

Year 1 and 2
Summer 1
Hart

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. A triceratops 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.

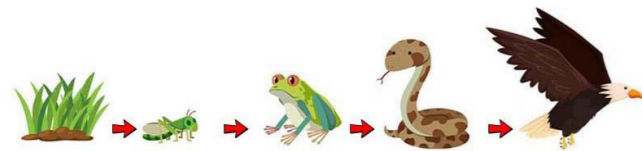
Fossils show remains of animals that are dead.

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.

I can sort animals into living, dead and never been alive using a Venn diagram.



PE: Tag Rugby

Key Questions:

How do we hold a rugby ball?

How do we throw a rugby ball?

How do we catch a rugby ball?

What does being "tagged" mean?

Key Vocabulary:

tag rugby, non-contact, tagged,

Key Facts:

In tag rugby each player wears a special belt with two tags attached to it.

Tag rugby is a non-contact sport.

In tag rugby players throw the ball to each other.

A player carrying the ball can be "tagged" by having one of the tags pulled off their belt by someone from the other team.

Computing: Writing down and debugging algorithms.

Key Questions:

How can you debug an algorithm?

Key Vocabulary:

Algorithm, instructions, program, debug, predict

Key Facts:

An algorithm is a set of instructions that a computer uses to do a task.

You can write down algorithms using symbols.

Fixing an algorithm when it is incorrect is called debugging.

A computer programmer will debug algorithms as part of their job.



DT: Paper folding experiment

Key Questions:

How can we make a bridge strong enough to hold a toy car?

Key Vocabulary:

Build, Join, Combine, Construct, Assemble, Structure, Stable, Rigid, Strengthen, Support, Height, Width, Design, Make, Evaluate, Design brief, Design criteria

Key Facts:

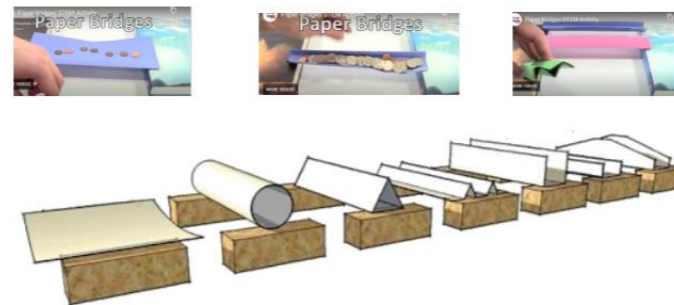
I can recognise bridges such as London bridge/Tower bridge, Sydney bridge and Transporter bridge.

We can assemble, join and combine materials in order to make a product.

Card and paper can be folded to make it stronger to use when building a structure.

A design brief is what is given to a designer so that they know what they need to make.

Design criteria are the goals that a project must achieve in order to be successful.



RE: Belonging

Key Questions:

What ceremonies do Christians take part in?

How does it show they belong to Christianity?

How do these ceremonies show commitment?

What can we learn from the Story of St. Hilda?

What can we learn about belief from a Christian?

Key Vocabulary:

Christening, baptism, confirmation, wedding, commitment, Christianity

Key Facts:

A baptism is a religious ceremony that involves a brief immersion in water or water being sprinkled over the head. When a child/person is welcomed into the church.

Confirmation is the completion of baptism. Most confirmations take place when a child is between 7 and 18 years old.

A wedding is a commitment or union between two adults.

St. Hilda was a Christian saint that founded the monastery of Whitby and became the founding abbess in 657 AD.

St. Hilda was recognised for the wisdom that drew kings to her for advice.



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: Kings and Queens

Key Questions:

How do we know about kings and queens of the past?

How can we find out about the past?

What is a monarch? What is a family tree?

Key Vocabulary:

Monarch, King, Queen, family tree, nation, reign, chronology, significant, contribution, source, Similarities, differences

Key Facts:

In the past monarchs were the people who made up the rules for the country.

Now in most countries the government makes the rules.

A family tree is a chart that shows all the people in a family over many generations and their relationship to one another.

We can find out about monarchs by looking at different sources such as portraits and photographs, objects from the past, and by reading what they wrote and reading what people wrote about them. We can look family trees.

Queen Elizabeth II is the current monarch of the United Kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth I lived about 500 years ago.

Queen Victoria lived about 150 years ago.

Both Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria became queens young and reigned for a long time.

Elizabeth I's father Henry VIII had her mother executed.

Victoria married her cousin Albert and had 9 children.

Elizabeth never married.

There was a lot of change in both their reigns.

In Elizabeth's reign there was a lot of art, drama, trade and travel.

In Victoria's reign there was the Industrial Revolution. Lots of factories and machines were built and people's jobs changed.



Music: Recorders

Key Questions:

How can we use our tongue to make a half beat note when playing?

How do you play the note.....?

What does ta look like? What does te-te look like?

Key Vocabulary:

Recorder, play, note, stave, ta, te-te

Key Facts:

A recorder plays different notes when you cover the holes.

FACE- notes on the line within the stave.

EGBDF- Every Good Boy Deserve Football - notes in between the lines of the stave.

Ta shows one beat. Te-te shows two half beats that make one full beat.

