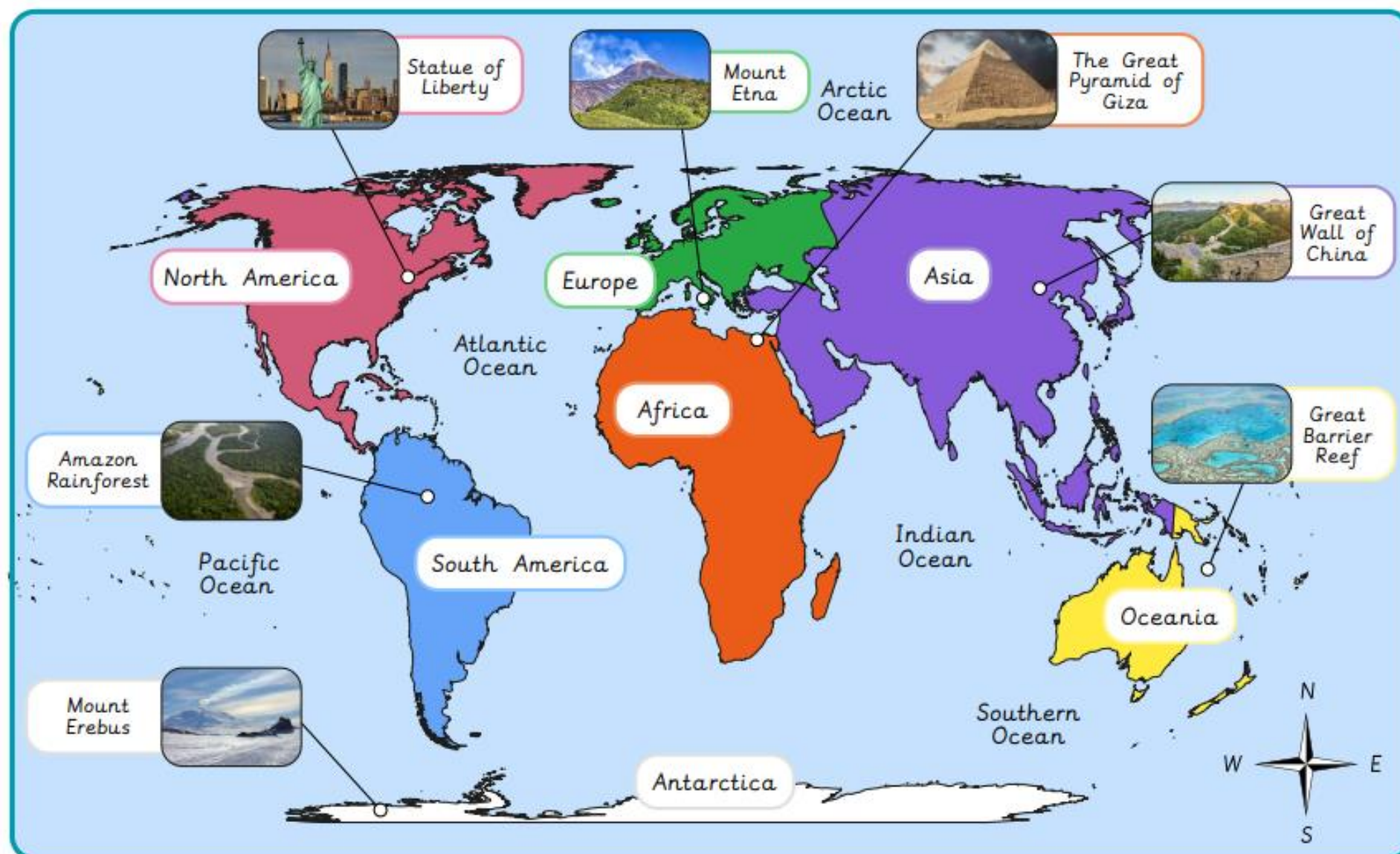


Why is our world wonderful?





Class:

Year 1 Term 3

Draw a noisy picture with your voice.



Chime bars are in the tuned percussion family. You can play melodies (tunes) on tuned percussion.

A young boy with dark skin and short hair is smiling broadly, showing his teeth. He is wearing a blue and white horizontally striped polo shirt. He is giving a thumbs up with both hands. In the top right corner, there is a small, faint, stylized drawing of a speech bubble containing the letter 'O'.

Can you wave your hands up in the air?
Can you do a little wiggle like you just don't care?
Come dance with me.
Come dance with me.

Tuned percussion is played with beaters also known as mallets. You need one in each hand.



Go up the ladder for higher and
down the ladder for lower.





Rain is falling down (progression song)

Ready, steady, off we go ...

Rain is falling down (splash!)
Rain is falling down (splash!)
Pitter patter, pitter patter,
Rain is falling down (splash!)

Write your new lyrics (words) here:

Can you ...

Can you ...

Duration = longer and
shorter sounds.

Rhythm = patterns of
longer and shorter sounds.

Solo = singing
on your own

What is a
crotchet?



A crotchet is a one beat sound.



walk



walk



walk



walk



What are
a pair of
quavers?



