

Year 1 and 2 Summer 1

Author of the Half Term: Jill Murphy

Poem: The Tale of Custard the Dragon by Ogden Nash

Science: Use of Everyday Materials

Key Question:

Key Vocabulary: wood, metal, glass, water, rock, plastic, properties



Key Knowledge:

We can change the shape of a solid object made from some materials by doing different actions to them, including bending, squashing, twisting, and stretching them.

There are lots of different everyday materials including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard.

Suitability means having the right properties for a specific purpose.

The property of a material is something we can feel, see or measure to see if it is the best material for something. For example, bendy, waterproof, strong, smooth.

Certain materials are better for particular uses than others.

Glass is a good material to use for windows because it is transparent, waterproof, and strong.

Metal is a strong, waterproof material and is good for making furniture and parts of a car.

Wood is a good material to make furniture from like tables and beds because it is strong and not bendy.

Plastic is a good material for bottles, tubs, and cups because it is long lasting, light, and cheap.

Plastic needs to be recycled because if it is not it can cause damages to the environment and pollution.

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: Digital painting

Key Vocabulary: undo, eraser, shape tool, fill tool

Key Knowledge:

We can create paintings using our computers.

We can change the colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, and our piece of art work.



ART: Printing

Commission: To use printing to create scales for a fish design

Key Vocabulary: gytaku, texture, print, pattern, rubbing, Japan, Japanese

Key Knowledge:

Texture is what something feels like.

Taking a rubbing can copy the texture.

Printing makes a copy.

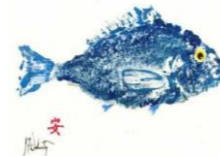
There are different ways to make a print.

Different objects can be used to make a print.

Printing can be used to make patterns.

Printing can be done in different colours with paints or inks on different surfaces.

Gytaku is the traditional Japanese method of printing fish.



R.E. Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?

Key Vocabulary: Allah, prophet, Muslim, Islam, pillars of Islam, messenger, Muhammad

Key Knowledge:

People have different religions, cultures, faiths and beliefs.

Muslims believe in Allah as the one true God.

Allah is the word for God in Arabic. It is not a name.

The religion is called Islam. Believers are called Muslims.

One of the pillars of Islam is daily prayer.

Muslims think it is important to let Allah guide them through life.

Muslims believe it is impossible to explain what Allah is like but they use 99 names to try and help them understand Allah better.

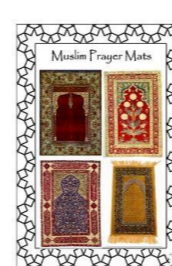
Muslims believe that Muhammad is God's messenger.

Many Muslims say 'Peace Be Upon Him' after his name.

Muhammad was a prophet and the stories about him are very important in Islam and tell them a lot about what Muhammad said and did.

The stories about Muhammad teach Muslims how to behave.

Muslims follow Allah but they learn a lot from the prophet.



PHSE: Zippy's Friends-Dealing with change and loss

Key Vocabulary: death, loss, change, grief, cope

Key knowledge:

Change and loss are part of normal everyday experiences.

Death is a part of life.

Crying can make you feel better.

Thinking of good memories and talking to someone can help you to feel better.

Change can be a good thing as well as being difficult.



History: The Great Fire of London

Key Vocabulary: event, cause, consequence, city, port, jetty, regulations, historical source, firebreaks, diary, Samuel Pepys, London, homeless

Key Knowledge:

Historical events are always caused by things that happened before them.

A cause is a reason why something happened.

A consequence is something that happens because of the historical event that took place.

London was a large crowded city in the 1600s. It had the busiest port and largest market. A lot of people lived and worked there and it was dirty.

The buildings in London in 1666 were mostly made of wood. They were close together and had jetties which jutted out on the upper floor.

They used fires for cooking and heating.

The Great Fire of London started in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane in 1666 and burnt for 4 days.

It spread because the houses were close together and made of wood. There were no fire engines and the weather was dry and windy. It stopped when the wind dropped and they began to make fire breaks so the fire couldn't spread.

A lot of London was burnt down and thousands of people were homeless.

The direct consequence of the fire was that London was rebuilt.

New building regulations were made and buildings had to be built of stone and brick and not be so close together.

Historians study historical sources such as Samuel Pepys' diary to find out about the past. They write history books which we can read to find out what happened.



Music: Music that makes you dance

Key Vocabulary:

Dynamics: how loud or quiet music is.

Tempo: the speed of the music.

Time signature: 2/4

Key signature: G major

Key notes: CDEFGAB

Key Repertoire:

I wanna play in a band (**Rock**)

Flying Theme from E.T. (**Film: Music**)

Music is all around (**Jazz**)

Moon River (**Pop/Jazz**)

Saying sorry (**Calypso**)