

Topic: Why don't snakes have legs?

Coverage – NC Subject specific				
A & D	D & T	Geog.	History	Science
<p>Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing. Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.</p> <p>Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.</p> <p>Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire. Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.</p> <p>Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking. Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.</p> <p>Different types of line including thick thin, straight, zig zag, curvy, dotted. Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place through observation or imagination.</p> <p>Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.</p>	<p>Rules keep us safe when using equipment. Safety rules include always listening carefully and following simple instructions, using equipment only for the tasks they are designed for and washing hands before touching food. Follow rules and instructions to keep safe.</p> <p>Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes. Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.</p> <p>Different tools are needed for different tasks. For example, pencils and paper are needed for drawing pictures. Choose and explore appropriate tools for simple practical tasks.</p> <p>Different materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits for modelling and ingredients for baking. Select appropriate materials when constructing and making.</p> <p>A recipe is set of instructions for preparing a dish and includes a list of the ingredients required. Follow instructions, including simple recipes that include measures and ingredients.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.</p> <p>All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen. Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.</p> <p>Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.</p> <p>Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p>	<p>Stories, books and pictures are used to help people find out about people and events from the past. Share stories and talk about events in the past.</p> <p>Words that help us to describe the passage of time include yesterday, last week, before and then. Order and sequence a familiar event using words relating to the passage of time, including yesterday, last week, before and then.</p> <p>Put familiar events in chronological order, using pictures and discussion.</p> <p>Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live. Share stories and talk about significant people who lived in the past.</p> <p>Stories or narratives can tell us about important things that happened in the past. Listen to and talk about stories describing significant events from the past.</p> <p>The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way we live now. There have been changes to schools, play, activities, toys, food, transport and clothes. Explore and discuss similarities between aspects of their life and life in the past, using books, stories and pictures.</p>	<p>The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year. Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter.</p> <p>Ways to describe daily weather include sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, warm or cold. Weather is warmer in the summer with more sunshine and colder in the winter with more snow, hail and rain. Describe simply how weather changes as the seasons change.</p> <p>Question words include who, why, what, when, where and how. Ask a relevant scientific question to find out more, explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.</p> <p>Animals are living things. There are different types of animals.</p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as birds have wings and fish have fins. Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.</p> <p>Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or</p>

<p>Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers.</p> <p>Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes.</p> <p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.</p>			<p>Describe some similarities and differences between things in the past and the present.</p>	<p>both animals and plants. Match animals to the foods that they eat.</p> <p>Plants and animals are living things. Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive. Describe some ways that plants or animals should be cared for in order for them to survive.</p> <p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic. Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.</p>
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Key Vocabulary

A & D		D & T		Geog.		History		Science	
Handprints Primary Secondary Kandinsky Concentric circles Artist Collage Material Decorate Join Attach Blend Shiny Glitter Wool Fabric Mix Watercolours Roller Sponge Printing	Sketch Draw Line Compare Different Prepare same Colour Curvy Pattern Shape Smooth Straight Zig-zag Fire Strong Appearance Fossil Scaly Bumpy Camouflage	Recipe Ingredients Rubbing Weighing Mixing Whisking Rolling Chinese Banquet Culture Habitat Camouflage Adapt Change Improve Habitat Move Split pin Material Purpose Suitable	Material Ideas Create Cut Glue Flat Attach Adapt Change Improve Compare Different Same Unique Describe Join Make Stick Test Collage Texture	Extinct Meteorite Asteroid Volcanic eruption Lava Earth's crust Magma Vent Cone Volcano Palaeontologist Fossils Lunar New Year Recycling Pollution	Compare Different Similar Environment Natural world Habitat Care Endangered Location Globe Map UK World Continent Climate	Extinct Meteorite Asteroid Volcanic eruption Conservation Change over time Past Present Compare Different Similar	Palaeontologist Fossils Artist Concentric circles Kandinsky	Reptile Herbivore Carnivore Omnivore Cold blooded Camouflage Habitat Wild Venom Poisonous Egg Endangered Prehistoric Footprint Measure Size Metres Horn Spikes Plates	Meteorite Asteroid Volcano Erupt Extinct Climate Continent Country Dinosaur names Reptile names