

Writing Outcome:

To write a story based upon the model text using own ideas for a change of character and machine.

↳ Pathways to Write keys.

Gateway keys:

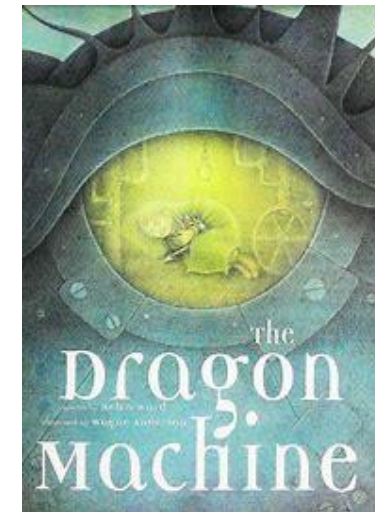
- Use subordination (because) and coordination (and)
- Write expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- Use punctuation correctly - full stop, capital letters
- Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root (YI)

Mastery Keys:

- Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- Use subordination (apply because, introduce when)
- Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently (some progressive)
- Read aloud with intonation
- Use punctuation correctly - exclamation marks, question marks

Feature Keys

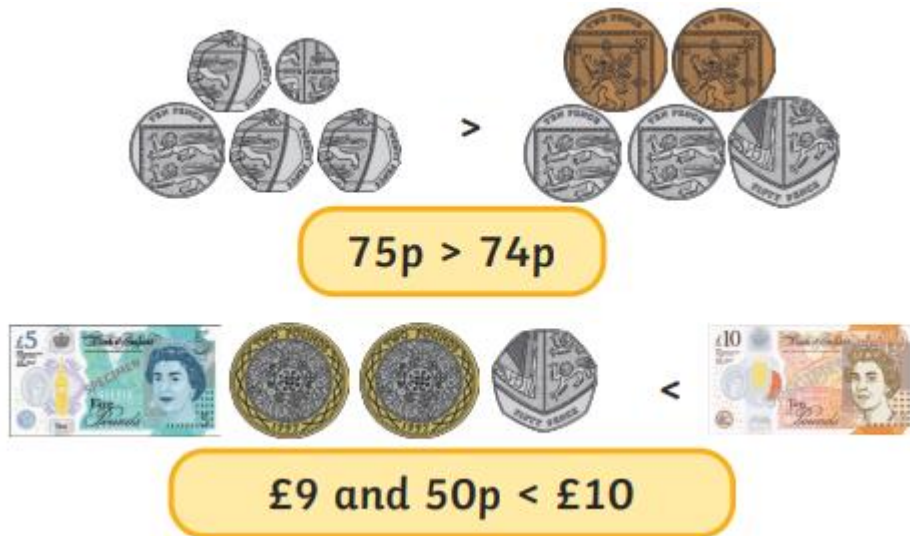
- Specific vocabulary linked to the topic.
- Clear and precise descriptions.
- Present tense.
- Included non-fiction features such as title, sub-headings, introduction, grouped information and facts from research.



