

Year 1 and 2 Spring 2

Author of the Half Term: Mairi Hedderwick

Poem: Adventures of Isabel by Ogden Nash

Science: Living things and their habitats

Key Question: What would you like to know about the animals on Seaton Beach?

Key Vocabulary: fish, amphibian, reptile, birds, mammal, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, habitat, microhabitat, structure

Key Knowledge:

Some common fish are trout, cod, and sticklebacks. Some common amphibians are frogs, toads and newts. Some common reptiles are sand lizards, crocodiles, and turtles. Some common birds are robin, puffin, and oystercatcher. Some common mammals are fox, deer, seal and rabbit. Different types of animals have different structures.

A carnivore is an animal that eats meat; a herbivore eats only plants and an omnivore eats both meat and plants.

A habitat is a place where an animal lives which provides the animal with what it needs such as food and shelter.

Some examples of coastal habitats are seashore, sand dune, cliffs and rock pool.

A microhabitat is a small area which is different from the surrounding habitat, such as under a rock or in the bark of a tree.

Some features of coastal habitats are salt water, wind, sand and rocks.

Some animals can live in coastal habitats but others cannot e.g. saltwater and freshwater fish.



PE: Skipping

Key Vocabulary:

skipping, balance, coordination, single bounce, double bounce, diagonally

Key Knowledge:

We start skipping by holding the rope to make a "smile".

A single bounce is one jump and a double bounce is two small jumps.

We can jump in and out of a moving rope facing forward and diagonally.

Dances are created using simple movement patterns.



Computing: What is an algorithm?

Key Vocabulary:

Algorithm, BeeBot, instructions, programme



Key Knowledge:

An algorithm is a set of instructions.

When creating instructions we need to focus on one step at a time.

Writing clear instructions will allow you to programme a BeeBot.

DT: Moving vehicles (wheels and axles)

Design Brief:

To make a vehicle which can move the Lego man from one place to another

Design Specification:

The product must:

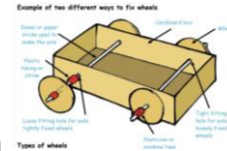
-be able to move forwards in a straight line.

-have 4 wheels.

-have axles that allow it to move.

Key Vocabulary:

chassis, dowel, mechanism, wheel, movement, force, purpose, function, stable,



shaft, pin, axle, rotate, design specification

Key Knowledge:

An axle is a pin or a shaft on which a wheel turns.

Wheels need axles to be able to rotate.

A mechanism is the part that enables something to move.

RE: What is the Easter story?

Key Vocabulary: Good Friday, Palm Sunday, disciples, resurrection, cross, sacrifice, betrayal,



Key Knowledge:

Jesus arrived in Jerusalem on Palm Sunday.

Jesus and the disciples had a special dinner called the Last Supper where he gave them wine and bread and he told them he knew one had turned against him. It was Judas who betrayed Jesus.

Jesus prayed in the garden of Gethsemane where he was arrested and put on the cross to die.

Jesus' body was placed in a tomb but when his friends visited it was empty.

PHSE: Conflict Resolution

Key Vocabulary: conflict, resolve, resolution, bullying

Key Knowledge:

Bullying is when someone does something to you that you do not like, several times, on purpose. There are four types of bullying cyber, physical, social and verbal. If we are bullied, we know who we can go to for ourselves and friends.

To calm down we can stop, take a deep breath and think about the situation.

To calm down we can think of something nice.

We can help our friends by listening to them, respecting them and finding solutions together.



Geography: Comparing climates

Key Vocabulary: weather, climate, polar, temperate, warm, tropical, sun, ray, season, temperature, globe, thermometer,

Key Knowledge:

A thermometer is a device that measures temperature. Climate is the weather patterns in a place over a long time. Different kinds of weather are rain, wind, fog, frost and snow.

There are four simple climate zones in the world: tropical, warm, temperate and cold.

The Equator is an imaginary line that goes round the middle of the world.

Countries near and on the equator have hotter climates because the sun's rays are more direct here.

Countries far from the equator have colder climates because the sun's rays are less direct here.

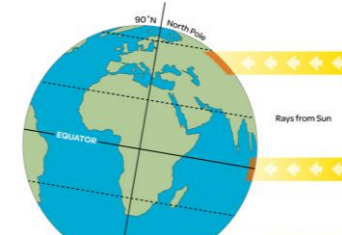
The North Pole is in the Arctic Ocean at the top of the world. The South Pole is in Antarctica at the bottom of the world.

Countries with cold, or polar, climates are nearer the poles. They have long, freezing cold winters with lots of snow and ice. They have short, cool summers. Greenland and Antarctica have cold climates.

The United Kingdom has a temperate climate which means it has four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. The winters are cool and the summers are warm.

Countries like Spain and Greece have a warm climate. The summers are clear, hot and dry and the winters are cloudy and cool. Rain falls mostly in spring and autumn.

Places near the Equator like Ethiopia and Jamaica have a tropical climate. They have little change in their seasons and tend to alternate between dry and rainy seasons. They are hot all year.



Music: Composition and Listening

Key Vocabulary:

ta, te-te, rest, rhythm, beat pattern, genre

Key Knowledge:

A symbol can represent where a pause is made in a rhythm. This pause is called a rest.

Simple rhythms can be written using ta, te-te and rest symbols.

There are different genres of music such as pop music, classical music and rock music.

Music can sound different when it is recorded and when it is live.

We can have our own opinions on the music.

