

# Year 1 and 2 Summer 1

Author of the Half Term: Jill Murphy

Poem: The Tale of Custard the Dragon by Ogden

**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



**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 th 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.



**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, form and space on our piece of art work.



**ART:** Printing

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

**Key Vocabulary:** gyoaku, texture, print, pattern, rubbing, lanan, lananese

**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.



**R.E.** What do Hindus believe about God? How do Hindus worship?

**Key Vocabulary:** God/ Goddesses, pu ja, incense, mandir, Mantras (Set of words that are learned and repeated to help with worship or meditation).

**Key Knowledge:**

Hindus worship many Gods/ Goddesses but the supreme Hindu God is called Brahman, he is the one supreme God in Hinduism. He comes in many different forms. The main Gods in Hinduism are: Vishu – protector, Shive – restorer between good/evil and Brahma – The Creator. Hindus believe in one supreme God who created everything and contains every characteristic in the universe.

The Supreme God is made up of many different gods who can take the form of humans or animals.

People who follow the Hindu faith have a number of places they worship: a mandir, work, home, school, anywhere that is a shrine.

Hindus have a shrine (Pu ja if worshipping at home). They have an image of their Gods (mutri), a bell, incense, diva lamp, water container and spoon, kum kum powder, an offering of food.

Worshippers repeat the name of their favori mantras (aresets of words that are learned worship or meditation).



**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**)

