

# Green Grangers

Children will be learning about the environment around them. They will learn about plants and what they need to grow as well as using the theme as a vehicle for all creative, literacy and knowledge and understanding.

### Grange View C.E First School



### **KUW**

Use basic observational skills

Carry out a small survey of the local area/school Ask and respond to basic geographical questions

Create plans and raw simple features in their familiar environment

Use a camera in the field to help to record what is seen

Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in

Year 1: Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including

temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats,

special stories, events, artefacts and traditions, although it is preceded by a solemn time when Christians prepare for and reflect on the

### History Skills - Understanding (historical concepts)

### Mastery apportunities for Literacy:

To explain the importance of bees

To label and describe the different parts of a plant

To recount Easter traditions To explain and evaluate a science experiment

To use adjectives and similes t describe seeds, plants and trees

### Geographical Literacy:

Communication Language and Literacy

### Week 1 and 2

### Literacy - Jack and the Beanstalk (t4w)

ICT— What different instruments are there?

Science — What does a bean need to grow?

Science—Are all trees the same?

RE— Why do Christians celebrate Shrove Tuesday?

### ICT— What is rhythm?

Science- Are all seeds the same?

Science—What plants can we grow?

RE—Why do Christians celebrate Easter?

### Week 3 and 4

### ICT— What is a phrase of music?

Science—Are bees important?

Science—Are bees habitats important?

RE—What symbols are part of the Easter story?

### Literacy - How do plants grow—explanations

### ICT— What is a melody?

Science—What are the different parts of plant called?

RF-Do Christians have Faster traditions?

### ICT — How can you adapt and change a melody?

Art- Who is Vincent Van Goah?

Science- What is the difference between fruits and vegeta-

RE—What symbols are used in a Easter garden?

Beech school / Mudlarks trip (Boulmer Beach) Year 2 (Beech class) Wednesday 24th March

Year 1 (Elm class) Thursday 25th March

### Mathematical Development

### Place Value Y1 unit

To count forwards and backwards and write numbers to 50 To partition in tens and ones / count one more and one less Compare/ order groups of objects and compare numbers

### Measurement- Length and Height Y1 unit

Compare lengths and heights

### Measurement- Weight and Volume Y1 unit

To understand weight and mass Measure mass and compare mass

To understand capacity and volume

Measure and compare capacity

### Geometry: Properties of Shape Y2 unit

To recognise and sort 2d and 3d shapes

To know sides and vertices

To understand lines of symmetry To use 2d and 3d shapes to make patterns

To know faces, edges and vertices on 3D shapes

### Number: Fractions Y2 unit

To understand equal parts

To Recognise and find a half, guarter and a third

To count in fractions

To know unit and non-unit fractions

To know the equivalence of 1/2 and 2/4

### Creative Development

Art
To know about the work of a range of artists

To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop are share their ideas, experiences and

### Art and Design skills Applying techniques: Painting (colour)

Y1: use paint to show ideas, painting pictures of settings

Recognise warm and cold colours

U2: create washes to form backgrounds
Link colours to natural and manmade objects

### To design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria.

Design and technology skills—Developing, planning, communicating: Y1: explain what they are making and which materials they are using

Vs. use prawings to record ideas as they are developed
Vs. use prictures and words to convey what they want to design and make

### Computing Digital Literacy

To compare and contrast how they are connected to different people and places, in person

To use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs To organise, store, manipulate and retrieve data in a range of digital formats

Multimedia - Information Technology (IT)

 ${\it Y1}$ : To create sounds and simple music phrases using ICT tools V2: To explore the effects of sound and music in animation and video

Y1: To explore how email can be used to communicate with real people within this schools,

Y2: To explain what cyber bullying means and what to do when they encounter it.

### - To use non standard units to measure

- Mastery opportunities for maths: - To read scales for heights of beans
- To identify similarities and differences in seeds
- To compare and reason difference sin
- To count beats in music online
- to create shapes with their bodies in PE
- to find fractions of amounts in real life
- to use weight and volume in real life

### RSHE / PSHE-Living in the wider world

Year 1:

Communicating online

Strenaths and interests Jobs in the community

Online contact and information

What money is

Needs and wants Looking after money

### Creative Development

Music—Charanga:

Y1 Your imagination

Y2: Friendship song To use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking

chants and rhymes To play tuned and unturned instruments

### Physical Development

Y1- Rhythmic patterns VS Year 1 Unit

Y2: Shape VS Year 2 Unit 3

LITTLE MOVERS See separate planning



Ask a familiar person prepared questions

Making maps Draw or make a map of real or imaginary places (e.g. add detail to a sketch map

Observing closely, using simple equipment

Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs arow into mature plants

<u>RE—</u>
To know that Easter is important to Christians because it celebrates the

Using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'

## Fiction writing: Character/setting description. Model text-Jack and the beanstalk

Year 1:

Non-fiction writing: Explanation text: How do plants grow?

Leaving spaces between words Joining words and joining clauses using and Beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) Sentence How words can combine to make sentences

Punctuation Separation of words with spaces

Learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command

Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)

Some features of written Standard English

Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon] How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question

exclamation or command

Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]

### Communication Language and Literacy

### Communication Language and Literacy

Stories that raise issues and dilemmas —reading, studying and then writing own

Persuasive Texts—reading, studying and then writing own persuasive texts

Using a range of media to create oral and visual versions of persuasive texts

Big writing—working on target: To write imaginative and thoughtful texts.

SPAG: Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon)

To develop and refine ideas by bringing together and organizing text, images and sound as appropriate

To be sensitive to the needs of the audience and think carefully about the content

To talk about what they could improve in future work