

Summer 1 — What came first the chicken or the egg?

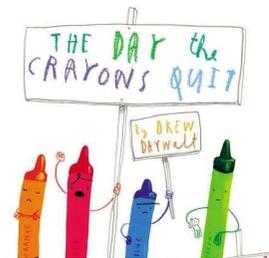
Key Questions

What should I already know?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a life cycle is • Basic needs of humans and plants • Animals have offspring which grow and develop
What are the five basic needs of animals?	Shelter, food, water, air, space
Facts about chickens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chickens can live between 10 and 15 years. 2. Chickens are raised for their meat and eggs. 3. Female chickens are called hens and male chickens are called cockerels. Cockerels are bigger and more colourful than the hens. They do a little dance to impress the hens. 4. Hens can lay around 300 eggs every year

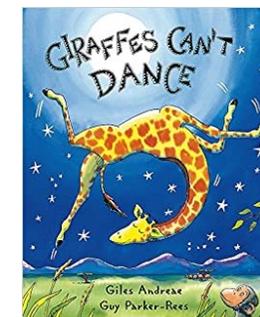
Key Vocabulary

life cycle	Changes that happen to all living things.
basic needs	Essential things that animals and humans need to survive.
survival	To continue to exist.
food chain	A series of links in a food web. It shows how organisms are related to each other by the food they eat.
offspring	An animal's young.
dehydrate	Loss of water.

Literacy key texts



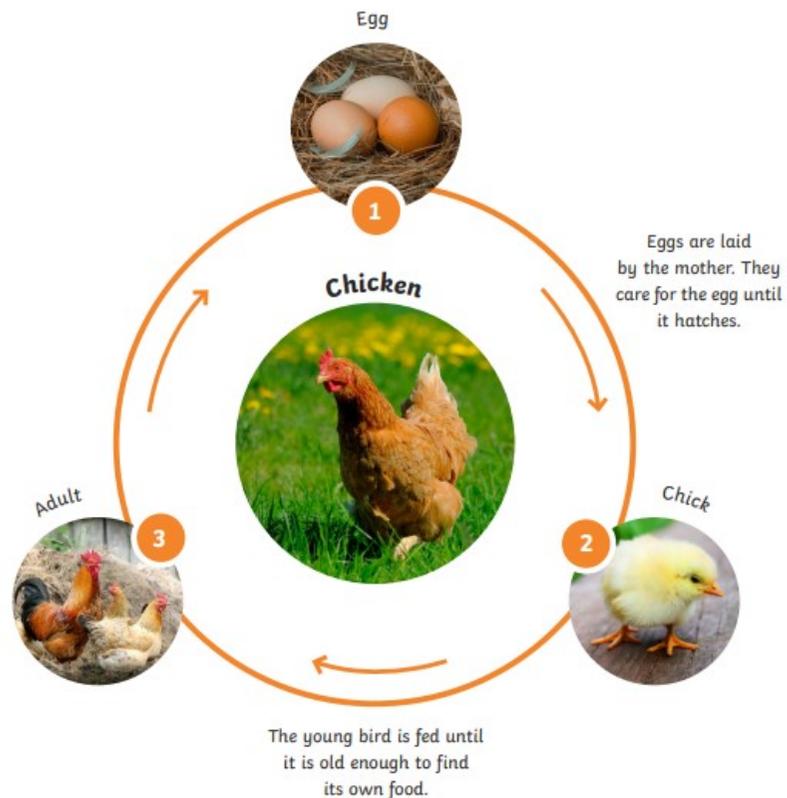
The day the crayons quit



Giraffes can't dance



The owl who was afraid of the



Science

- I know that animals, including humans will have offspring that grow into humans.
- I know the basic stages of life cycles for animals and humans.
- I understand and can describe the basic needs of animals, including humans for survival.

Topic

- I can use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human and physical features.

Creative

- I can use natural resources to create sculpture.
- I can make links between my work and a famous artist.
- I can use clay to create a sculpture.
- I can describe what ingredients I am using.
- I can create appealing products based on a design criteria.

Maths

- To choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure height and length
- To use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement including movement in a straight line and quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise)
- To know the number of minutes in an hour and hours in a day
- To compare and sequence intervals of time
- To tell and write the time to the nearest 15 minutes (o'clock, half past, quarter past and quarter to)

English

- To start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters
- To write for different purposes—letter writing/story writing
- To proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
- To learn how to use the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form