



Year One
Autumn Term
Power Pages for Home Learning

*This booklet is designed to support children with
learning they can do at home.*

Power Pages

What are Power Pages?

In a nutshell, a Power Page is a summary of the key foundational knowledge for each topic studied, that we expect children to embed in their long term memories and to retain as they move through the school. We have Power Pages for each of the History, Geography and Science topics and year group pages for Music and Art. They were developed over a period of two years by the teachers, led by the Subject Leaders.

At school, the children's Power Pages are A4 and they are kept in a personal folder. Children use them continuously as they work through a topic. They return to them throughout the year to keep embedding those key facts and figures. When they move on to their next class, they will keep returning to this core knowledge.

Teachers run regular quizzes to check progress and to identify gaps in learning.

The end of year judgement as to whether your child has met the age related expectations for the year group are based partly on these quizzes, combined with how well they attain in lessons. This is what you will see on the annual report.

At the end of the year, children who score 98% in the Scholarship Quiz are awarded a Scholar pin badge to wear on their uniform for the next year.

What to do at home

You will receive a booklet once a term with updated power pages. Keep this one safe so that you can refer back to it!

Parents should help and encourage children to learn the content of the Power Pages. You might read them together, play 'can you find where it shows...' or quiz them on the contents once they have committed it to memory.

Home Learning for Year One

Annual Overview of Topics

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
St Joseph's Epsom Three Pigs House and Homes	Neil Armstrong Barnaby Bear Travels the World Van Gogh's Flowers	Ourselves and Other Animals Henry VIII and Elizabeth II

Learning for the Autumn Term

<p>Geography: Locating our school Epsom and maps Using a map in the grounds</p> <p>Science: Materials – magnetic/ non magnetic, absorbent or not, transparent or not Scientist: Charles Macintosh</p> <p>EPR Who to turn to if in need of help Know address/ telephone number Babies need lots of care and love Following rules Types of family</p> <p>PE Shapes and Balances RealPE Games Skills</p>	<p>Music: Loud and quiet The National Anthem Pitch: high and low Dynamics</p> <p>Computing: Online safety Coding the Beebots Pictograms</p> <p>RE The love of our family The love of God Sacrament of baptism Advent Christmas</p>	<p>DT: Design and make strong bridges Safe chopping of fruit Sewing – tie a knot and use a running stitch</p> <p>History: Houses through the ages Kitchens through the ages</p> <p>Art: Warm and cool colours Sculpture – make a house for the pigs</p> <p>Drama and Dance Awareness of audience Move to the music Improvisation</p>
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Year 1 Materials

Facts I need to know

1. **Objects** are the things that you can touch and see and they are made from **materials**.

2. Some materials are **natural** and are found in nature.



3. Some materials are **man-made** and are created by humans.






4. Materials have **properties** which makes them **useful**.

5. We can **describe the properties** of materials.

Materials that I need to know

wood 	paper 
plastic 	fabric 
glass 	clay 
metal 	foil 
water 	cardboard 
rock 	rubber 
brick 	wool 

Key vocabulary

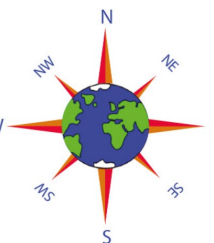
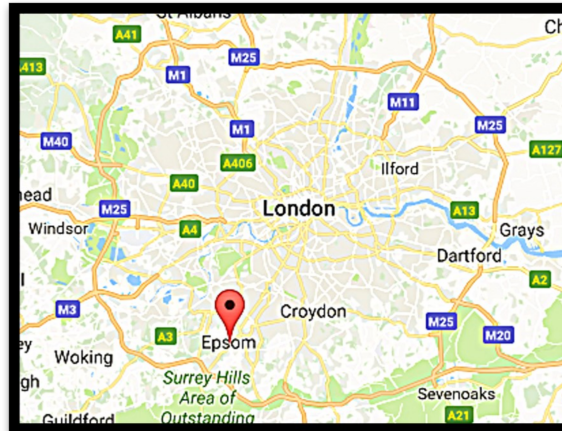
Absorbent	A material that soaks up water.
Dull	A material that is not brightly coloured.
Opaque	A material that you cannot see through.
Rough	A material that is bumpy and not smooth. 
Soft	A material that is not hard. 
Stiff	A material that is not easy to bend.
Stretchy	A material that is slightly elastic so that you can change its shape.
Transparent	A material that you can see through. 
Waterproof	A material that does not let the water pass through. 