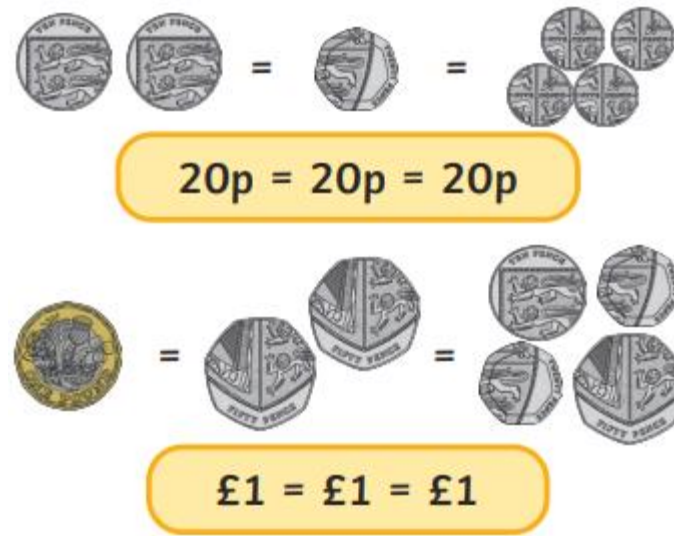
Pence and Pounds



Compare Amounts



Equal Amounts



Key Vocabulary

Pence

Pound

Coin

Note

Total

Amount

Change

Difference

Price

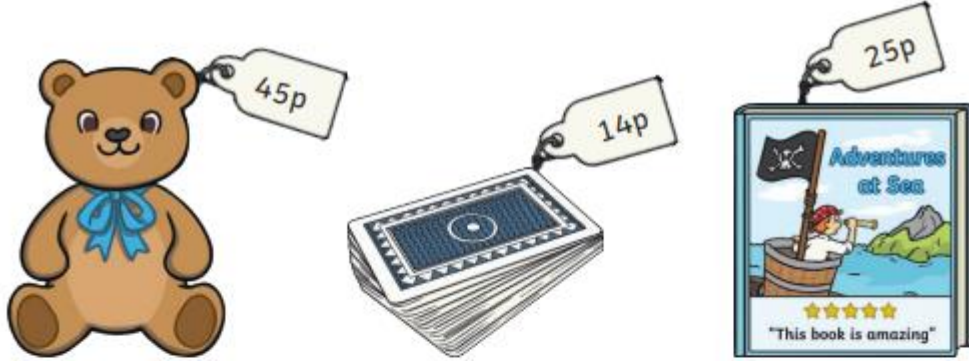
Cost

Pay

Owe



Find the total



Lucy bought a teddy bear and some playing cards.



$$45p + 14p = 59p$$

Timek bought two books.

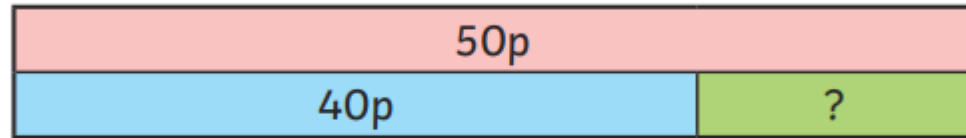


$$25p + 25p = 50p$$

Find the change



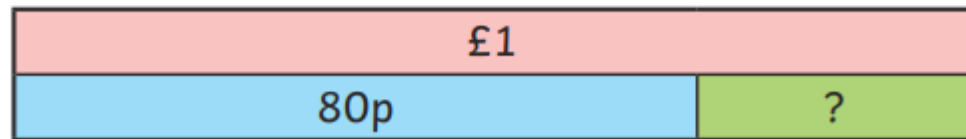
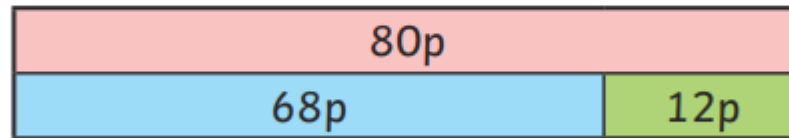
Lucy bought a jigsaw with a 50p coin. How much change did she get?



$$50p - 40p = 10p$$



Timek bought a plant and a toy car. He paid with a £1 coin. How much change did he get?



$$£1 - 80p = 20p$$



Multiplication from pictures



$$4 \text{ lots of } 2 = 8$$



$$2 \text{ lots of } 4 = 8$$



Crucial Knowledge - Maths

Five Times Tables



$$9 \text{ lots of } 5 = 45$$

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Two Times Tables



$$6 \text{ lots of } 2 = 12$$

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Ten Times Tables



$$7 \text{ lots of } 10\text{p} = 70\text{p}$$

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
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Recognise equal numbers



5 equal groups with 3 in each group



2 equal groups with 4 in each group

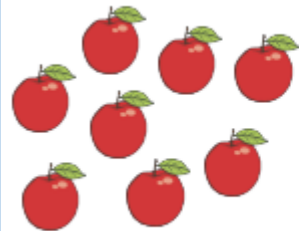


4 equal groups of 10



6 equal amounts of 5 pence

Make Equal Groups



Make 4
equal groups.



The Multiplication Symbol



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

8 apples

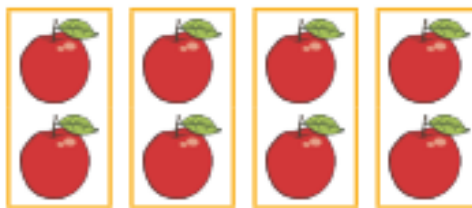


$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

10 cookies

Add Equal Groups



$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8 \text{ apples}$$

Key Vocabulary

Multiplication

Division

Groups

Equal Groups

Lots of

Arrays

Repeated Addition

Times Tables

Use Arrays



$$4 \text{ rows of } 10 = 40$$

$$10 \text{ columns of } 4 = 40$$

Who was Florence Nightingale?

Florence Nightingale was a nurse. She made hospitals cleaner for patients and looked after soldiers in the Crimean War. She set up the Nightingale Training School for nurses in 1860.

