Music
Journeys/ Having Fun with Improvisation

- What is improvisation?
When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and therefore never be heard again. If you write your improvisation down in any way, it becomes a composition and you can play it again with your friends.

- Which musical features will I learn?
Tempo: 100 bpm (beats per minute = tempo). Time signature: 3/4 (three crotchet beats in every bar). Key signature: C major. Rhythmic patterns using: Minims, crotchets and quavers. Melodic patterns using:

DT
Cooking and Nutrition

Create their own sandwiches, inspired by Paddington Bear. This project will be based around preparing fruit and veg.
As Paddington is extremely interested in marmalade sandwiches, and the focus in this project is preparing fruit and veg, the children can make their own jam from fruit.

Key learning:
- Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes.

- Understand where ingredients come from.

- 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.

Geography
Place Knowledge – Compare London to Lima
"Where did Paddington Bear come from?"

Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.

- 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.
- Look at how the weather might be different and how this links to what different plants might be grown in the two places.
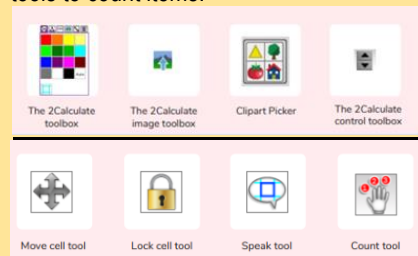
Religious Education
Islam
How and why are Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) important to Muslims?

- What is a Muslim?
- Who was Muhammad? What happened to Muhammad on the Night of Power?
- Who is Allah?
- How do Muslims describe Allah?
- What are some of the 99 names?

Computing
Spreadsheets

Explore what a spreadsheet is.
Explore how to add images to spreadsheets.
Learn how to use the speak and count tools to count items.

The 2Calculate toolbox	The 2Calculate image toolbox	Clipart Picker	The 2Calculate control toolbox
Move cell tool	Lock cell tool	Speak tool	Count tool

Physical Education
Run, jump and throw (unit 1)
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 and Run (unit 2)
Develop sending and receiving skills to benefit fielding as a team. Distinguish between the roles of batters and fielders. Introduce the concept of simple tactics.

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.	

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.

Geometry - 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 x 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 ÷ 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.
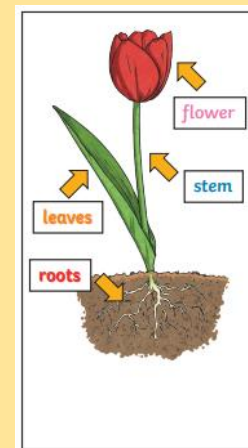**Denominator**: In a fraction, the number below the line.
Numerator: In a fraction, the number above the line.

Science

Plants
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants including trees.
- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
- Naming parts of a plant – stem, leaves, root, petals.
- Keep a diary of the plants we are growing to observe how they change and grow each week.
- Draw diagrams of how our plants look and change each week.
- Take responsibility for our plants and make sure that they are well looked after.

Key Vocabulary	
roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.

English
The Secret of Black Rock
Return Narrative
Recount

Poetry
Innovate Poems

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**.**

PSHCE – 1Decision
Our World
Baseline Assessment
Growing in Our World

First Aid