Year 1 Geography

St Joseph's Epsom

Facts to read and know

1. Our school, **St Joseph's Catholic Primary School** is on Rosebank, in Epsom, in Surrey.
2. Epsom is a type of settlement called a **town** which is in **South East England**, near London.
3. **Epsom** is **located** to the South West of **London**.
4. **Epsom Downs** is an area of chalk hills to the South of Epsom.
5. Epsom is famous for its **Clocktower**



Key Vocabulary

Town map	A map which shows us where things are in a town.
Aerial photo	A photo of a place taken from above.
Hill	A raised area of land lower than a mountain.
Symbol	A shape on a map that represents something else.
Landmark	Something that can help people find another place. E.g. the Epsom Clocktower

Rivers

A **river** is a large natural channel of water that flows over land.

Rivers drain the land of water. They carry fresh water to people, plants, and animals. They provide people with a way to travel in boats.

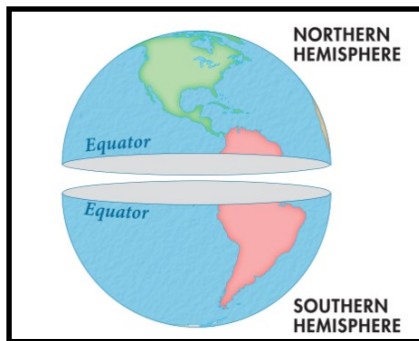
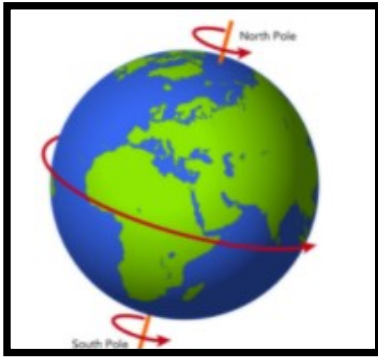
The **Hogsmill River** is the closest river to Epsom. It runs through Ewell village.



The **South Pole** is in **Antarctica**.
The **North Pole** is in the **Arctic**.

Year 1

Where in the World?

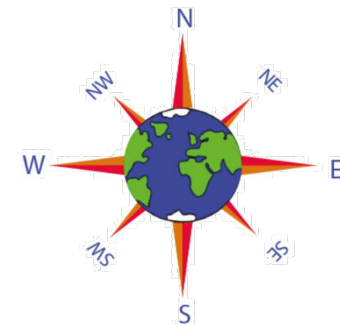


The **equator** is an imaginary line which goes around the centre of the earth. It divides it into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

The Seven Continents



The UK and Ireland



Year 1 History

Houses and Homes

Facts to read and know

1. The way we build houses has **changed** over time.
2. People have always needed shelter for safety, keeping warm and sleeping. This is the **same**.
3. By Tudor times in 1530s, houses began to have glass windows. **Now** houses are double glazed. This is **different**.
4. The Tudors used **wattle and daub** to build houses—a mixture of mud and clay or dung put between wooden posts. **Now** we use bricks.
5. In Victorian times only rich people had running water. **Now** we all have water in our houses.
6. Having **electricity** means we can **now** have lights in our houses, televisions and fridges.

The Stone Age lasted from 30,000BC to 3000BC

3000 BC 2000 BC 1000 BC

Jesus was born

410AD - 1066AD
Anglo Saxons

500AD - 1500AD
Medieval Times

1485-1603
Tudors

1917- now
Windsor

500 AD 1000 AD 1500 AD 2000 AD

Then and now...

In the past



Irons and kettles were heated on a fire.

In the present



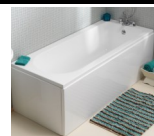
Now we plug irons and kettles in to electricity.



People had tin baths, filled with water in front of the oven or fire.



Now we bath in the bathroom, with hot water from taps.



Key Vocabulary

In the past

Things which happened before today. They may have happened yesterday, longer ago or a very long time ago.

Present

Things that are happening now, today.

Settlement

A place where people come together to live.

Listening to music over the years



Early **Stone Age** homes were caves and later made of wood and straw.

This is an **Anglo-Saxon** house, similar to earlier houses. Not much change.

In **medieval times** people lived close to or in castles for safety from enemies.

Tudor houses are famous for their black wood and white walls.

Victorian houses were made of bricks.

Today's houses are usually still made of brick.

How houses changed over time.



Year 1 Art Skills

Key Words

Materials	anything an artist uses to create their art. E.g. paper, paint.
Sculpture	A work of art that is produced by carving, modelling, joining or shaping materials.
Texture	How something feels when it is touched.
Portrait	An image of a particular person
Brushstroke	How paint is put on a surface using a brush.

