



DEAR PARENTS,

We are excited to share our topic of "Movers and Shakers" with you for this term.

Attached in this pack are knowledge organisers for all topics and subjects your child will be learning this term.

As always, any questions please speak to one of us and we will be happy to help! Mr Reeves, Mrs Inyang and Miss Thomas

HOMEWORK

- Each Friday, the children will be set homework to be completed for the following Friday.
- This will include:
 - Weekly spellings linked to phonics learning
 - Mathletics linked to current Maths topics
 - Reading books - to be read aloud daily with an adult.

ATTENDANCE

It is really important that your child is in school as much as possible. Please let the school office know of any absences.

PE KITS

Please can the children bring in their PE kits from Monday-Friday for our PE lessons



Movers and Shakers

Our CST question

How can one person change the world?

ENGLISH

This term in English, we will be learning to write for a variety of audiences and purposes.

The children will be learning to write:

- A narrative retelling of a story
- A factfile about a significant person
- A recount of a historical person's life
- Retelling of stories in our own words
- Poetry

READING

In Year 1, the children will be following the Little Wandle phonics programme daily.

In Year 2, the children will be reviewing Phase 5 phonics before moving onto the Bridge to Spelling Little Wandle programme. They will also be studying various texts linked closely to our topic of 'Movers and Shakers' in Guided Reading.

MATHS

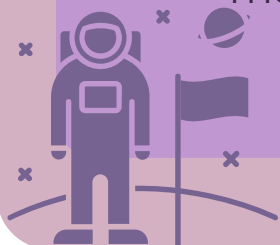
In Maths, we are learning:

- Place value
- Addition and subtraction
- Shape



OUR TOPIC LEARNING

Our Topic this term is 'Movers and Shakers'. This topic teaches children about significant individuals and their achievements. The children will discuss what makes each person significant and how they have helped to change the world.



Human Survival

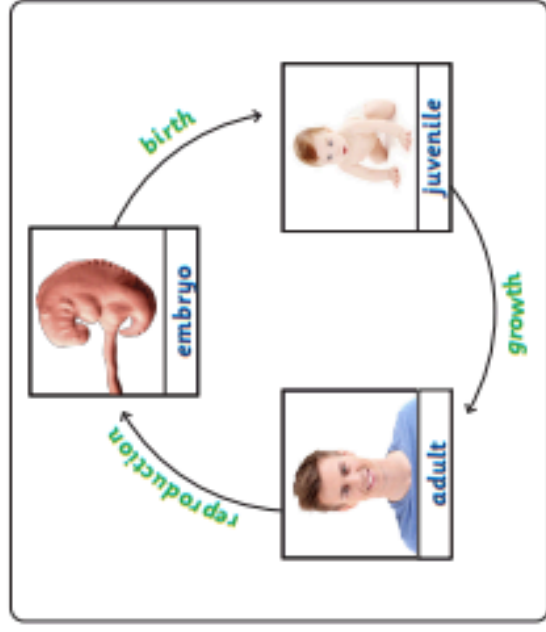
Stages of human life

All humans are born and they grow and change over time to become an adult. At the end of their lives, all humans die. We can show the six stages of life as a timeline.



Human life cycle

A human life cycle is different from a timeline because it is a circular diagram. It starts when a baby is an embryo inside the female's body. Following birth it is a juvenile. It grows over time to become an adult. An adult is a fully grown human and can reproduce and have offspring of its own, starting the life cycle again.



Human needs

Humans need different things to keep them alive and healthy. Without one or more of these things, we cannot survive. The most important human needs are:



food



water



air



shelter



space



sleep

Nutrition and hydration

To stay healthy, humans need a balanced diet, plenty of water, exercise and enough sleep. To eat healthily, we must eat the right amounts of food from all five main food groups. This is called a balanced diet. These are the five main food groups:

Food group	Portions
fruit and vegetables	5+
carbohydrates	3-4
proteins	2-3
dairy and alternatives	2-3
oils and spreads	1

The Eatwell guide shows which food is in each group and how much of each type of food we should eat each day. Sugary and fatty foods are not needed for a balanced diet.



