

Bright Lights, Big City
Spring 1

Key Questions:

What is a city?
What is the capital city of England?

Science:

I wrote to the zoo to send me a pet and they sent me this



What do I need to do to make sure it survives?

Key Questions:

What basic needs does an animal have?
Are animals' basic needs the same as a humans'?
Are all animals' needs the same?
What are offspring?
What do humans need to be healthy?

Key Vocabulary:

offspring – an animals' babies
reproduce – have offspring
survive - live

Key Facts:

Animals including humans need water, air and food to survive.
All animals produce young which must be cared for by the parents.
Not all young animals look like their parents e.g. a ladybird and a tadpole.
Some animals lay eggs whereas some have live young.

Art: LS Lowry

Key Questions: How can we make a colour lighter or darker?
What is a composition? How can we make different brushstrokes?

Key Vocabulary:

composition – “putting together” and arranging elements of an image
brush stroke – different kinds of mark made with a brush
lighten – make lighter
darken – make darker

Key Facts:

We can apply watercolour paint to a light sketch.
We can paint using different thick and thin brush sizes for different purposes.
We can lighten and darken paint with black or white.
We can make appropriate colours by mixing colours together.
We can create a composition by choosing and arranging different ideas.

Computing: Keyboard Skills

Key Questions:

How can you change text to make it look more appealing?

Key Vocabulary:

keyboard – device which uses keys to write letters and numbers on a computer.
toolbar – a strip of icons that can be clicked to perform certain functions.



Key Facts:

Writing can be edited using the arrow keys on a computer or laptop.
The keys on each keyboard are in the same place
– this is called a QWERTY keyboard.
The shift key is used to type capital letters and symbols on a keyboard.
The toolbar in *Word* can help us to change and edit text in a document.
An image can be inserted into a document from the internet or from a saved place on the computer.

Music: First Thing Music

Key Questions:

What is the beat? What is the rhythm?

Key Vocabulary:

rhythm – a strong, regular repeated pattern of move
notation – written symbols to represent music.



Know how to use different percussion instruments to continue to keep a steady beat with more precision and to show the rhythm of known songs.
Can read and write simple rhythm using pictures and simple notations.
Can show the rhythm using our bodies and pictures and begin to read simple notation from the first thing music scheme.
Can start to identify the pitch and shape of different melodies.
Can start to play using clapping and sing phrases and songs from dot notation.

RE: What do Christians believe God is like?

Key Questions: How is God like the father? What does the parable of The Prodigal Son teach us?

Key Vocabulary:

parable – a story that teaches you something

Key Facts:

The Prodigal Son is a parable that Jesus told to teach people about God.

Christians believe that God is loving, faithful and forgiving like a good father.

Christians say four different types of prayer:

- to praise
- to say sorry
- to say thank you
- to ask for something



PHSE: Making and breaking relationships

Key Questions:

What is a relationship?
Are all relationships the same?
How do we say what we want to say even in a difficult situation?

Key Facts:

There are many different types of relationships in life. You have different links with a lot of different people and how you behave around these people is very important to keep a positive and healthy relationship on both sides. Some relationships you might see are: Parents, siblings, extended family, friends, peers, school staff, neighbours and strangers. How might these relationships be different? Do we need to behave a certain way within these relationships?

History: The Great Fire of London

Key Questions:

What is a significant event that happened in London? What started the Great Fire of London? Why did it spread? How have houses changed?

Key Vocabulary:

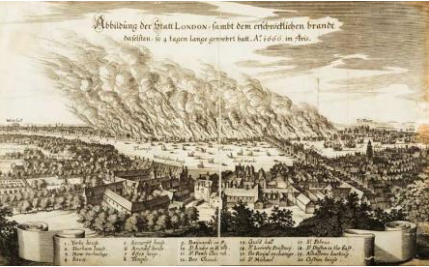
source – where information and facts come from
construct - build
wattle and daub – the mud and wood materials used to make Tudor houses

Key Facts:

The fire started on the morning of September 2nd 1666 in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane
The fire spread because:

- the houses were close together
- the houses were made of wood and straw
- there were no effective ways to put out the fire
- it was windy

Houses got rebuilt using bricks and tiles and they weren't built so close together.
We can find out about the past by using sources.
An important primary source for the Great Fire was a diary written by a man called Samuel Pepys.



PE: Dance

Key Questions:

How can we move around a space in different ways?

Key Vocabulary:

travel – to move around in different ways
movements – an act of moving

It is important to warm up before any physical activity to avoid injury.
I can travel in different ways (walk, run, sidestep, skip, hop, crawl) and I can use these to create my own movements.