



Year 1/2 - AutumnTerm 1 Sticky Knowledge.



At Cirencester Primary School, we want children to remember the most important facts, concepts and skills from each unit of learning, we call this Sticky Knowledge. These key ideas are designed to stay in children's long-term memory and support future learning. As we begin the first autumn term, here is this term's Sticky Knowledge for your child. These short facts are perfect for quick chats, mini-quizzes or simple games at home. Regular revisiting helps children recall key learning, build confidence and make meaningful links between school and the wider world. Just a few minutes talking about these facts can make a big difference to your child's learning.

Science



- A material is anything that is used to make something else
- Wood, fabric, metal and plastic are types of materials
- Objects are made from materials
- Materials can be natural or man-made
- Transparent means something is see through
- Absorbent means something soaks up water

Computing



- Technology is something that helps people do jobs or solve problems.
- Technology can be found at school, at home and in many places we visit every day.
- A computer has different parts, including a screen, keyboard, mouse and computer base, and each part has a different job.
- We need to log in to a computer before we can use it.
- A mouse helps us control what happens on the screen by clicking, dragging and moving objects.
- A keyboard is used for typing letters, numbers and words.
- We can save our work as a file so that we can open and edit it later.
- We can edit our work by moving the cursor and deleting or adding text.
- If something online makes us feel worried or uncomfortable, we should stop and tell a trusted adult.

Life Skills



- Belonging means to feel happy, safe and accepted just the way you are to a group, such as a family, class, team or group of friends. You can belong to more than one group.
- Families of others can look very different to our own; it is important to respect differences.
- Families should give love, security and stability, caring for others in difficult times and be based around healthy relationships.
- It is important to talk to a trusted adult if family relationships make you feel unhappy or unsafe.
- Courtesy and good manners help people to get along and achieve together.
- Positive communication and managing frustration is key to teamwork.

PE – Gymnastics



- I will keep my body strong when performing different types of jumps
- When jumping, I need to land on two feet and bend my knees
- I can hold a balances for three seconds
- I will show good control when performing types of rolls
- I will show a clear start, middle and finish to a gymnastic sequence

PE – Multiskills

- To balance your head needs to look forward with your arms and shoulders in line
- To balance your knees need to be slightly bent and you need light feet
- When catching have your hands out ready to make a target
- It is important to keep your balance as you turn your body to change direction when running



Music

- Instruments can make different sounds
- The interrelated dimensions are the building blocks of music.
- Pitch is how high or low a sound is
- Duration is how long or short a sound lasts
- Dynamics is how loud or quiet the music is (including silence)
- Pulse is a steady beat
- Rhythm is pattern of sounds
- Tempo: how fast or slow the music is



DT

- Food can be: grown (plants and crops), farmed (animals) or caught (fish and seafood).
- Farmers grow crops and rear animals on farms.
- Fish can be caught from rivers, lakes and the sea.
- The five food groups are: Fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, proteins, dairy/alternatives and oils and spreads.
- We should try to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables each day.
- Germs are tiny living things that we cannot usually see.
- Food must be prepared safely before cooking.
- A knife can be used carefully to cut soft fruit; a peeler removes the skin from fruit and vegetables and a grater can make food into small pieces.



World Views

- Most Muslims are connected to a local Mosque
- Key features of a mosque include prayer halls (with a Qiblah wall, mihrab and minbar), washing facilities and a school.
- Many Muslims attend mosque to pray, learn arabic to recite the Qur'an and join with their local community.
- Most Muslims consider themselves as part of a global community (ummah).
- Many Muslims offer activities and charitable acts to people in their wider, local community

