

Year 1 and 2
Summer 2
Elwick

Author of the Half Term: Ronda Armitage

Science:

Work of a real scientist (Mary Anning)
Seasonal change

Key Question:

Is the weather always the same at Elwick?

Key Vocabulary:

Fossil, palaeontologist, plesiosaur, coast
Seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter, temperature, rainfall.

Key Facts:

Mary Anning lived about 200 years ago. She was a fossil collector and palaeontologist. She taught herself to read and write because her family was poor and she could not go to school. Mary was the first to discover the complete skeleton of a Plesiosaurus. The coast where Mary Anning discovered the Plesiosaurus is now named the Jurassic coast. She did not get recognised properly for her work for a long time because she was female.

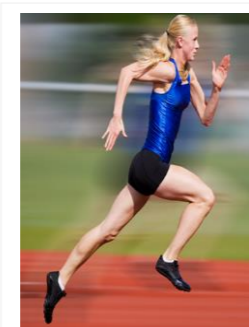
There are four seasons every year – spring, summer, autumn and winter. In autumn, the weather begins to get colder and the amount of daylight becomes less. Deciduous trees begin to lose their leaves. In winter, the weather is colder and there can be ice and snow. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest. In spring, it starts to get warmer and the days get longer. Deciduous trees grow new leaves on their branches. In summer, the days are usually warm. The daytimes are the longest in the year and the night times are the shortest. We can measure temperature using a thermometer or a data logger. We will measure temperature in Degrees Celsius. A rain gauge can be used to measure rainfall. We measure rainfall in millimetres.

PE:

Running and Jumping (Athletics, Races and team games)

Key Facts:

It is important to talk to teammates and work together when playing team games. I need to practise running and jumping to be able to run faster and jump further. I can jump higher and further by bending my legs. I can run faster by using my arms as I run.



Computing:

Photography

Key Facts:

A photo can be captured using different devices. A photograph is a snapshot of time. A photographer captures special moments as a job. Photographs can be edited using programmes on a computer. A photograph can be changed by changing the colour, brightness and effects.



Art:

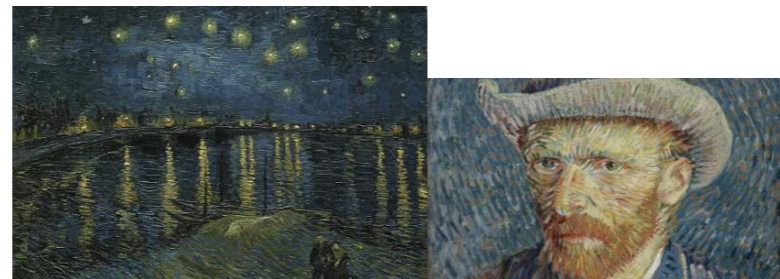
Water Composition

Key Vocabulary:

Composition, brushstrokes, emotion, waterscape

Key Facts:

Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch artist who lived in the south of France about 150 years ago. He painted in a post-impressionist style. He was famous for his use of colour and brush strokes to express emotion. We need to use lots of bright paint on our brushes and create brush strokes that we can see to paint like him. A composition is the “putting together” and arranging of a picture.



RE:

What is a saint?

Key Questions:

What is a saint? Who is a saint? Who follows Jesus? What does it mean to follow Jesus?

Key Vocabulary:

Jesus, disciple, saint, follow

Key Facts:

A saint is someone who was believed to be very close to God and chose to follow His call. People of the past and present follow God. St Bede was a great priest and teacher. Desmond Tutu followed the call of God. Being a follower of God affects the way a person lives.



PHSE:

Looking after our environment – God’s world

Key Vocabulary:

Environment, harm, improve, energy, recycling, litter

Key Facts:

Christians believe that God created our environment. Humans do things to harm our environment. Wasting energy can harm our environment and saving energy can help it. Pollution can harm our environment so we mustn’t drop litter. Recycling can help our environment.



History:

How has transport changed over time?

Key Questions:

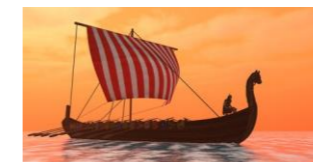
How did people used to travel? What has changed? How have inventions changed people’s lives? What has stayed the same?

Key Vocabulary:

Transport, travel, “historical first”, impact, invention

Key Facts:

There was some transport in the past that is not used, or rarely used today, such as Viking long boats, penny farthing bicycles, sedan chairs and horses and carriages. Some transport was invented in the past and is still used today, such as bicycles and canoes. Wheels were invented a very long time ago and are still used today. The invention of trains had an impact on people’s lives. More people could travel because it was cheaper. They could go on holiday to the seaside. Food was cheaper because farmers and fishermen could transport food more cheaply. The invention of cars meant people didn’t always have to work where they lived. Families spread out. The invention of rockets means that humans can explore space. Historical firsts in transport were the first steam engine, the first motor car, the first aeroplane flight, the first rocket to space and the first rocket to the moon. Much transport is now powered by engines which are faster and more reliable than animals or weather.



Music:

First Thing Music

Key Vocabulary:

ta, te-te, rhythm, notation

Key Facts:

Can read and write rhythms using simple notations. Can show the rhythm using our bodies and pictures and begin to read simple notation. Can identify the pitch and shape of different melodies. Can sing phrases and songs from dot notation.

