



## Rye Community Primary School

*"Dream, Believe, Achieve"*



### Key Stage 1 Newsletter

We hope that you enjoyed a fun filled half term break and the children are ready for a busy term of fun and learning! Our topic for Term 2 is 'Intrepid Explorers.'

#### English

This term we will be learning how to write a story and how to write an information text. We will be using the text: 'The Way Back Home' by Oliver Jeffers to help us to write our space journey story. Later in the term we will use the text: 'Little Kids First Big Book of Space' by Catherine D Hughes to help us to write an information text. We will begin the term by writing firework poems.

#### How You Can Help

Please read with your child every day and talk to them about what they are reading. Ask them questions about the story, characters and plot. Can they predict what will happen next? Look at information texts with your child and look at the glossary and contents page to find out where you could locate more information.

Our focus this term is on punctuation and how we can use it in our writing.

Please encourage your child to form their letters correctly when they are writing at home. Further information about this will be sent home soon, but if you are unsure about this please come and ask us.

#### Maths

In Maths this term we will continue to learn about addition and subtraction. Later in the term the children will be developing their knowledge of the properties of shapes. Sea Turtles will also be practising the two and ten times tables.

#### How You Can Help

Practise counting up to and back from 100, counting on in ones or tens.

If you are confident with this, try counting up in 2's, 3's and 5's.

You could also practise counting backwards as well.

Year 2 Sea Turtles please can you practise the 2, 5 and 10 times tables.

Please practise telling the time.

It would also be helpful to help your child practise the days of the week and months of the year in order, as well as being able to work out what the next day or day before is (e.g. What is the day after Thursday? What is the month called before June?)

#### Science:



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In Science this term we will be learning about everyday materials. Year 1 will be identifying and naming a range of everyday materials. Year 2 will be identifying the uses of different materials and comparing the suitability of different everyday materials. They will also be looking at the recycling process.

## Topic:

In History this term we are going to be learning about space explorers.

## Homework:

Please can you listen to your child read daily. Your child is given a Collins reading book to read, which links with their phonics learning, as well as a Reading Passport and Library book to read for pleasure. Please ensure that you record your child's reading in their yellow reading record daily. Homework and spellings are set every Friday. Please complete one section in your CGP comprehension and one section in your White Rose maths books every week. In addition to this, there are optional home learning tasks available on our Class Dojo pages and a paper copy has also been sent home. Please support your child to complete their homework.

## Reading Passports

Please can you support your child in reading as many books as possible from their Reading Passport this year. The class teacher will be setting up some incentives in class for children to read for pleasure, but any support at home is gratefully appreciated.



## Water Bottles and Snacks



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A hydrated brain is essential to learning! Please ensure that your child brings in a named water bottle. All key-stage one children are offered a healthy snack each day. They can also bring in their own healthy snack to have at snack time. It is really helpful if water bottles and fruit-tubs are named so they can be returned if they get lost.

As always, please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or queries. The easiest way to do so is by leaving a message on ClassDojo or with the school office. We will reply as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continued support.

Miss Brewster and Mrs Haddock  
Sea Turtles' and Clownfish Teachers

## Space



Mercury



Venus



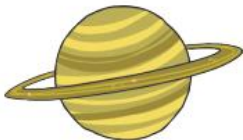
Earth



Mars



Jupiter



Saturn



Uranus



Neptune



satellite



moon



sun



galaxy



space shuttle



rocket



comet



stars

vacuum



asteroids



## Everyday Materials

Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
<b>object</b>	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all <b>objects</b> .
<b>material</b>	<b>Materials</b> are what an <b>object</b> is made from.
<b>hard</b>	Not easily broken or bent.
<b>soft</b>	If something is <b>soft</b> , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
<b>stretchy</b>	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
<b>shiny</b>	Reflects light easily.
<b>dull</b>	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or <b>shiny</b> .
<b>rough</b>	If something is <b>rough</b> , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

### Key Knowledge

#### Materials:



plastic



wood



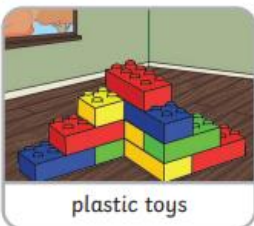
metal



water



glass



plastic toys



wooden furniture



metal tools



drinking water



glass window

## Everyday Materials

Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
<b>smooth</b>	<b>Smooth objects</b> have no lumps or bumps.
<b>bendy</b>	<b>Bendy</b> things can be <b>bent</b> easily into a curved or folded shape.
<b>not bendy</b>	If something is <b>not bendy</b> , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
<b>waterproof</b>	If something is <b>waterproof</b> , it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
<b>not waterproof</b>	<b>Not waterproof materials</b> let water in.
<b>absorbent</b>	If something is <b>absorbent</b> , it soaks liquid up.
<b>not absorbent</b>	If something is <b>not absorbent</b> , it does not soak up liquid.
<b>transparent</b>	<b>Transparent objects</b> can be seen through.
<b>opaque</b>	<b>Opaque objects</b> can't be seen through.

### Key Knowledge

#### Materials:



brick



fabric



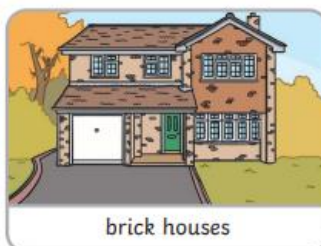
paper



stone



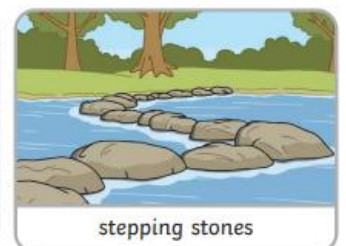
paper books



brick houses



fabric clothing



stepping stones



## Uses of Everyday Materials

Year 2

### Key Vocabulary

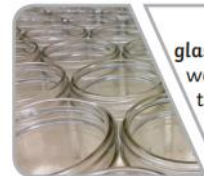
<b>materials</b>	<b>Materials</b> are what objects are made from.
<b>suitability</b>	<b>Suitability</b> means having the <b>properties</b> which are right for a specific purpose.
<b>properties</b>	This is what a <b>material</b> is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

### Key Knowledge

#### Properties of Materials



**wood:**  
hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.



**glass:**  
waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



**plastic:**  
waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.



**metal:**  
strong, hard, easy to wash.

Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



**paper:**  
lightweight, flexible.



**cardboard:**  
strong, light, stiff.



**fabric:**  
soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.



**rubber:**  
hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.

## Uses of Everyday Materials

Year 2

### Key Knowledge

<b>John McAdam</b>	<b>John McAdam</b> was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new <b>materials</b> to build roads, inventing a new process called ' <b>macadamisation</b> '.
<b>John Dunlop</b>	<b>John Dunlop</b> was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed.
<b>Charles Macintosh</b>	<b>Charles Macintosh</b> was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.
<b>Macadamisation</b>	<b>Macadamisation</b> was the name given to <b>John McAdam's</b> construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

### People who developed new materials:

**John McAdam's** process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.



**John Dunlop** originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



**Charles Macintosh** invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.





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