

Creature Features



Science

All animals, including humans need food, air, water and shelter to survive. All animals have a lifecycle from offspring through to adulthood. Some animals such as frogs and butterflies, go through metamorphosis while other animals have offspring that look similar to the adult. Animals' needs differ according to the type of animal they are. Some pets need cages, treats and to be kept clean. Other pets might need daily walks and to be brushed.

Plants also have a lifecycle and can be grown from seed to seedling to adult plant. Plant structure can be observed and growth measured in centimetres.



Art and Design

Artist Henri Rousseau painted animals in habitats such as the jungle. The animals have patterns such as stripes or spots. The leaves and flowers have shadows and shades.

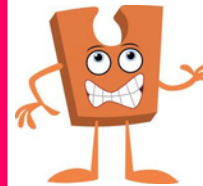
Design and Technology

Animal food packaging is created for shops using computing software. It has different shapes of various sizes and text.

History

How have toys changed over time?

Toys have existed before living memory. many have continued with the same features within living memory, but some have had changes to their materials, style or the way children play with them. Different sources give information about toys from the past. Toys from previous generations can be compared to the toys children play with today.



Our topic for **PSHE** this term is **Celebrating Difference**. We will be reflecting on how we are the same and

different from each other, and thinking about how we make friends and handle disagreements. We will celebrate everything that makes us different and the same as each other.

RE

How are stories and celebrations linked?

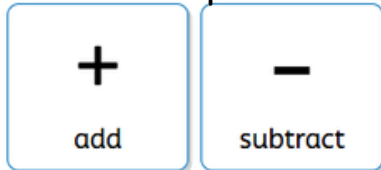
Christmas is a celebration that lots of different people celebrate. We will explore the Christian story behind Christmas to understand why this celebration is important, including the importance of Advent as a way to prepare for this celebration.



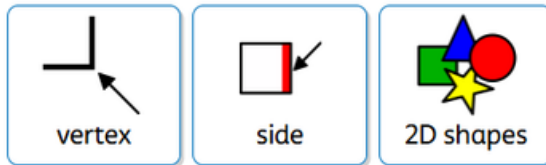
Maths

Addition and Subtraction are maths operations.

Addition could be an increase in the number or two parts combined. Subtraction could be to make a lesser amount or some part of the whole set may be deducted. Knowing number bonds that can create a value helps us to add and subtract more fluently. Year 1 pupils know how to add and subtract ones. Year 2 pupils begin to use pictorial methods and cross multiples of tens in their calculations.



Year 1 pupils know names of shapes including squares, circles and rectangles. These shapes appear around us in everyday objects such as round footballs and ice cream cones. Year 2s describe 2D shapes by their properties too- triangles have 3 vertices and 3 sides.



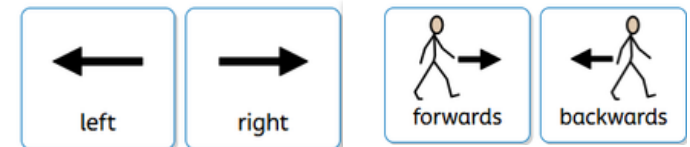
Phonics

Sounds can be written in different ways- the final set complete the main alternative spellings for vowels. Reading longer words develops the skill of chunking sounds together into syllables such as sec/tion.

a e i
o u
vowel

Computing

When moving a robot, instructions need to include directions such as



A route can be created using these words to plot the robot's journey.

English

Fables including "How the Camel Got it's Hump" are stories from a variety of cultures that share problems and how they can be solved, sharing clear lessons to learn from. "Hairy Mclary Rumpus at the Vets" by Lynley Dodd shares when meeting new people can be daunting and how to overcome with friendship. Animal poetry and the Poem of the Term - 'The Zoo' by William Makepeace Thackeray- look at features of different animals.

Non-fiction writing genres include instructions- explaining ways the reader can create or complete something- such as 'How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth' or look after a new pet.