We should also drink six to eight glasses of water every day to stay hydrated. Water carries the nutrients from food around our bodies and helps us to concentrate.

Exercise

Regular exercise keeps our bodies strong and healthy. It also improves our mood. We should exercise for one hour every day. There are four main types of exercise:



Aerobic exercises like running make the heart beat faster to keep it healthy for pumping blood around the body.



Strengthening exercises like push-ups make our bones and muscles stronger and helps our balance.



Stretching exercises like the cobra stretch make our bodies more flexible, to help prevent sprains and injuries.



Balancing exercises like gymnastics improve our balance and coordination. This makes us less likely to fall and improves our sporting performance.

Bodily hygiene

Bodily hygiene is the way we keep our bodies clean and get rid of germs. Germs are tiny living things, such as bacteria, that can cause illness in humans. There are germs on most surfaces we touch, so keeping ourselves clean helps us stay healthy.



Wash your hands with soap and running water frequently.



Brush your teeth twice a day.



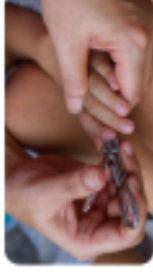
Wipe your bottom and wash your hands after using the toilet.



Have a bath or shower at least twice a week and also after playing sport or getting dirty.



Wash your hair with shampoo at least once or twice a week.



Trim your fingernails and toenails every week and clean them every day.



Wear clean clothes. Change your underwear and socks every day.



Cough and sneeze into a tissue before throwing it in the bin and then washing your hands.

How germs spread



Germs can spread onto our hands and surfaces we touch. Sneezing, coughing, using the toilet, handling pets and dirt from playing outside can all spread germs. Washing with soap and water removes germs.

Glossary

carbohydrates A food group containing nutrients that gives the body energy, such as wheat and potatoes.

juvenile

A stage in the life cycle of animals. In humans, it includes the baby, toddler, child and teenager stages.

proteins

A food group containing nutrients that helps build muscle, such as meat or beans.

Habitats

What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. There are many different habitats on Earth, including:



forest



polar



desert



ocean



mountain



rainforest

Every habitat provides the things that plants and animals need to survive:

- **food** to provide nutrients for energy and growth
- **water** for plants to make food and stand upright and for animals to stay alive
- **shelter** for protection from weather and predators
- **space** to grow, feed and have offspring

Living and non-living things

Habitats contain living things, such as plants and animals, and non-living things, such as dead plants and animals, rocks and water. Living things can be identified because they carry out the seven life processes:

- moving
- getting rid of waste
- breathing
- producing offspring
- using their senses
- growing
- feeding

Identifying plants and animals

Many different plants and animals live in a habitat. Unknown plants and animals can be identified using spotting sheets. Observations of their physical features and behaviour can be compared with pictures and descriptions of plants and animals on the spotting sheet to find a match.

Woodland habitat

Woodland habitats are green, damp and shady. They contain living things, such as oak trees and squirrels, and non-living things, such as rocks and streams. Woodland habitats provide everything needed for its living things to survive and grow.



Food chains

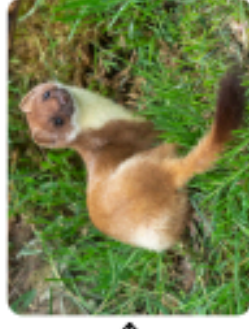
A food chain shows how energy from food is transferred from plants to animals in a habitat. The arrow between members of a food chain means 'is eaten by'. Food chains start with a plant because plants make their own food using sunlight. Plants are eaten by animals, some of which are eaten by other animals. Predators are animals that eat other animals. Prey are animals that are eaten.



grass (producer)



water vole (herbivore)



stoat (carnivore)

is eaten by

is eaten by

In this food chain, the grass is a producer because it makes its own food from sunlight. It is eaten by the water vole, a herbivore, which is eaten by the stoat, a carnivore. The stoat is the predator, and the water vole is its prey.

Animal adaptations

Prey animals use different ways to avoid being eaten by predators.

Speed

Some prey, such as the springbok, use speed to outrun predators.