A pair of quavers also take up one beat as they are shorter.



jogg-ing



jogg-ing



jogg-ing



jogg-ing



There are 2 kinds of call-and-response:
copycat (echo)  
question and answer

How confident do you
feel performing call-and-
response patterns with your
voice and on instruments?



What is a 'rest' in music?



Untuned percussion =
instruments without any
notes like a shaker or
scraper.



shh

1



shh

2



shh

3



shh

4



A 'rest' in music means keep counting the beat, but
don't sing or play.

Add a comment:

What makes some places special to believers?

Knowledge Organiser

Wonderful words

Jewish: Relating to the religion of Judaism.

Holy: Something that is considered to be good because it relates to religion

Christian: Anything that is part of, or someone who follows Christianity.

Place of Worship: A building where religious people gather to praise and worship God.

Muslim: A person who submits to the will of Allah by following the religion of Islam or something relating to the religion of Islam.

Community: A group of people who have something in common

Sacred: Something connected with God or dedicated to a religious purpose

Worship: To praise and follow God

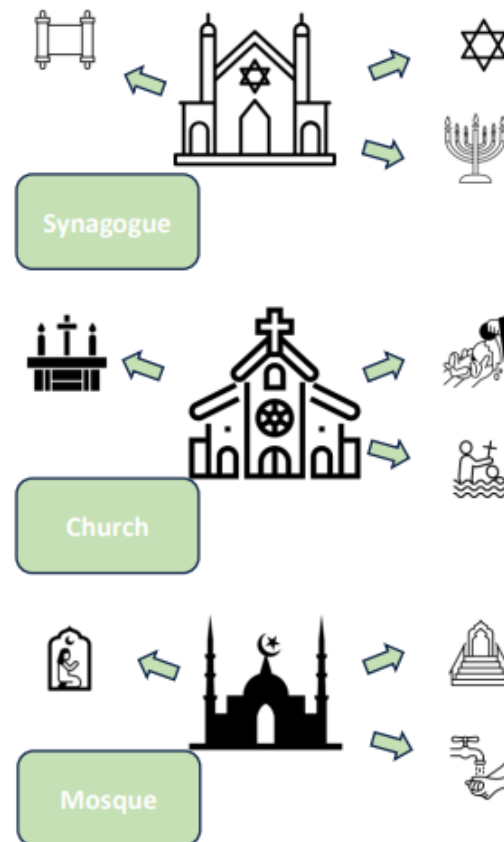
Church: The Christian place of worship

Mosque: The Muslim place a worship

Shabbat: A day of rest for Jewish people, the seventh day of the week

Synagogue: The Jewish place of worship, sometimes called a shul.

So how does it all work?



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Important information

Places of worship are important to many religious people whichever religion they follow. The main purpose of a place of worship is to allow the **community** to come together and to **worship** together. This special purpose makes a place of worship a **sacred** space for religious people as it is dedicated to worshipping God.

A **church** is a **holy** building for **Christians** where they come together to worship God and also to celebrate key events in the lives of the people who worship there.

Jewish people will come together to worship God in a **synagogue** which means meeting place and is sometimes called a shul or school. Many Jewish people will gather together at the synagogue on **Shabbat** as this is the seventh day of the Jewish week and a day of rest.

The **mosque** is an important place of worship for the **Muslim** community, it allows them to come together for salah every day and for Friday Prayers so that Muslims can worship Allah as one.

Many places of worship also hold community events that also help people become part of their religious community. Many events related to special times in the life of a religious person are often held in a place of worship, these can include joining a religion, getting married or when a person dies.



Lesson Sequence



1. Learn about habitats



2. Appreciate that environments are constantly changing



3. Explore the rainforest and its problems



4. Describe life in the ocean



5. Discover the Arctic and Antarctic habitat



6. Create a model of a habitat

Habitats

- A habitat is a place where organisms live.
- A microhabitat is a small area within a habitat which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.

How habitats change

- Cutting down forests
- Polluting land and water
- Taking away resources

If a habitat changes too much, it can cause the animals that live there to become endangered or extinct.

The rainforests

Rainforests are rich in biodiversity. They contain lots of helpful resources to help us make food, clothes and medicine. It is important to protect the rainforests.

Examples of habitats



desert



rainforest



ocean



wetlands

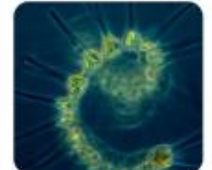
The Arctic and Antarctic

- Tundra ecosystems are treeless regions found in the Arctic.
- Polar animals – like polar bears – have adapted by having thick fur or feathers.
- Polar bears, narwhals, caribou, seabirds and indigenous peoples live in the Arctic.

Ocean life



coral reef



plankton



stingray



turtle



Unit Rocket Words: Year 2 – Living things and their habitats – around the world



Rocket Words

organism	a living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the activities of life
rainforest	a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain
endangered	animals or plants that may soon not exist because there are very few left alive
biodiversity	a variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or place
ocean	a very large area of sea; they cover 70% of the world's surface
ecosystem	an area where animals and plants live, and where they rely on one another to survive
desert	an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little water and not many plants
Arctic	the northern polar region