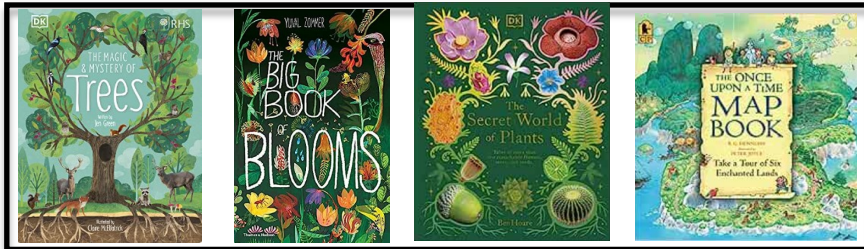


Enchanted Wood —Year 1 —Summer 1

Interesting Books



Subject Specific Vocabulary

roots	Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	Holds in the plant up can carries water from the roots to the leaves and flowers.
leaves	Leaves catch sunlight to make energy.
flowers	Flowers attract insects and birds.
petals	Petals are the colourful part of the flower.
blossom	Blossom is the flower on a tree that before the fruit.
fruit	Fruit contains the plant's seeds.
bulbs	Bulbs grow into new plants.
deciduous	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the season of autumn.
coniferous	Most conifers are evergreens, or trees that keep their leaves year-round.
garden plants	Plants which people choose to grown in their gardens.
vegetable	A plant which is used as food, for example cabbage or potato.
wild plants	These are plants that don't grow in our gardens and are self-seeded.

Wild Plants

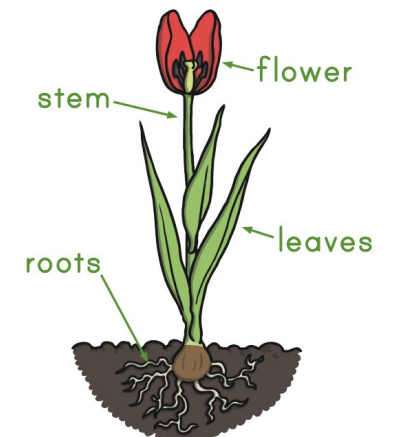


Garden Plants



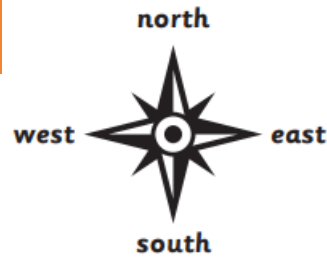
Science

Water and nutrients travel up the roots from the soil. It then travels up the stem or trunk, through branches and all the way out to the leaves and flower. As well as looking beautiful, trees and plants help to purify the air and provide food and shelter for all sorts of creatures.



Geography

Positional language helps to describe where things are in relation to each other. Positional words include **in front, beside, next to and opposite**. **Directional language** can help us to move around or to follow a route on a map. These include **forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead**.



Compass Points

A compass has four main points, called the **cardinal points**. Locations can be described using the points of **north, south, east and west**.

Physical and Human Features

Physical features are natural features that are not made by people. They include beaches, cliffs, coastlines, forests, hills, mountains, seas, oceans, rivers, valleys and lakes.

Human features are made by people to help them to live in a place or move around from one place to another. They include cities, towns, villages, factories, farms, roads, bridges, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.

Physical Features



cliff

coastline



forest

mountain



hill

lake

Human Features



road

bridge



house

shop



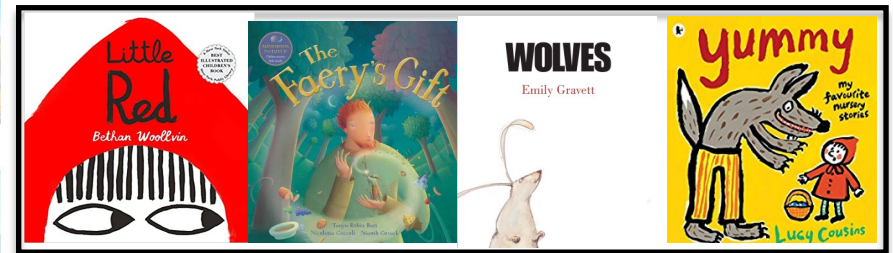
factory

farm

English

Traditional Tales—story mapping, story stepping and retelling, character descriptions, innovating new story sections and story writing. Using adjectives and descriptive language.

Letter writing—writing and receiving letters, using question marks.



Art

Andy Goldsworthy—natural art work and sculpture

RE

What is a torah and why is it important to Jews? Why do Jewish families celebrate Shabbat?

Computing

Animated story books using 2Create within Purple Mash. The children will learn to animate a picture, add sound and edit a background.

PSHE

Relationships—understanding about relationships within families, how to make friends and about how we treat the people who help us.

Music

Exploring timbre & texture through music based on the seasons of the year. Long & short - sounds that ring and sounds that don't. Singing songs and accompanying using a range of percussion instruments to describe the different types of weather found in different seasons.

Count in 2s, 10s and 5s

Recognise and add equal groups

Make arrays and doubles

Make equal groups—grouping and sharing

Recognise and find half of an object, shape and quantity

Recognise and find a quarter of an object, shape and quantity

Describe turns and position

Count from 50-100 including in 10s and the number line

Partition into tens and ones

Compare numbers with the same number of tens

Recognise coins, notes and count in coins

Time—telling the time to the hour and the half hour