Key Vocabulary

Crimean War (1853-1856) - A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (now Türkiye) and Sardinia on the other.

Battlefield - A place where soldiers fight in war.

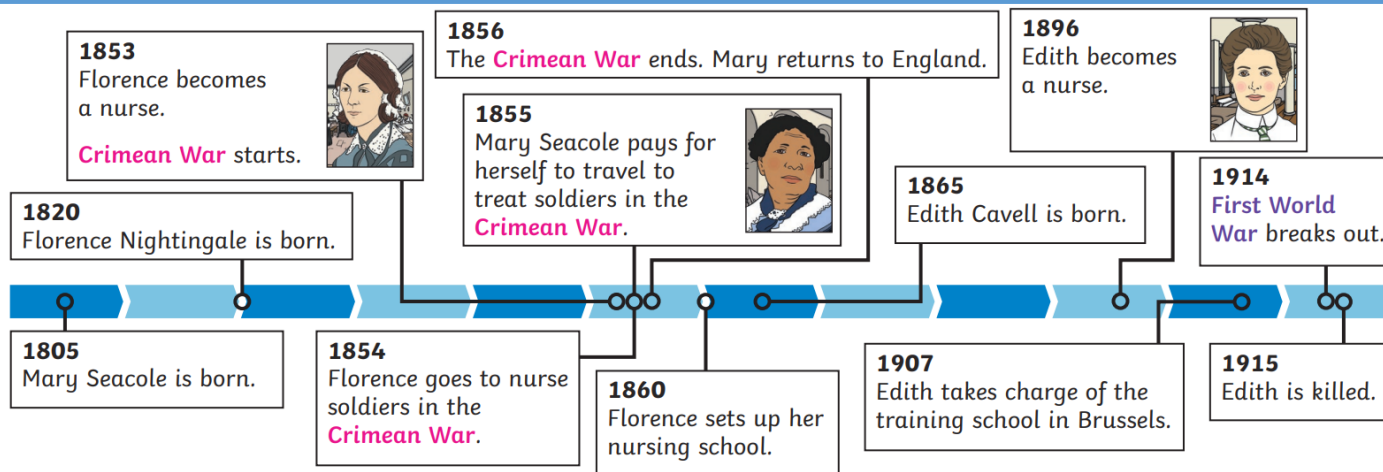
First World War (1914-1918) - First World War or World War I.

Hospital - A building where doctors and nurses take care of people who are ill or injured.

Nurse - Somebody who takes care of people who are sick or injured.

Patients - People who are being looked after by nurses and doctors.

Soldier - A person who is trained to fight in wars.



Crucial Knowledge - History



Key Vocabulary

Life processes - These are the things that all **living** things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.

Living - Things that are **living** have all the **life processes**.

Dead - Things that are **dead** were once **living**. They did have all the **life processes** but don't now.

never living - Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were **never living**. They never had the **life processes**.

Food chain - A **food chain** shows how each animal gets its food. **Food chains** are one of the ways that **living** things **depend** on each other to stay alive.

Food sources - This is the place a **living** thing's food comes from.

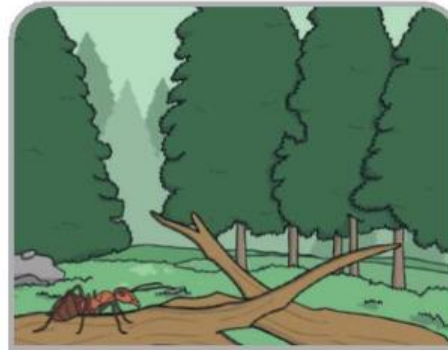
Examples of microhabitats:



short grass



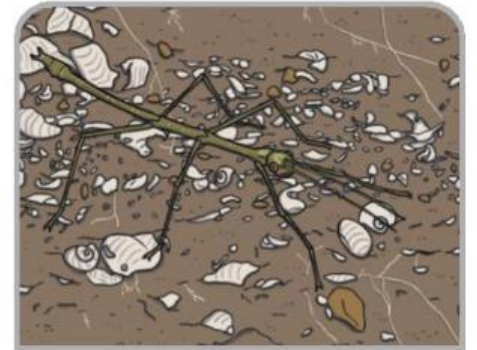
flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil

Key Knowledge



living



dead



never living

Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Key Vocabulary

Habitat - A **habitat** is the natural place something lives. A **habitat** provides **living** things with everything they need to survive such as food, shelter and water.