Quilling

is art where strips of paper have been rolled, shaped and glued together.



Collage

Finding, collecting, arranging and sticking materials to a surface.



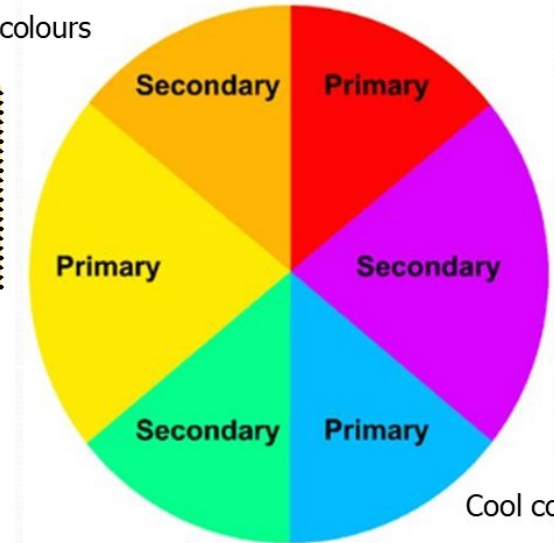
Secondary colours

Made by mixing two primary colours together.

Colour Theory

The Colour Wheel

Warm colours



Cool colours

Pencil knowledge

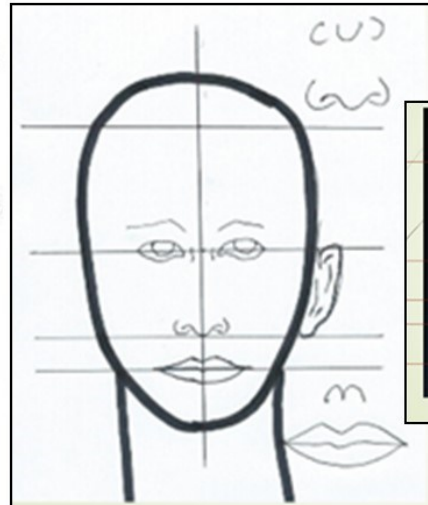
HB is what we use for maths work.

H is for very fine work. An architect would use a H pencil. 2H 3H 4H-. The higher the number, the **finer**.

B is what we use for sketching and drawing work – 2B 3B 4B. The higher the number, the **softer and thicker**.



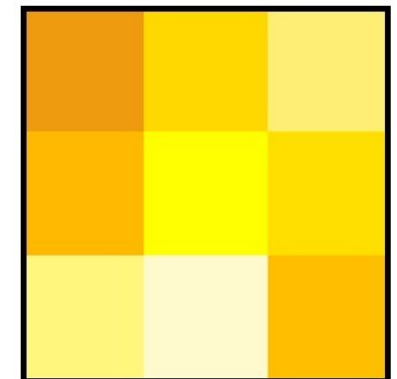
Sketching portraits



Tone

The lightness or darkness of something.

How dark or light a colour appears



Year 1 Art History

Art technique: printing

Printing has been used for many years and for many different purposes (e.g. clothes, and wallpaper).



William Morris

British textile designer known for his wallpaper designs.

Born in **1834** and died in **1896**.



Andy Warhol

American artist and printer.

Born in **1928** and died in **1987**.



Vincent Van Gogh

- Born in **1853** and died in **1890**.
- Dutch artist who painted in Paris.
- Known for his use of **bold** colours.
- Painted many pictures of sunflowers.
- Created **movement** with his brushstrokes.



Art technique: painting.



Watercolour painting

A gentle form of art and painting.

Colours can be blended to show movement.

Famous artists like **Turner** and **Monet** have used watercolour paint to show water.

Art technique: painting.



By Turner

What can you see?

Why does the water look so effective?

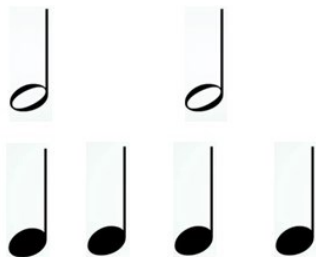


By Monet

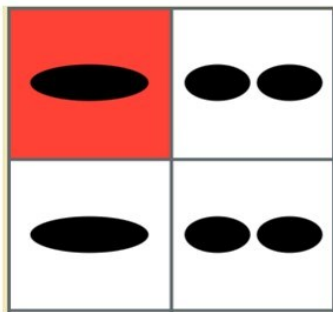
Year 1 Music

Facts to know

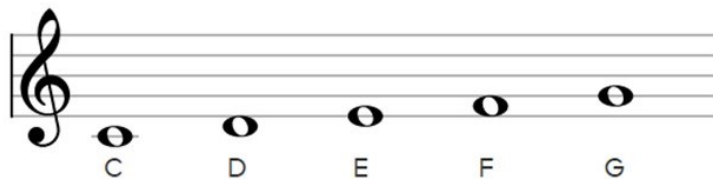
1. A crotchet has 1 count or beat
2. A minim has 2 counts or beats



