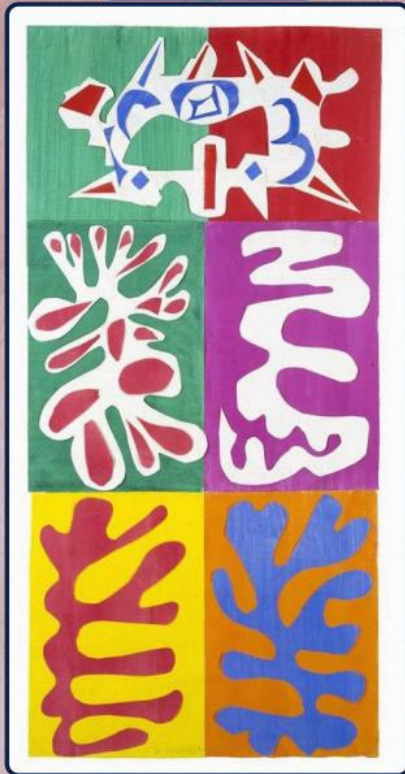


Phonics/Reading	English		Maths
<p>In phonics we will beginning to bridge the teaching from phonics to spellings. Guided reading sessions will happen 1-2 times per week.</p> <p>Those on Little Wandle books will still have three reads a week focusing on decoding, intonation (prosody) and comprehension. Those children reading Little Wandle Fluency books will be working on reading fluently and then talking in depth about their book.</p>	<p>English this half-term will be focused on two key text types: What the Owl Heard and Winter Poetry.</p> <p>For each of these texts we will be learning the text together in oral form, acting the story out and then learning how to adapt the story or writing your own poem.</p> <p>When looking at the text 'What the Owl Heard' we will be linking it to science with our topic of habitats. We will be discussing different habitats, then the children will have a chance to rewrite the story in the habitat of their choosing.</p>		<p>At the beginning of term, we will be continuing our current topic of addition and subtraction. We will be building on small step working towards subtracting larger numbers.</p> <p>Shape will be our topic for later this term. We will begin by recapping knowledge from year 1. Moving onto the properties of both 2D and 3D shapes, drawing shape, lines of symmetry, counting faces, edges and vertices and then making patterns.</p> <p>We will continue using a step-by-step process using concrete resources (things you can touch) pictorial (pictures) and then applying this to abstract representations e.g numerals and number sentences.</p>
Science	RE	Geography/History	Art and DT
<p>In Science this half-term we will be looking at materials and their properties. We will explore different materials and the reason behind using different materials for certain objects. We will look at the particles in a solid liquid and gas as well as exploring microscopes. We will look at the creator of Velcro and find out about his story of how he discovered the sticking properties.</p>	<p>This half-term we will be exploring the key question; Why is giving important to Christians?</p> <p>Throughout this unit we will be exploring why Christians find it important to give and linking this to Christmas celebrations.</p>	<p>Each half-term we will alternate between a Geography unit and a History unit.</p> <p>This half-term we will be focused on Geography and looking at maps with different scales, ranging from the globe to a map of the school. We will also discuss what human and physical features are and how to identify them.</p>	<p>Our focus for DT day will be looking at moving pictures and creating a fabulous Christmas card.</p> <p>We will begin art by looking in detail at the work of Matisse. We will build on our knowledge of colour, shape and texture to design our own 'cut-out' piece of art.</p>
Music	PSHE	PE	Computing

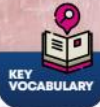
<p>This term in music we will be continuing with charanga lessons which will have a particular focus on dynamics and tempo. Alongside this we will be working towards the Christmas Nativity play which will be singing focused.</p>	<p>This half-term we are going to be talking about valuing differences. We will be discussing what makes us unique and how each person is special in their own way. We will also be discussing who is special to us and why and how each family may look different but still filled with love.</p>	<p>This term we are looking at invasion games and the focus will be on netball. Through this the children will learn team work skills as well as learning specific netball skills. We will also have a focus on dance this half term. We will be learning how movement has meaning and performing the gunpowder plot!</p>	<p>This half-term we are going to be looking at taking photos. We will be using the iPads to take photos and learning how to edit them. We will also learn how to use pic collage to collate our findings. Throughout our English lessons we will be using an app called puppet pals to retell fairy tales. We will also be using Kahoot for automatic recall practice.</p>
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Art – Shape, Colour and texture

Matisse



Panel with Mask (1947)



primary colours

yellow, red and blue: these colours cannot be mixed from other colours

secondary colours

green, orange and purple: these colours are mixed by combining two primary colours

complementary colours

any **two colours which are opposite each other** on the colour wheel, e.g., yellow and purple are complementary to each other

geometric shape

shapes we can name: square, rectangle, triangle, circle

organic shape

a **shape we cannot give a name to** (unlike a geometric shape) often found in the natural world

composition

how **different ingredients** in art (e.g. colour, shape, texture) are **put together** to make up a whole work of art

cut-out

the words Matisse used to describe his **method of creating pictures with scissors and coloured paper**

texture

how an object **feels**

visual texture

when an artist uses different shapes, marks, colours, light or shade to **show how something feels** (texture)