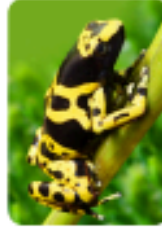
Weapons

Some prey, such as the porcupine, use body parts, such as sharp quills, to hurt their predators.



Warning colouration

Some prey use bright colours to warn predators to stay away.



Shields

Some prey have hard coverings for protection.



Mimicry

Some prey look like other, more dangerous animals.



Camouflage

Some prey blend into their surroundings so that predators will not see them.



Plant adaptations

Plants also have adaptations that protect them from being eaten by animals.

Spines

Some plants grow sharp spines to hurt predators.



Thorns

Woody thorns can scratch and pierce the skin of predators.



Hairs

Tiny hairs on the stems and leaves of some plants stop insects from crawling on them.



Prickly leaves

Sharp prickles can put animals off eating the leaves.



Stings

Painful stings can stop animals from eating some plants.



Chemicals

Some plants produce chemicals that are poisonous to animals.



Camouflage

Some plants are camouflaged so that they do not look like food.



Sheltering animals

Some plants provide a home to other animals that provides them with protection.

Glossary

camouflage The ability to hide or blend in with the surrounding habitat.

identify To recognise something and say what that thing is.

mimicry When a living thing copies the appearance or behaviour of another animal, plant or object.

nutrient A substance that plants and animals need to grow, live and stay healthy.

offspring The young of an animal or plant.

quill A long, sharp spine found on some animals, such as porcupines.

Movers and Shakers

Dawson's model

A person is historically significant if their actions match most of these statements:

- They made big changes in their lifetime.
- They made a lot of people's lives better or worse.
- They changed the way people think.
- Their ideas are still used today.
- They were a very good or very bad role model.

Categories of significant people

Significant people can be sorted into groups by what they did.

- An **activist** is a person who feels strongly about helping people, other living things or the planet. They protest to make changes happen.
- An **explorer** is a person who travels to places to find out what is there.
- A **scientist** is a person who discovers or invents new things.
- An **artist** is a person who creates works of art, including pieces of music, plays, poems, paintings, dances or sculptures.
- A **monarch** is a king or queen who rules a kingdom.

Examples of significant people

There have been many significant people throughout history. These are some examples.



Mary Anning studied fossils and shared her knowledge.



Paul Cézanne helped to create a new style of art called Cubism.



Emmeline Pankhurst stood up for women's rights.



Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the Moon.



Henry VIII was the king who formed the Church of England.



Rosa Parks wanted black people to have the same rights as white people.



Joseph Lister found out that dirty conditions in hospitals caused infections.



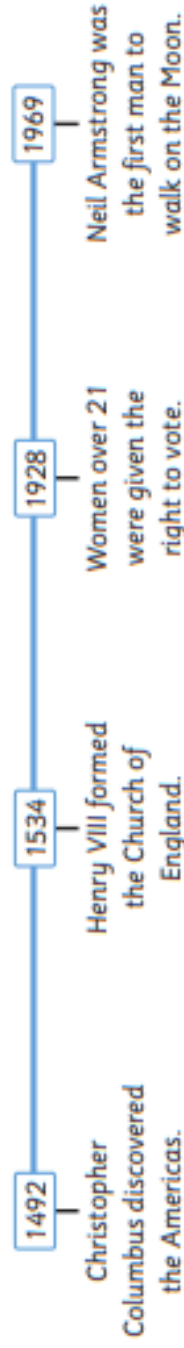
Christopher Columbus was the first European person to discover the Americas.



Vincent van Gogh created a new style of painting.

Timelines

A timeline can be used to put important dates and events in chronological order. The numbers are dates that tell you when an event happened.



Time words

There are many useful words that help us talk about time.

A **year** is 365 days.
A **decade** is 10 years.
A **century** is 100 years.

Glossary

discover To see or find something before anyone else.

invent To design or make something that has never been made before.

monument A structure built to remember an event or person.

plaque A flat piece of metal or stone with writing on it.

protest An event where people come together to show that they are unhappy about something.

significant Something that is important.

statue An object usually made from stone or metal to look like a person.

Memorials

A memorial is made to remind people of a significant person or event. Memorials can include statues, monuments, plaques and stamps.