1 2 3 4



Clap the rhythm
and feel the pulse



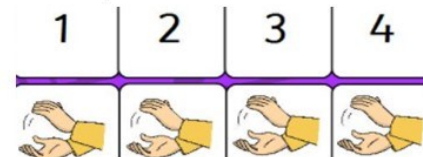
Key Vocabulary

Melody

The tune

Pulse

Steady beat



Pitch

Low or High



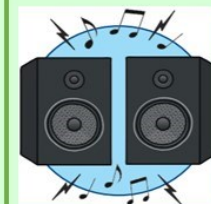
Tempo

Fast or Slow



Dynamic

Loud or Quiet



Year 1 Music : Listening

Tudor Music: Henry VIII

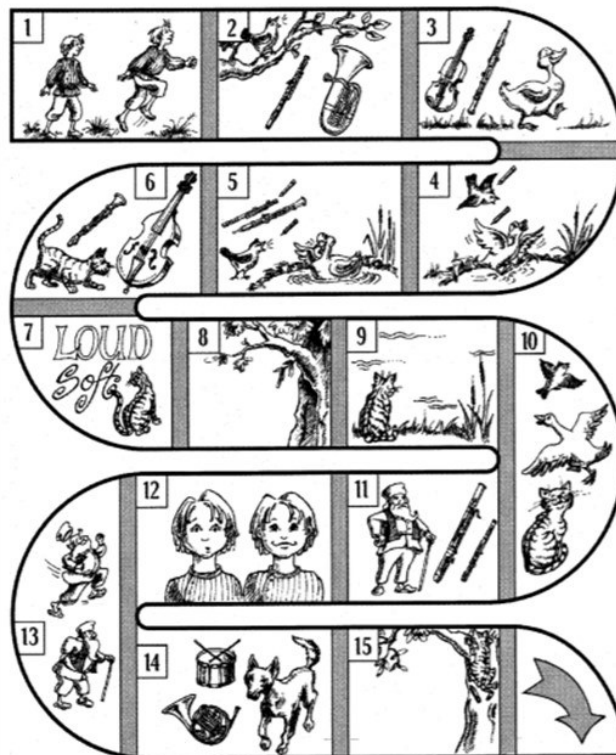


Lute— stringed instrument

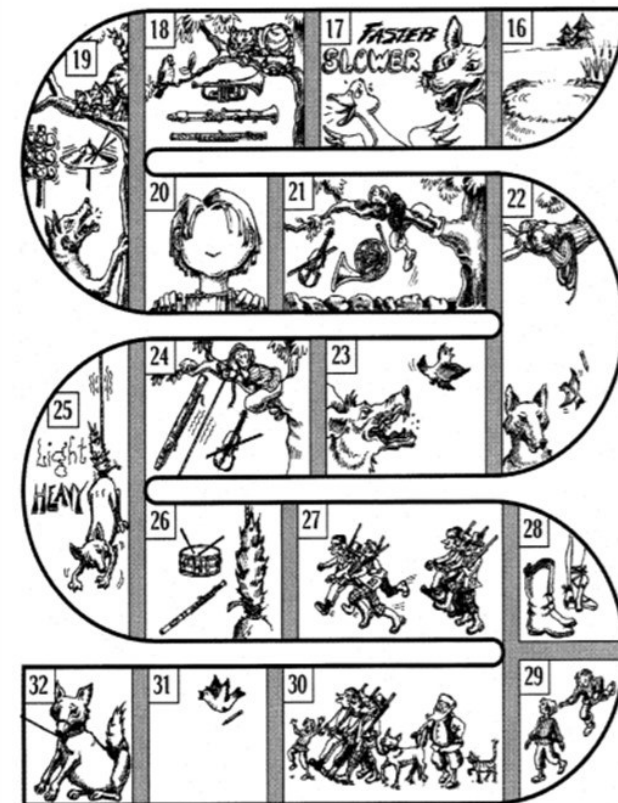
Recorder—wind instrument

Greensleeves

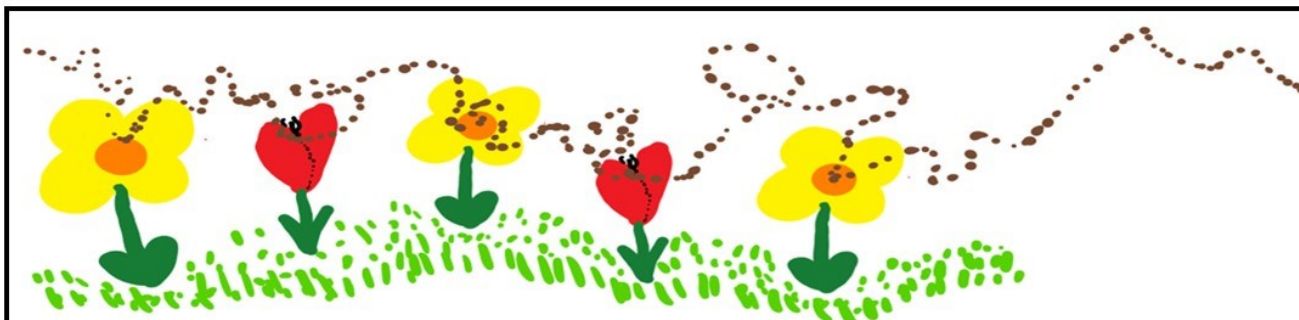
Peter and the Wolf:



Prokofiev



Flight of the Bumblebee - Rimsky-Korsakov



Tudor Composer:

William Byrd

"La Volta"

Dance music



SPRING

Year 1 History

Neil Armstrong

Facts I need to read and know

1. **Neil Armstrong** went to the moon with **Buzz Aldrin** and **Michael Collins** in **1969**.
2. Neil Armstrong was the **first man** to stand on the Moon on **July 20th 1969**.
3. Buzz Aldrin also walked on the Moon but Michael Collins did not.