Albrecht Dürer



Young Hare (1502)

Jan van Eyck



Science – Materials and Matters

KEY VOCABULARY

matter

the word scientists use to describe **everything that makes up the world** around us, it includes solids, liquids and gases

solid

matter that can be held, **holds its shape and stays in one place**, like wood; we can hold solids in our hand and some solids can be changed through squashing, bending or twisting)

liquid

matter that **flows like water**; liquids can take the shape of the bottom of their container, and we can pour them

atoms

a tiny building block that **everything around us is made from**

materials

matter from which **something is made**, e.g., wood, glass, metal

properties

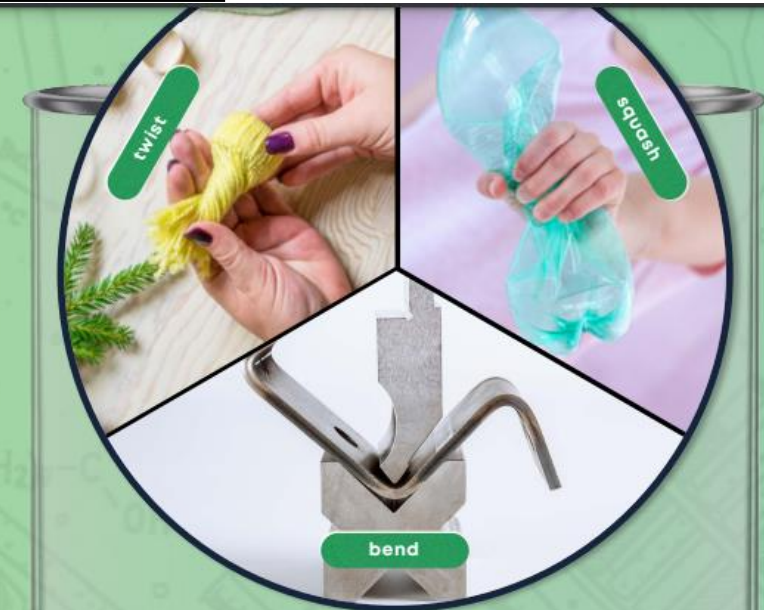
characteristics that we can use to describe objects, e.g., smooth, hard, soft

transparent

a material that **allows light to pass through**; we can see through it, e.g., glass

opaque

a material that **does not allow light** to pass through; we cannot see through it, e.g., wood



state of matter



gas



gas state



liquid



liquid state

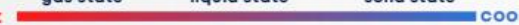


solid

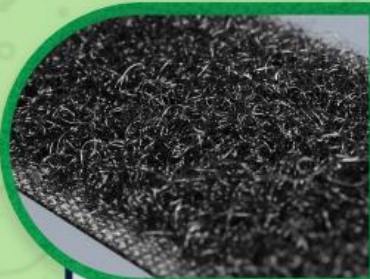


solid state

hot



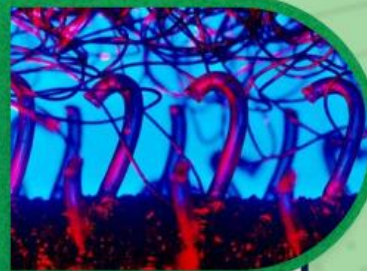
cool



velcro normal view



microscope



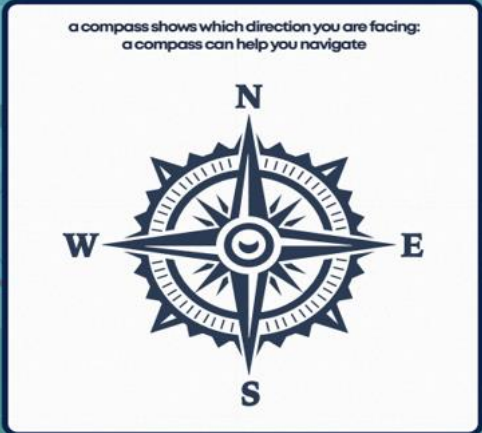
velcro under microscope

a tool that scientists use to look closely at very tiny things

Geography – maps

KEY VOCABULARY

map	a 2-D picture that shows where places are located
globe	a 3-D representation of the world
navigate	to travel along a route , finding a way through
location	the place where something is
direction	the way something is moving or facing
ordnance survey	an organisation that produces maps in the UK
symbols	small pictures that are used on maps to represent features of a place
scale	the size of a map compared to the actual size of the area it is showing: maps are much smaller than the real places they show
equator	an imaginary line around the Earth that divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere



globes are 3D models of the Earth