Significant people of today

Significant people are still making big changes in the world today.



Malala Yousafzai
campaigns for girls to have the right to go to school.



Greta Thunberg
campaigns to stop climate change.



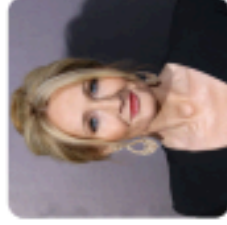
Statue of Emmeline Pankhurst



Monument to Captain James Cook



Elon Musk is trying to make a rocket to go to Mars.



JK Rowling wrote the Harry Potter books.



Plaque for Mary Anning



Stamp of Mahatma Gandhi

Let's Explore the World

Atlases

An atlas is a book of maps and charts showing different parts of the world and some physical features, such as rivers and lakes.

Compass directions

A compass is a tool for finding and showing directions. A compass has four cardinal points. These are north, south, east and west. They are used to describe locations and give directions.



Maps and keys

A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea, usually drawn from above. Map symbols represent physical and human features. A key is a list that explains what the map symbols mean.



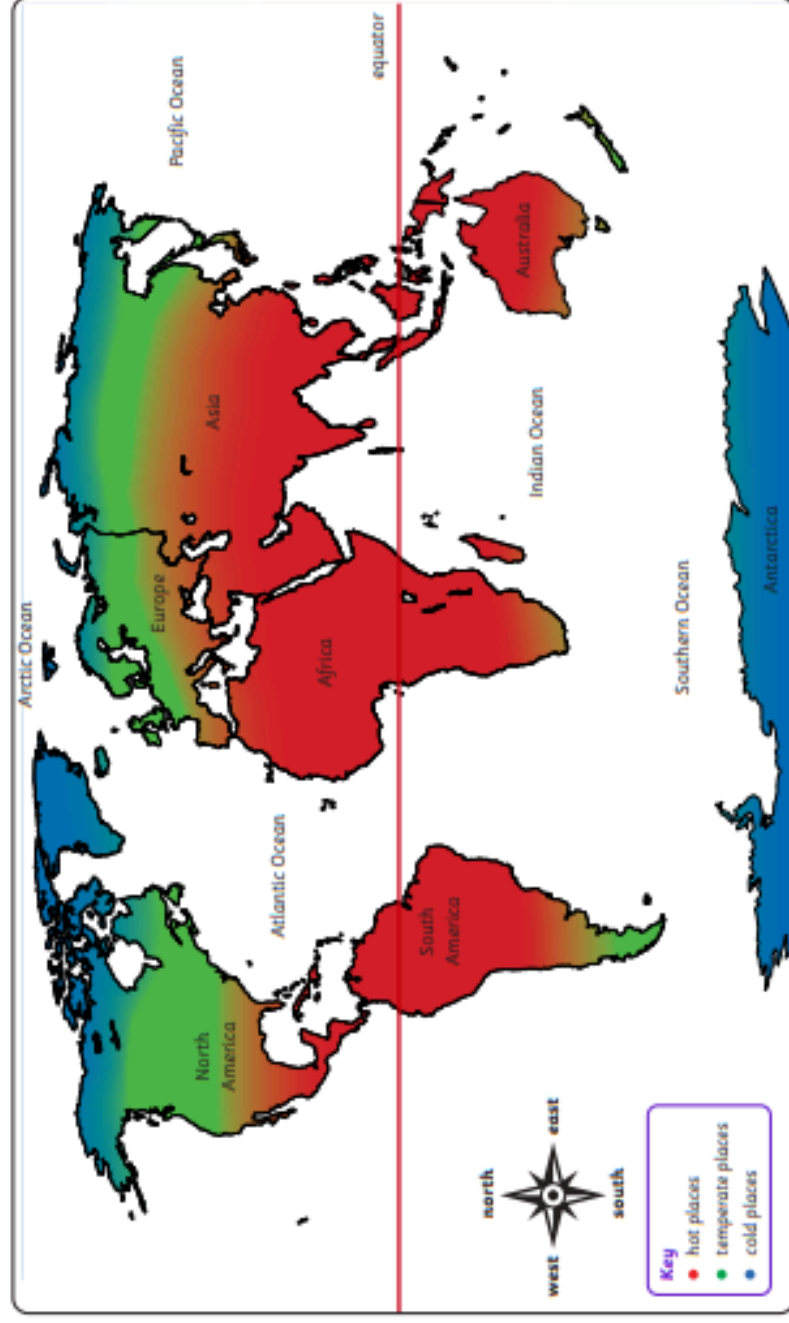
Equator and hemispheres

The equator is an imaginary line around Earth, dividing it into two halves. The half above the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. The half below the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere. The North and South Poles are the furthest points from the equator.



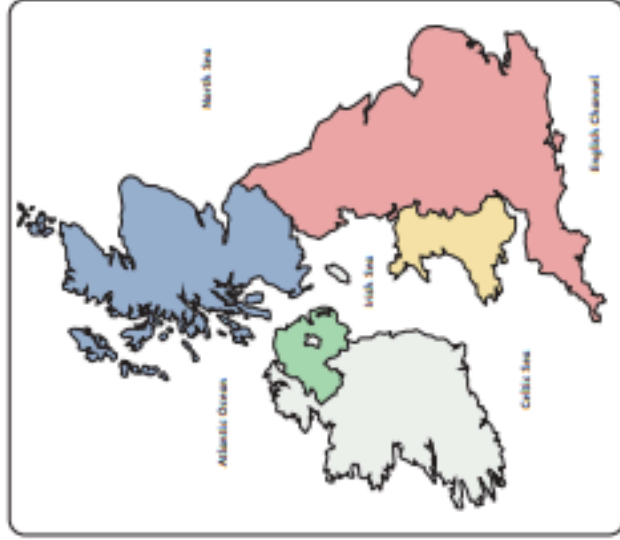
Hot, temperate and cold places

Places nearer the equator are hotter, and places further away from the equator are colder. Temperate areas are between these hot and cold climates. A temperate climate is mild and not very hot or cold.



United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, or UK, is an island surrounded by seas and an ocean. The UK is made up of four countries, called England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom has a temperate climate.



- **England** is the largest and warmest country in the UK. England's landscape has flat and hilly areas. The soil is good for growing crops. There are some mountains in the north.
- **Northern Ireland** is the smallest country in the UK. It is often windy, cloudy and rainy in Northern Ireland. There are some mountains in Northern Ireland, but most of the landscape is covered in rolling hills.
