

Year 1 and 2  
Summer 1  
St Peter's Elwick

Author of the Half Term: Laurence Anholt  
Poem: Dinosaur Rap Julia Donaldson

**Science:** Living Things and their Habitats

**Key Questions:**

How would a scientist describe a dinosaur?

**Key Vocabulary:**

carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, food chain, living, dead, never been alive, source

**Key Facts:**

A carnivore is an animal that eats meat. A Tyrannosaurus was a carnivore. A herbivore is an animal that eats plants. A Stegosaurus was a herbivore. An omnivore is an animal that eats both plants and meat. An Oviraptor was an omnivore.

Animals get their food from animals and plants.

Some things like animals and plants are living.

We can describe some objects as dead - wood is now dead but it was once part of a tree.

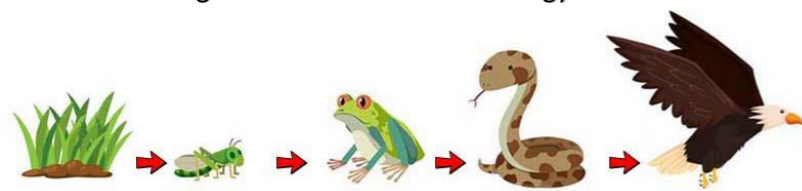
Fossils show remains of animals that are dead.

Mary Anning was a palaeontologist and fossil collector.

Some things have never been alive like glass.

Food chains show where an animal's food comes from.

Animals including humans need food for energy.



**PE: Games**

**Key Vocabulary:** volley, grip, dribble, rounders, batter, fielder, bowler, strike, defend

**Key Knowledge:**

We hold the tennis racket using a handshake grip.

A volley is when we use a racket to hit the ball more than once without the ball touching the ground.

We dribble the football round objects with the inside of our foot.

We kick the ball with the side of our foot.

To stop the ball in football we use our foot.

In rounders the batters hit the ball and the fielders get the ball.

A bowler throws the ball to the batter.



**Computing:** Data and Information – Pictograms

**Key Questions:**

**Key Vocabulary:**

Pictogram, data, object, count

**Key Facts:**

We can digitally create pictograms on computers.

We can present information using the computer.

We can count and compare objects using tally charts. We can compare the objects to understand the data.

Objects can be represented as pictures.

A pictogram is a graph which shows data through pictures.



**Art:** Water Composition

**Key Vocabulary:**

Composition, brushstrokes, emotion, waterscape

**Key Facts:**

Vincent Van Gogh painted in a post-impressionist style which is using 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.

When using watercolour paints we can make colours darker and lighter.

A composition is the "putting together" and arranging of a picture.

Starry Night over the Rhone



Seascape at Sainte-Marie de la Mer



**RE:** Who is Jewish and how do they live?

**Key Vocabulary:**

mezuzah, challah bread, kosher, kippah, hanukkiah, shabbat, Shema, Star of David, goblet

**Key Facts:**

Jewish people might have the following objects in their home:

mezuzah, challah bread and cover, wine goblet, kosher food, Star of David on a chain, prayer books, hanukkiah and kippah.

Items can be precious because they are meaningful.

Jews believe that God is one and that it is important to love God.

Some Jewish people write G-d, because they want to treat the name of God with the greatest respect.

The mezuzah has the words of the Shema on a scroll inside. Many Jews have this in their home.

Shabbat is a special day for Jews and they do special things like having a family meal, lighting candles and resting.



**PHSE:** Safety at Home

**Key Questions:**

What dangers are there in the home?

How can we keep safe?

Who can help us in an emergency?

**Key Vocabulary:**

Safe, unsafe, dangers, hazards, dangerous, emergency, medicine, drugs

**Key Facts:**

Smoke alarms can keep us safe but we need to make sure the batteries work.

Never play with matches or fire.

Never take pills or medicine without a trusted adult.

Knives and sharp tools are dangerous.

Many liquid products for cleaning the house are dangerous.

If you need help in an emergency you call 999 on the phone.

There are people who are trained to help us in an emergency.



**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.

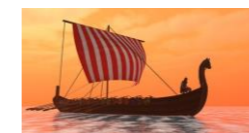
Food was cheaper because farmers and fishermen could transport food more cheaply.

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:** Exploring feeling through music

**Key Questions:**

How does music make the world a better place?

**Key Vocabulary:**

Crotchets, quavers, emotions, positive, negative

**Key Facts:**

Performing and listening to music improves our wellbeing.

Many cultures have long-held beliefs that music can heal.

Music can make us feel different feels and emotions, positive and negative.

Music brings people together but it can also divide people.

We can create music which will make us feel a positive or negative emotion.