4. The space mission that they went on was called **Apollo 11**.
5. The name of their rocket that blasted them into space was called **Saturn V**.
6. The astronauts came back to Earth by



The astronauts are ready to go!



The Saturn V rocket is blasting into space.



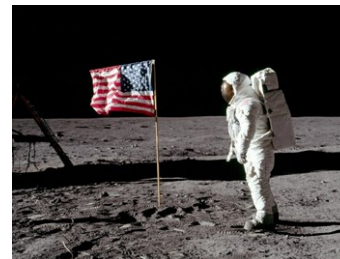
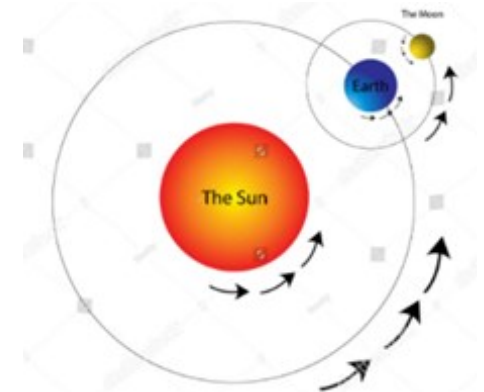
The lunar module called Eagle is landing on the Moon.



This is one **small step** for a man, one **giant leap** for mankind.

– Neil Armstrong

The Earth orbits the Sun.
The Moon orbits the Earth.



Neil Armstrong places the American flag on the Moon.



The space capsule is traveling back to Earth.



It is landing in the sea.

Sequence of Events

16 July 1969

Apollo 11 is launched.

20 July 1969

Apollo 11 lands on the Moon.

20 July 1969

The astronauts pray and put the flag down.

24 July 1969

Apollo 11 returned to Earth, safely landing in the sea.



Year 1 Geography

Barnaby Bear Travels the World.