- **Scotland** is the second largest country. It has the coldest climate in the UK. The landscape of Scotland is famous for its mountains, forests and moorland.
- **Wales** is the third largest country. The climate is warmer than Scotland but cooler than England. It gets more rain and less sunshine than the rest of the UK. The landscape of Wales includes mountains, valleys, forests and marshes.

Comparing Somalia and England

Features of two countries can be compared to find out how they are similar or different.



Somalia

Somalia is a country on the east coast of Africa. It has a population of 16 million people. The equator crosses through Somalia, so the climate is hot and dry. The land is mostly flat grassland, and there are some mountains in the north.

England

England is a country in Europe. It has a population of 56 million people. England is between the equator and the North Pole. It has a temperate climate. England has flat and hilly areas, and there are mountains in the north.

Collecting data

Data is information or facts that are collected and then studied. Data can be numbers, words, measurements, observations or descriptions.

People do fieldwork to collect data about the weather, population or features of a place. After collection, they organise and study the data that they have recorded. Data can help people to answer questions, make decisions or take action.

Glossary

climate	The usual weather conditions of a place.
fieldwork	Visiting a place outside, to collect data and learn about the place.
human feature	A feature that has been made by humans, such as a shop, road and school.
moorland	An area of hilly land with low-growing plants, such as grass and heather.
observation	The action of watching something carefully.
physical feature	A feature that has formed naturally, such as a mountain, lake and river.

Remarkable Recipes

Where food comes from

Most of our food comes from two sources: plants and animals.

Food from plants

We eat different parts of plants, including roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits. Sugar, some oils, nuts and pulses also come from plants.



Food from animals

Animals also provide us with food.



