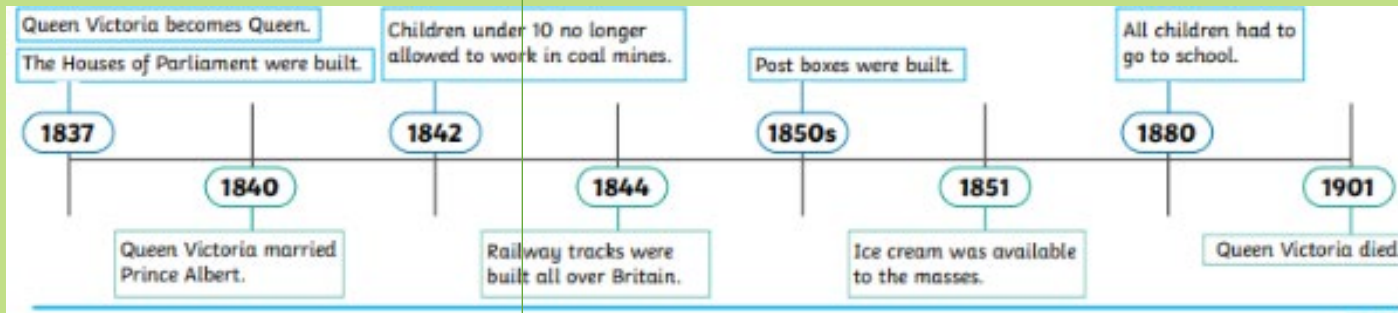


History: Victorian Schools

- The Victorians were the people who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria.
- Victorian schools looked different from ours with all students having their own desk and learning their 3 Rs- Writing arithmetic and reading.
- Not all children would go to school, Queen Victoria made it compulsory for children to attend school.
- There were laws introduced to help protect children from working long hours in poor and dangerous conditions so that they could attend school.
- Factories and workhouses were built for people to work in, so towns and cities grew.
- Rich families had large houses, servants and maids, expensive clothes, running water in their homes and flushing toilets, good food and toys and holidays to the sea-side.
- Poor families had smaller houses which were packed closely together, little food, worn and dirty clothes, retrieved their water from wells, had no toys or played with things they found and would help with the housework around the home.



Growing Knowledge Organiser

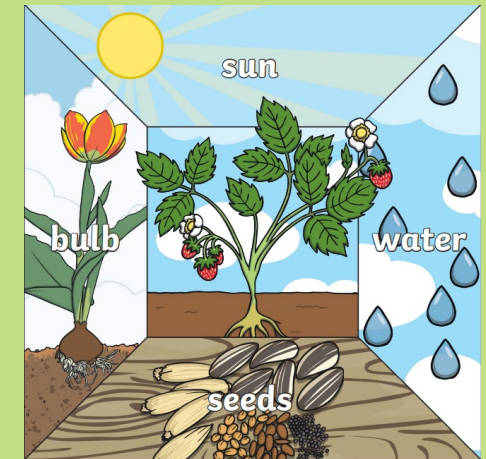
Spring

Science- Plants

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------|---|
| roots | Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground. |
| stem | The stem holds the plant up and carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and flowers . |
| leaves | Leaves catch sunlight to help the plant to make its own food. |
| flowers | Flowers attract insects and birds. |
| petals | Petals are the colourful part of the flower . |
| fruit | Fruit contains the plant's seeds . Sometimes humans try to grow fruit without seeds because it's easier to eat. |
| seed | Seeds grow into new plants. |
| bulb | Bulbs grow into new plants. |

Plants (Y1) Pupils should be taught to: • identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees • identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Plants (Y2) Pupils should be taught to: • observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants • find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Animals, including humans (Y2) Pupils should be taught to: • notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults



Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| germination | When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination . |
| shoot | A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight . |
| seed dispersal | Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can drop to the ground in the plant's fruit or be moved by the wind or animals. |

Art

The work of American artist Georgia O'Keefe (1887-1987). She painted abstract pictures in modernist style. Lines are used to create linear drawings. Objects can be used to observe and draw. Media can be used to create line drawings of flowers and landscapes. Georgia enjoyed using water paints.



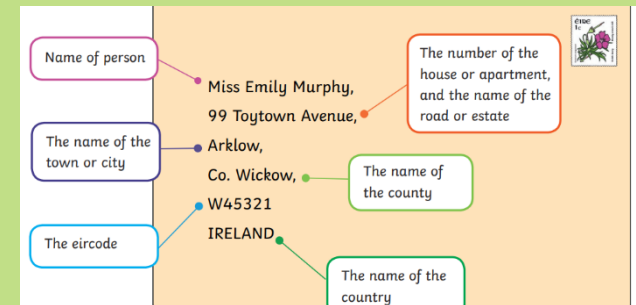
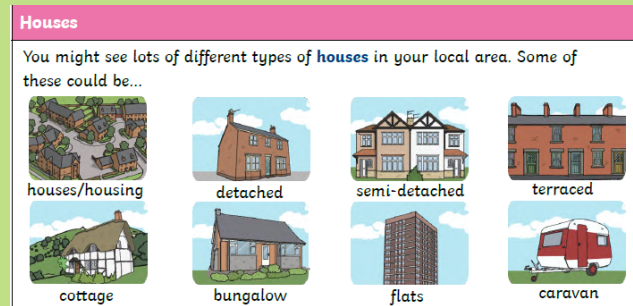
Design Technology

Fruit salad

- Children will try a range of fruit to decide what to include in their fruit salad, noticing what flavours go well together.
- The Children will create their ideas based on a design criteria.
- Children will learn the bridge, claw and fork secure way of cutting.
- They will learn to use a vegetable peeler and grater. They will understand where a range of fruit and vegetables come from and understand the principles of a varied diet.
- Children will evaluate each other's product and give suggestions for improvement

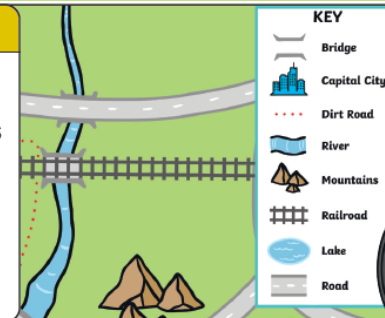
Geography

- Our local area is a village next to town of Bedford and Rushden. In the county of Bedfordshire which is part of the United Kingdom.
- An address needs to be written in a certain way so it gets to the right place.
- Our Village is made up of different buildings which have different uses such as houses (detached, semidetached, cottage, bungalow, terraced) flats, school, farm buildings.
- Towns contain other buildings such as offices, supermarkets, factories, hospitals.
- Maps use symbols instead of words to identify landmarks.
- A compass has four main directions which are North, East, South, West.



Maps

- A view from above a place
- Sometimes have a key with symbols
- Show the **distance** between places
- Sometimes have a compass
- Can use colour



Symbols show what different things or places can be found in an area.

Compass

A compass can be used to help you find your way. It shows four directions - north, east, south and west. It is useful to people who are, for example, navigating ships and aircraft, explorers, builders, etc.