Microhabitat - A **microhabitat** is a very small **habitat** in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in **microhabitats**. The **microhabitats** have everything they need to survive.

Depend - Many **living** things in a **habitat** **depend** on each other. This means they need each other for different things.

Survive - This means to stay alive.

Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



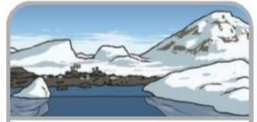
urban



coastal



rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain



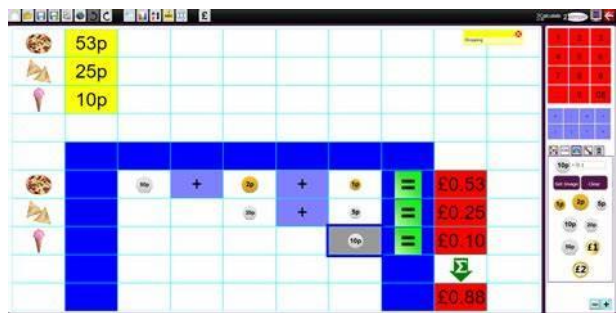
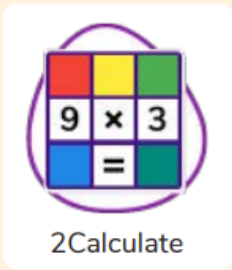


Unit: 2.3 Spreadsheets

Key Learning

- To use 2Calculate image, lock, move cell, speak and count tools to make a counting machine.
- To learn how to copy and paste in 2Calculate.
- To use the totalling tools.
- To use a spreadsheet for money calculations.
- To use the 2Calculate equals tool to check calculations.
- To use 2Calculate to collect data and produce a graph.

Key Resources



Key Vocabulary

Block Graph

This is a type of graph that displays data with blocks. These can be made using cells, colours and labels in 2Calculate.

Cell

An individual section of a spreadsheet grid. It contains data or calculations.

Column

Boxes running vertically in a spreadsheet.

Copy

This feature copies the contents of highlighted cells without deleting the contents of them into a clipboard.

Count tool

In 2Calculate, this counts the number of cells with a value of the cell to the left of the tool.

Data

A collection of information, used to help answer questions.

Drag

Contents of a cell can be dragged to another cell using the drag tool in 2Calculate.

Equals

This symbol can be used in 2Calculate to find the answer to a calculation.

Equals tool

Tests whether the entered calculation in the cells to the left of the tool has the correct answer in the cell to the right of the tool.

Row

Boxes running horizontally in a spreadsheet.

Label

A way to identify data in a spreadsheet. For example a label heading for ice cream flavours children like.

Speak tool

This tool will speak the contents of a cell containing a number each time the value changes.

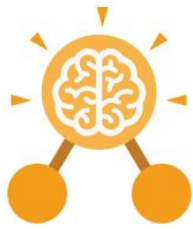
Total

In 2Calculate the total tool will calculate the total of all cells above, below or next to it dependent on which total tool used.

Table

Tables can be created in 2Calculate, these have headings and are a neat way to display data.





Unit: 2.4 Questioning

Key Learning

- To learn about data handling tools that can give more information than pictograms.
- To use yes/no questions to separate information.
- To construct a binary tree to identify items.
- To use 2Question (a binary tree database) to answer questions.
- To use a database to answer more complex search questions.
- To use the Search tool to find information.

Key Resources



2Count



2Investigate



2Question

Key Vocabulary

Binary Tree

A simple way of sorting information into two categories.

Data

A collection of information, used to help answer questions.

Database

A computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information.

Field

A single piece of data in a database which makes up a record.

Pictogram

A diagram that uses pictures to represent data.

Question

A sentence written or spoken to find information.

Record

An item in a database with a variety of information about a specific entry.

Search

Looking for specific information. On a database, you can use the 'Find' tool.

Sort

Put things together by features they have in common.

Title

Give a name to the binary tree



Find information in a database



Sort, group and arrange information in a database



Open, close or share information



Enter data into a pictogram



Add or delete columns in a pictogram



Add a question to sort the information in a binary tree





Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised!), 1891
by Henri Rousseau



Exotic Landscape, 1910
by Henri Rousseau

What we will learn:

Children to learn that Rousseau was a self trained painter and never went to a jungle, instead he studied plants in the botanical gardens in Paris. Children will enjoy exploring real plants and flowers using a skills poster to develop their sketching skills.

Key Questions

- Who was Henri Rousseau?
- What skills did Henri Rousseau use to create his art?
- Which skills have you applied to create a piece of art?