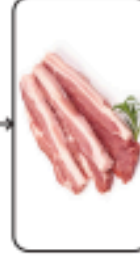
Cows provide meat called beef.

They also produce milk, which can be made into butter, cheese, cream and yoghurt.



Sheep provide meat called lamb and mutton.

They also provide milk, which can be made into cheese.



Pigs provide meat called pork, bacon and ham.

Sausages are often made from pork.



Chickens, turkeys and geese all provide meat.

They also produce eggs.



Fish, such as salmon, tuna and cod, also provide meat.

Different diets

Some people eat a mixed diet of foods from plants and animals. Vegetarians choose to only eat foods from plant sources and foods produced by animals but not meat. Vegans only eat foods from plants.

Preparing food

Some foods need preparation before they can be cooked or eaten. There are many ways to prepare ingredients:

- peeling skins using a vegetable peeler
- grating hard ingredients, using a grater
- chopping vegetables using a knife
- mashing foods using a masher
- slicing foods using a knife

Cooking food

There are many reasons to cook food. Cooking makes some foods:

- taste better
- safer to eat
- easier to digest
- last longer
- softer and more edible



Recipes

A recipe is a series of instructions for preparing and cooking a dish. Recipes have a title, list of ingredients and method. Recipes also tell you how long the dish will take to make and how many people it will serve.



Glossary

edible	Suitable, or safe, to eat.
equipment	The set of tools needed for a particular purpose.
ingredients	The foods that are necessary to prepare a specific dish.
pulses	The edible seeds of some plants, such as peas, beans and lentils.

Exploring Colours

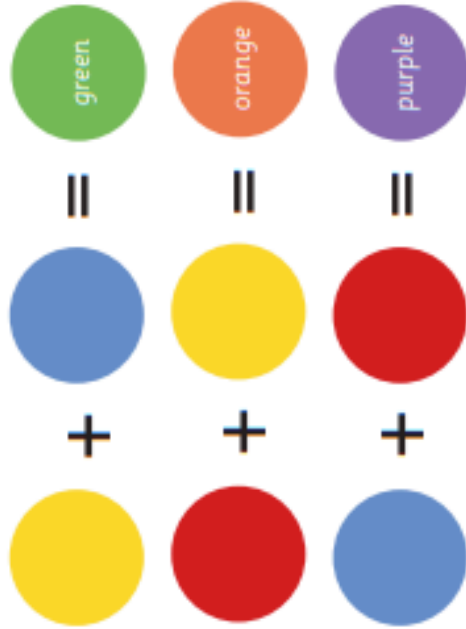
Primary colours

The primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are blue, red and yellow. All other colours can be made by mixing the primary colours.



Secondary colours

The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. They are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours. Yellow and blue make green. Red and yellow make orange. Blue and red make purple. When all the primary colours are mixed together, they make brown.



Colour wheel

The colour wheel is a diagram that shows how colours are organised. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made.



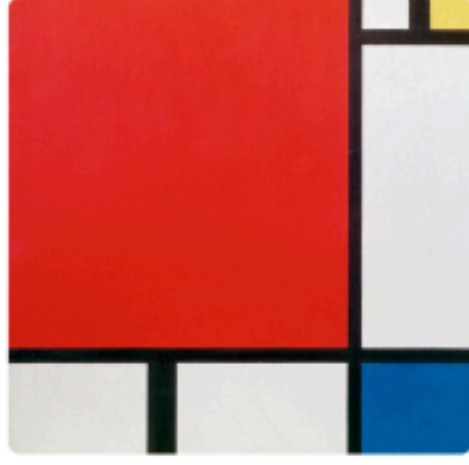
Hues

A hue is a different version of a colour. Mixing different amounts of primary colours can make a range of hues. Some examples include blue-green, red-orange and yellow-green.



Artists' use of colour

Artists use colour to create different effects. In the *Composition with Red, Blue and Yellow* by Piet Mondrian, 1930, the blocks of primary colours stand out against the white background and straight black lines. This makes the painting feel vibrant and well ordered.



Glossary

colour wheel A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.

hue A version of a colour.

primary colour A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours.

secondary colour A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.