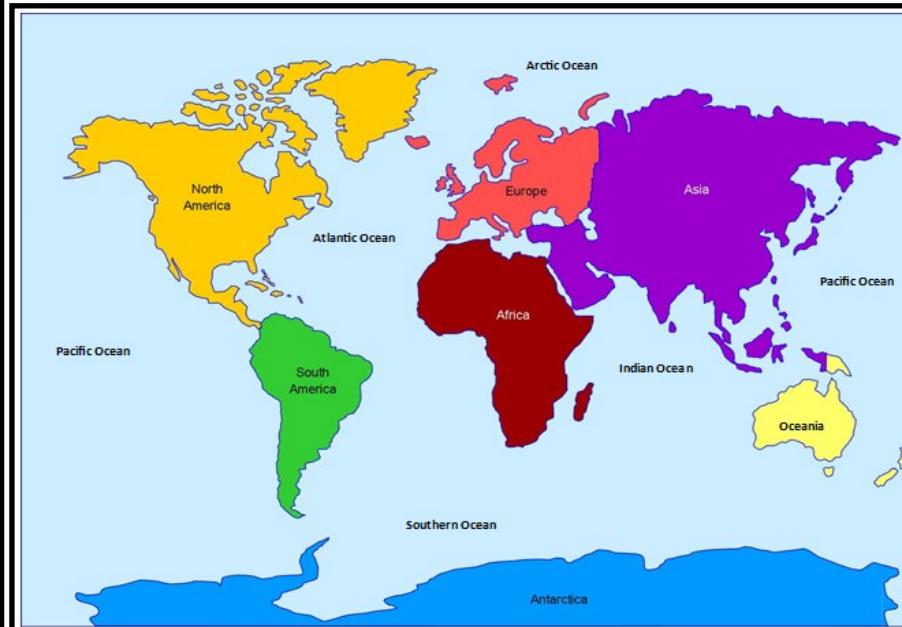
Facts to read and know

1. A **country** is land that is led by its own government. There are **4 countries** in the **United Kingdom**:
 - England
 - Scotland
 - Wales
 - Northern Ireland
2. Each of the countries in the UK has a **capital city**:
 - England – London
 - Scotland – Edinburgh
 - Wales – Cardiff
 - Northern Ireland - Belfast
3. A **continent** is a large solid area of land. There are **7 continents** in the world:
 - North America
 - South America
 - Europe
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Oceania
 - Antarctica
4. **The equator** is an imaginary line which goes around the centre of the Earth. It divides it into the **Northern and Southern Hemisphere**.
5. The **South Pole** is in **Antarctica**.
6. The **North Pole** is in the **Arctic**.
7. **Epsom** is a settlement called a **town** and London is settlement called a **city**. Epsom is smaller than London.

The UK and Ireland

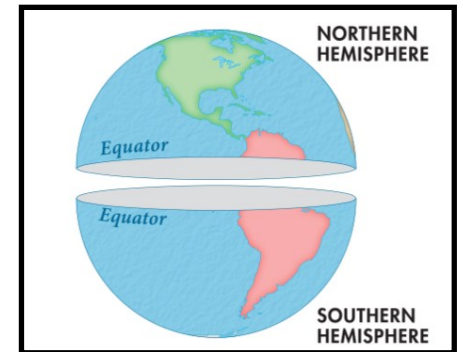


The Seven Continents



Key Vocabulary

Globe	A globe is a 'picture' which shows the planet drawn on a sphere.
Map	A drawing of all or part of Earth's surface which shows where things are.
Settlement	A place where people live and work. E.g village, town or city. Village is smallest, a town is bigger and a city is biggest.
Capital City	It is always where the government works.
continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents .



The world is split into two halves the
Northern Hemisphere
and the
Southern Hemisphere.

The UK compared to the size of continent of Antarctica



The UK compared to the size of the country of Canada



The United Kingdom compared to the size of the country of Australia



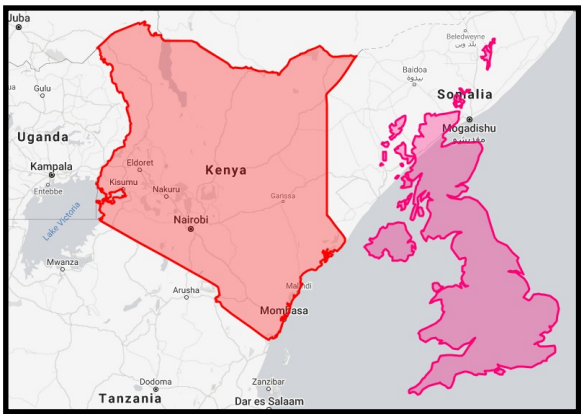
The United Kingdom compared to the size of country of Brazil



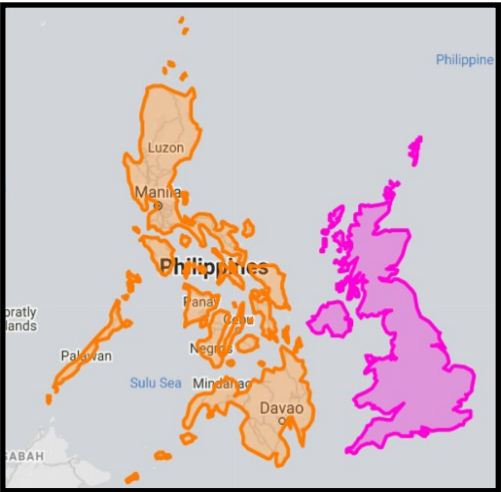
The United Kingdom compared to the size of country of Chile



