

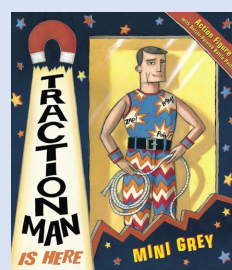
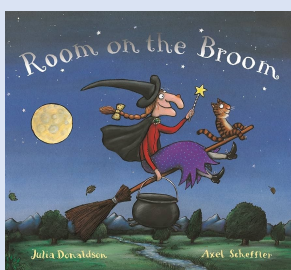
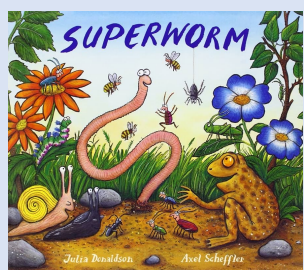
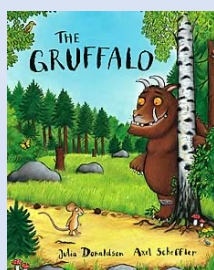


# Superheroes



During the Spring Term, we will focus on the theme of ‘superheroes’. To begin, we will find out about the adventures of Superworm and write our own version of this exciting story. We will learn about materials in our science lessons. The children will design their own superhero outfit and think about the best materials to use. Our author study will focus on Julia Donaldson.

**Subjects linked to Topic:**  
English, Science, PE



**Stand-Alone Subjects:**  
Maths, Computing, Art, DT, History, Geography

Launch	Explore	Questions	Celebrate
To launch our author study, we read lots of books by Julia Donaldson. Our parent engagement afternoon, focuses on the well-loved author too.	This term, the children will be exploring a range of topics – some linked to our shared text and others will be stand alone.	What makes a super hero special? What specials skills might a superhero have? What is a villain? What outfits do superheroes wear?	We will finish by designing and creating our own superheroes. We will hold a special superheroes day to celebrate the end of our topic.

**Geography –**

- The UK is the United Kingdom.
- The UK is an island.
- The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- The United Kingdom a country in Europe.
- A capital city is a place where the country’s government is.
- The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.
- The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.
- The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
- The capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London.
- London is in the south of England.
- London is south of Newcastle-Under-Lyme.
- London is in Europe because the UK is in Europe.
- London is where laws and rules are made.
- London is a very busy city with tall buildings and busy roads.
- London has a large river running through it called the River Thames.
- Landmarks are features or structures around the world that are easily spotted.
- Landmarks can be natural or man-made.
- Lots of people from around the world visit London because of the landmarks.
- Some of the landmarks include: Buckingham Palace, The Tower of London, The London Eye, The Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, The Shard and Hyde Park.
- The Shard is the tallest building in the UK.
- London has some hills but is mostly flat.
- London has no mountains and valleys.
- London has the River Thames running through it.
- London has some lakes which have been built by people – they are not there naturally.
- London isn’t next to the sea so it doesn’t have a coast, beach or cliffs.
- London has lots of parks and forests.
- There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. These seasons are in a continuous cycle – when winter finishes, spring begins.
- London and Newcastle-Under-Lyme experience the four seasons. Eg When it is Summer in London, it is Summer in Newcastle-Under-Lyme.
- There are lots of activities to do in London during each season.

**History –**

- History is the study of the past.
- The past is something that has already happened.
- The present is happening now.
- People trained in history are called historians.
- Victorian toys were often made of wood.
- In the 1960’s we started to see toys being made of plastic.
- Modern (new) toys are often made of plastic and some use electronics.
- A craze is something that lots of people enjoy for a short period of time.
- A squishmallow is a craze now, where as yo-yo are a craze from the past.
- A home is where somebody lives.
- During the Victorian times, there was lots of terraced houses.
- During the 1960’s, homes were designed to be bigger with large windows.
- There are lots of different types of homes nowadays.
- Victorian children learned about reading, writing and maths and wrote on slate (rock) with chalk and not on paper.
- Children in the 1960’s learned about more subjects than in the Victorian era and they wrote on paper and in books.
- Modern children learn about lots of subjects and use technology in their lessons.
- In the Victorian times girls would wear dresses and bonnets, and boys would wear shirts and trousers.
- In the 1960’s, children’s clothing was a lot brighter.
- Nowadays, children wear lots of different clothes.
- Victorian people would spend time at home playing music, playing card games and listening to music.
- In the 1960’s, people may watch TV, go to the cinema, listen to the radio, play games.
- Nowadays, people may watch TV, listen to the radio or play music on Alexa, play computer games.

**DT –**

- A mechanism is an item that creates movement
- A slider moves backwards and forwards through a slit
- A slider can move from side to side or up and down
- A lever is fixed at one point and moves from side to side in an arch
- By attaching a picture to the end of the slider or lever you can make the picture move.

**PE –**

- Dancers move their body to show ideas, moods, characters, and feelings.
- Travelling is moving from one place to another.
- A motif is a sequence of movements that link together to represent an idea like a story.
- A dance routine is a short sequence of movements that are performed to music.
- A dance rehearsal is a practice of a previously taught dance.
- A dance performance is performing a rehearsed dance to entertain an audience.

**Computing –**

- A keyboard is used on technology to input information.
- We use a QWERTY keyboard.
- The home row of a keyboard is where you place your hands.
- F and J has raised bumps on the keyboard as guidance to hand placement.
- A mouse lets you move a cursor and input an action.

**PSHE –**

- Rules are guides for how to behave or act. We need rules to keep us safe.
- We need to follow the rules for keeping safe online.
- If someone needs help in an emergency, you can dial 999 to get the police, the fire service or an ambulance.
- A website is a page on the internet.
- You should always talk to an adult before going online.
- People earn money when they have a job.
- We need to make sure we look after our money very carefully.
- In the UK, the money system we use is called pounds and pence.
- We use money that is on a card or coins.
- People have different strengths (are good at different things) and this helps to be to good at their specific job.

**Science –**

- A material is what something is made of.
- Materials can be described by how they look and feel.
- There are lots of different materials, such as wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- Some materials are natural and come from plants and animals- such as wood comes from a tree, wool comes from sheep.
- Some materials are made by humans (human-made) such as plastic, glass, paper etc.

**Art –**

- The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.
- The secondary colours are purple, green and orange.
- Water can be added to thicker paint to create a watercolour effect.
- Thick and thin paintbrushes can be used to create different marks.
- There are different brushstrokes involving sweeps and dabs.
- Colour, pattern, form and space are different design techniques.