i>Pressure</i>	How firmly the pencil, or other media, is applied to the surface.
<i>Crosshatch</i>	Using lines that cross over each other to create light and dark areas.



KSI Key Vocabulary



<i>Autumn 2</i>	<i>Focus: Victorian Spoon Doll</i>
<i>Design</i>	A plan or drawing to show what a product will look like when made.
<i>Spoon Doll</i>	A simple homemade toy made by decorating a wooden spoon to look like a doll.
<i>Resources</i>	Tools, equipment and materials needed to make a design.
<i>Fabric</i>	Fabric is materials such as cotton, wool or silk that are woven or knitted together.
<i>Attach</i>	Fasten or join one thing to another.
<i>Evaluate</i>	Deciding if you've done something the best way and looking at improvements that could be made.



KSI Key Vocabulary



<u>Autumn 1 / 2</u>	<u>Focus: Materials</u>
<i>Materials</i>	The substance used to make something is called a material, for example, wood, metal or plastic.
<i>Properties</i>	A quality of a material such as its strength or flexibility.
<i>Suitability</i>	Material properties make them suitable for a purpose. For example, a chair is made from wood or metal because it is strong.
<i>Plastic</i>	A material that can be formed into almost any shape. It is strong, long-lasting and light.
<i>Fabric</i>	Fabric is materials such as cotton, wool or silk that are woven or knitted together.
<i>Metal</i>	Metals are often strong, shiny, hard and long lasting. Metals can be hammered into different shapes.
<i>Wood</i>	Wood comes from trees. It is strong, flexible and long lasting.
<i>Soft</i>	Easy to bend or shape, fluffy or smooth.
<i>Hard</i>	A material that is not easy to bend or break.
<i>Rough</i>	A material with a broken, uneven or bumpy surface.
<i>Rigid</i>	Really stiff and not flexible.
<i>Flexible</i>	When something can be easily bent and does not break.
<i>Absorbent</i>	A material that is able to soak up liquid or moisture.
<i>Seasons</i>	Four different times during the year with different types of weather. Each season usually last 3 months.



Religious Education

<i>Autumn 1</i>	<i>Focus: What do Christians believe God is like?</i>
<i>Christianity</i>	Christianity is a religion that is focused on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who is believed to be the Son of God.
<i>Christians</i>	Followers of the religion of Christianity.
<i>Bible</i>	The Christian holy book. It is split into 2 main parts; The Old Testament and The New Testament.
<i>Parable</i>	A simple story with an important, moral message.
<i>Forgiveness</i>	A choice to let go of anger or bad feelings towards someone who has been unkind to you.
<i>Prayer</i>	Prayer is a way of talking to God. When people pray, they can say thank you, ask for help, or talk about their feelings.



Religious Education

<i>Autumn 2</i>	<i>Focus: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?</i>
<i>Jesus</i>	Jesus is a very special person in Christian belief. He is known as the Son of God.
<i>Christmas</i>	A Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ.
<i>Census</i>	A count and gathering of information about people who live in a country.
<i>Bethlehem</i>	A small town in Israel, known as the birthplace of Jesus.
<i>Advent</i>	A special time before Christmas when Christians prepare for the celebration of the birth of Jesus. The word 'Advent' means the arrival of something or someone important.
<i>Incarnation</i>	Incarnation means that Jesus is God in the flesh, and that, in Jesus, God came to live amongst humans.
<i>Thankful</i>	Feeling and showing appreciation for people and things in your life.
<i>Gospel</i>	The word gospel means 'good news'. The Gospels were written by 4 disciples of Jesus: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
<i>Wise Men</i>	The 3 wise men visited Jesus, Mary and Joseph and took gifts. Their story is told in the Gospel of Matthew.



PE



<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Focus: Games</u>
<i>Space</i>	The space within a room or area that a person can move through using any movement.
<i>Space Awareness</i>	Being aware of what's around you. It helps you to move safely without bumping into people or things.
<i>Agility</i>	Changing direction of the body quickly, or at pace.
<i>Balance</i>	To be able to maintain a controlled body position.
<i>Directions</i>	Moving forwards, backwards, up, down, left, right.
<i>Dodgeball</i>	A team-sport in which players have to dodge or catch balls thrown by their opponents.
<i>Teamwork</i>	Working together as a group to achieve a goal or complete a task.
<i>Underarm throw</i>	A common throw used for short distances in team games.
<i>Overarm throw</i>	A throw that is used for longer distances.
<i>Aim</i>	Point or direct an object towards a target.
<i>Power</i>	The force needed to reach a target.
<i>Opponent</i>	Someone who is competing against you.
<i>Team-mates</i>	The other members that are on your team.



PE



<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Focus: Gymnastics</u>
<i>Space</i>	The space within a room or area that a person can move through using any movement.
<i>Space Awareness</i>	Being aware of what's around you. It helps you to move safely without bumping into people or things.
<i>Travelling</i>	Moving from one place to another using a range of movements.
<i>Balance</i>	To be able to maintain a controlled body position.
<i>Body Shapes</i>	Positions that gymnasts use to perform skills and routines.
<i>Sequence</i>	Two or more skills are performed one after the other to create a routine.
<i>Pathways</i>	The direction and pattern that is taken when moving. Pathways can be straight, curved or zig-zag.
<i>Pike</i>	A body shape where legs are straight and together while bending at the hips.
<i>Straddle</i>	A body shape in which the legs are straight but wide apart forming a 'v' shape.