The United Kingdom compared to the size of country of Kenya

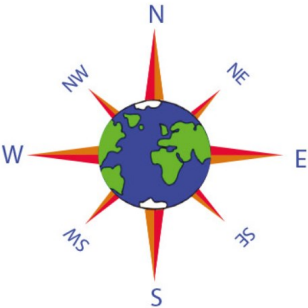


The United Kingdom compared to the size of the country of the Philippines



The points of a compass

**North, North-East, East,
South-East, South, South West,
West, North-West.**

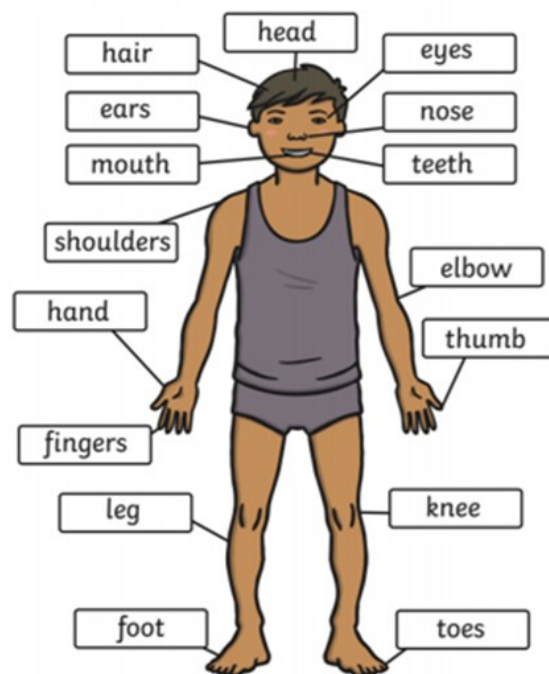


Year 1 Humans

Facts I need to know

1. **Humans** have a body made up of lots of different parts.
2. **Humans** have five **senses**.
3. The **senses** link to parts of the body.
4. Senses tell us about the world around us and they help to keep us safe.

Parts of the Body



Facts to know and read

My **teeth** and **tongue** are in my **mouth**.

My **eyes** and **nose** are on my **face**.

My **hair** and my **ears** are on my **head**.

My **hand**, **shoulder**, **elbow** and **wrist** are part of my arm.

My **thigh**, **knee**, **foot** and **toe** are part of my **leg**.

Five senses



The Five senses

sight	eyes		I see with my eyes .	It looks big, small, shiny, thin, fat.
smell	nose		I smell with my nose .	It smells sweet, sour, spicy, rotten.
taste	tongue		I taste with my tongue .	It tastes sweet, sour, salty, juicy, hot, fizzy.
hearing	ears		I hear with my ears .	It sounds loud, quiet, squaely, noisy.
touch	skin		I touch with my skin .	It feels heavy, light, hard, smooth, rough

Year 1 Plants

Facts I need to know

1. A plant needs **water, warmth and sunlight** to grow.



2. Plants can be grown from **seeds** and **bulbs**.

3. There are different types of trees, shrubs, flowers and wild plants.

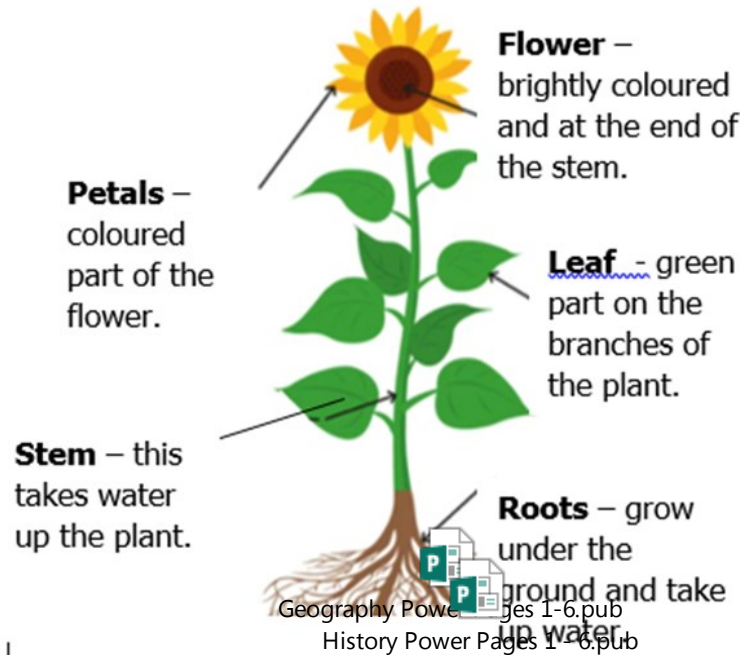
4. **Deciduous trees** lose their leaves in the autumn.






