

Design Technology

The children will be working towards creating their own lunches. This project will be based around preparing fruit and veg.

Key learning:

- Designing appealing products for a user; investigating fruit and vegetables and generating ideas; communicating through talk and drawings.
- Selecting a range of fruits and vegetables; using simple utensils and equipment
- Tasting and evaluating user's preference; evaluating ideas and finished products against original criteria.
- Understand where ingredients come from and the basis of a healthy and varied diet.



Geography

- Comparing London to Lima.
- Where is Lima on the map?
- Where is London on the map?
- How far is London from Lima? How long do we think Paddington's journey will have taken?
- Where did Paddington come from to where he is now.
- To look at how the weather might be different and how does this link to what different plants might be grown in the two places.
- To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of an area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

Key Vocabulary	
City	A large town, London is a city.
Capital city	The city where the government sits. London is the capital city of England and the UK.
Forest	A large area where trees grow close together.
Tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
Harbour	A sheltered port so that boats can be left there safely.
Port	A harbor area where ships load and unload goods or passengers.
Train station	A place on a railway line where trains stop for people to get on and off trains.
Skyscraper	A very tall building with many floors.
Rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain. Rainforests are found in Africa, Asia, Australia, and Central and South America.
Refugee	Someone who has been forced to move from one country to another because they are not safe in their own country.
Migrant	Someone who moves from one area to another, either permanently or for a short time. They may be students, or people looking for work and a better standard of living.



Music

- Charanga unit "What songs do we sing each day?"
- Learn songs about Journeys
- Improvise when singing and playing the glockenspiel.

Physical Education

Run, jump and throw

Begin to link running and jumping. Learn and refine a range of running, develop throwing techniques to throw over longer distances.

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Taking off.	Backwards, distance, far, fast, forwards, furthest, high, hop, link, medium, fastest.
Arm movement.	
Leading arm.	
Start and stop.	
Relay runs.	

Hit Catch Run

Develop sending and receiving skills to benefit fielding as a team. Distinguish between the roles of batters and fielders. Think about what games people play at the beach, play the different games that were played then and now, how do the games differ?

Key Vocabulary/Skills	
Catching from short throws.	Batter, bowl, catch, collect, feed, field, hit, hitter, pick up, retrieve, roll, stop, strike, throw.
decide where to hit and hit with power.	
Apply different body positions to intercept the path of the ball.	
Fielding balls to bases.	
Attempt to catch a ball that has been hit in the air.	

Religious Education

- Respect - learn what this means, how we show it to others and that it is a school value.

Computing

Unit: 1.2- Grouping and Sorting

To sort items using a range of criteria. To sort items on the computer using the 'Grouping' activities in Purple Mash

Unit 1.8 Spreadsheets

To know what a spreadsheet program looks like. How to open 2Calculate in Purple Mash. How to enter data into spreadsheet cells. To use 2Calculate image tools to add clipart to cells. To use 2Calculate control tools: lock, move cell, speak and count

Visit the class webpage for extra links to helpful websites, which will support learning at home.

Maths

**Multiplication and division**

Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.  
Solve one step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.

**Fractions**

Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.  
Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.

**Position and direction**

Describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three quarter turns.

**Glossary**

**Multiplication:** Finding how many altogether in a given number of equal sized groups. Represented by the symbol 'x'.

**Multiplication fact:** The answer to a multiplication calculation. For example, in  $3 \times 3 = 9$ , the multiplication fact is 9.

**Division:** The process of dividing a number up into equal parts, and finding how many equal parts can be made and whether there is a remainder. It is represented by the symbol '÷' or sometimes '/'.

**Division fact:** A division number sentence related to the times tables. For example, the division fact  $16 \div 4 = 4$  is related to the 4x table.

**Fraction:** A fraction is a number which represents part of a whole. It can be represented using a numerator and denominator e.g.  $1/2$ , or as a decimal e.g. 0.5.

**Equivalent fractions:** Fractions which represent the same amount but are expressed using different numbers. For example,  $1/3$  is the same as  $2/6$  and  $4/12$ .

**Denominator:** In a fraction, the number below the line.

**Numerator:** In a fraction, the number above the line.

Science

**Seasons**

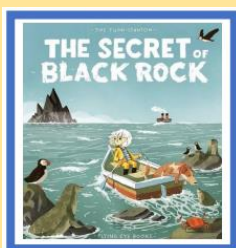
- How weather conditions change throughout the year
- That countries are hotter if they are close to the equator
- That countries are colder if they are far away from the equator
- The different features of Summer are sun, warm weather, more daylight hours
- The different features of Autumn leaves change colour, colder weather, windy, less daylight hours.
- Where the UK is on a map



English

**The Secret of Black Rock**

Return narrative  
Postcards



Phrases

not that long ago	she longed and longed	snuck off to investigate	sailed and she sailed and she sailed
everything went black	enormous sea creature	carefully scooped	carried her all the way back

English and Phonics Glossary

**Sound:** a sound made represented by a letter or group of letters.

**Grapheme:** a letter or group of letters written down to represent a sound.

**Phoneme:** a single letter sounds.

**Blend:** to put a two or more sounds together to read a word.

**Segment:** to break down a word into separate phonemes.

**Initial sound:** the first phoneme in a word.

**Digraph:** Two letters that make one sound.

**Trigraph:** Three letters that make one sound.

**Split-vowel digraph:** When a digraph is split by a consonant it becomes a split digraph. For example: wrote - the 'o-e' here make one sound.

happy	unhappy	scared
lonely	loved	safe
brave	free	trapped
lost	playful	quiet
loud	small	big

wanted	needed	seemed
reached	jumped	walked
looked	peeped	

zoom	wondered	supersonic
companions	received	dreadful
devastated	dazzling	attached

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