5. **Evergreen trees** have their green leaves all year round.



Parts of a Plant



Key Vocabulary

trunk	The thick main stem of a tree.
bark	The outer layer of the trunk.
branches	These grow out from the trunk and have leaves growing on them.
bulb	A round underground stem from which some plants grow. 
seed	The small part of the plant which grows into a new plant. 
fruit	The part of a plant which holds the seeds. 
shrub	A plant that is smaller than a tree. It has many stems near the ground.
weed	A wild plant that is growing where it is not wanted.
roots	The roots take water into the plant. They hold the plant in the ground.

Wild Plants



dandelion



daisy



buttercup



nettles

Garden Plants



fuchsia



pansy



sweet pea



sunflower

Deciduous Trees



oak tree



ash tree



sycamore tree

summer



Year 1 History

Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth II



Facts to read and know Things which are the same

1. Queen Elizabeth II and Henry VIII are both **monarchs** who **ruled**.
2. Both wanted an **heir** to become the next King or Queen. Henry VIII wanted a son to be heir because men were more powerful in those days. Today men and women are equal.
3. They both **love sport**. Henry liked jousting and hunting. Elizabeth likes horse riding. She is a good rider.

Facts to read and know Things which are different

1. Elizabeth II is in charge of the **UK and The Commonwealth**, which is 53 other countries in the world. Henry ruled England and Wales.
2. Henry VIII had **6 wives**. Elizabeth only had **1 husband, Prince Philip** who died in 2021, aged 99.
3. Henry VIII ruled in the Tudor period. Elizabeth is reigning in the Windsor period.

Palaces and Castles

1. **Queen Elizabeth II** has 4 Homes: Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Sandringham in Norfolk, Balmoral in Scotland.
2. **Henry VIII** lived in many castles and **palaces**. These included Hampton Court, the Tower of London and Windsor Castle, all in London.



Catherine of Aragon

Anne Boleyn

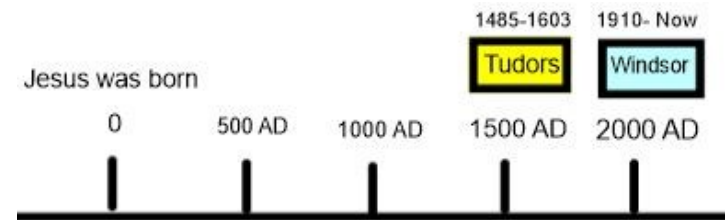
Jane Seymour

Anne of Cleves

Catherine Howard

Katherine Parr

Divorced, Beheaded, Died, Divorced, Beheaded, Survived.



Key Vocabulary

Reign	The time that the Monarch rules for.
Beheaded	When someone's head gets chopped off.
Jousting	A game between horsemen. The aim is to knock each other off the horse with a long pole (lance).

Line of succession to the throne:



Monarchy

King Henry VIII was a monarch. He ruled the country. His wives were queens.

Queen Elizabeth II is a monarch. Monarchs have

Year 1 Animals

Facts I need to know

1. Animals are put into these **groups**:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mammals• Fish• Birds | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amphibians• Reptiles |
|--|---|

2. Each animal group has different **features**.

3. Animals **feed** themselves by eating plants or other animals.

4. Animals have **offspring** that grow into adults.

- A puppy grows into a dog.
- A kitten grows into a cat.
- A foal grows into a horse.
- A tadpole grows into a frog.
- A chick grows into a chick.
- A duckling grows into a duck.
- An owlet grows into an owl

Mammals

- Have a covering of fur or hair.
- Give birth to live young.
- Female mammals feed their young milk.



Amphibians

- Have moist skin.
- Have webbed feet.
- Amphibians lay eggs.
- The young live in the water.
- Adults live in water and on land.



Birds

- Have a beak.
- Have feathers.
- Have wings.
- Birds lay eggs.



Fish

- Live in water.
- Have scales.
- Have fins to help them move.
- Have gills to help them breathe.
- Fish lay eggs.



Reptiles

- Have dry skin
- Have scales on their skin.
- Reptiles lay eggs.



Carnivores

Animals that eat other animals.



Herbivores

Animals that only eat plants.



Omnivores

Animals that eat plants and other animals.

