

# Curriculum

Week Commencing:

27/1/2021

# Sending Work to Teachers

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# This Week

Day 1: Science Week - Inventions

Day 2: Science Week - Spring

Day 3: Science Week - Spring Hunt

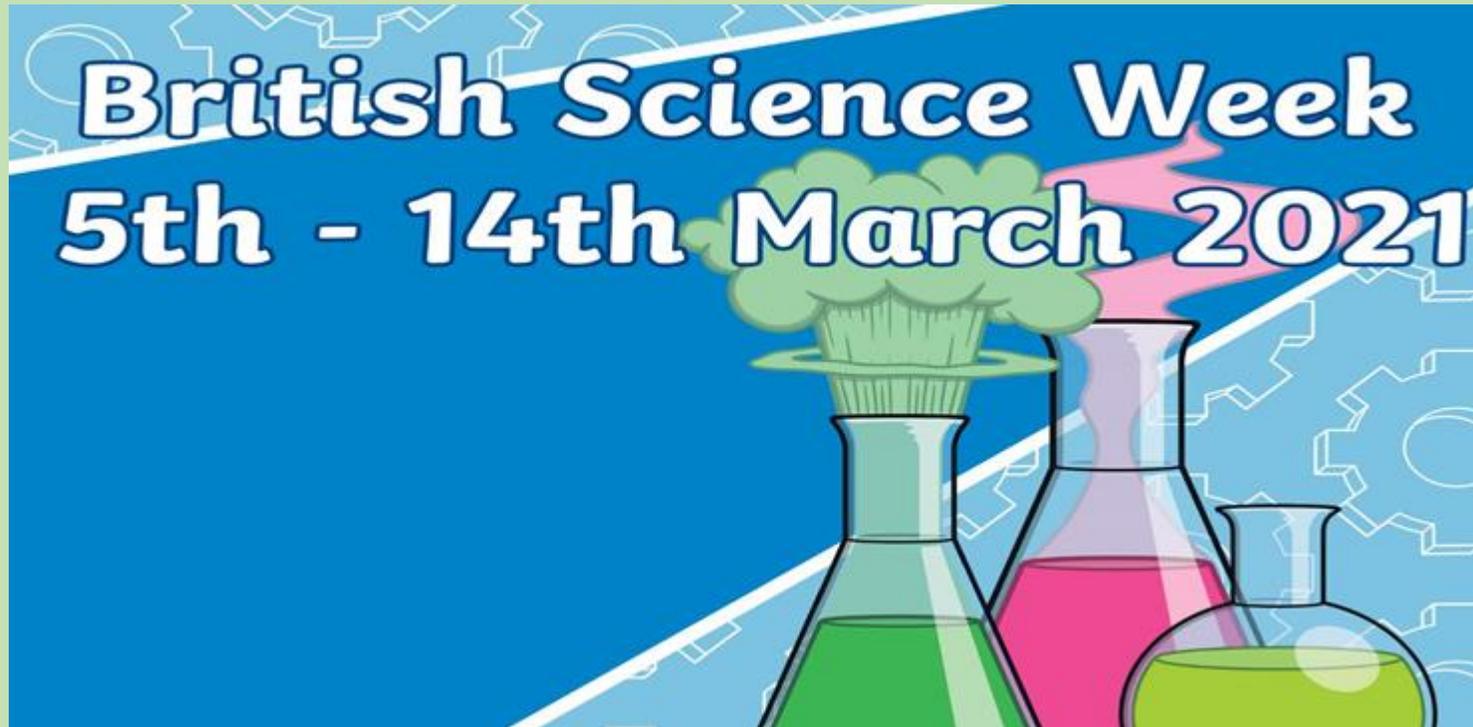
Day 4: Science Week - Predictions

Day 5: Music - Feel good fifteen

PE - Agility

# Day 1 - Science

Today - We are thinking about inventions and what we need.



# Innovating the Future

The theme for British Science Week 2021 is 'Innovating the Future'. This theme encourages us to think about the incredible inventions that people have made in the past which can inspire young people everywhere to innovate for the future!

Let's think.

What does the word 'innovation' mean?

An innovation is a new idea, method or way of doing something.

What is an invention?

An invention is something that has never been made before.

# Inventions That Changed the World

Modern life is full of inventions that have changed how we live.

## The television

John Logie Baird invented the first television in 1924. Televisions first went on sale in the late 1920s. They showed video in black and white only.



# Inventions That Changed the World

Modern life is full of inventions that have changed how we live.



## The motor vehicle (car)

The first ever petrol-powered 'car' was created in 1885 by Karl Benz in Germany. Its maximum speed was 6mph which is not much faster than a quick walking pace.

## The mobile phone

The world's first mobile phone call was made on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1973, by Martin Cooper, an engineer at Motorola. It weighed 1.1kg - about the same as two loaves of bread.



# One Person or a Team?

Many inventions in the past were made by one person.

Sometimes, just one person will notice something that will change the world for millions more.

For example, when George De Mestral was walking through the countryside one day, he noticed that some seeds seemed to 'stick' to his clothing.

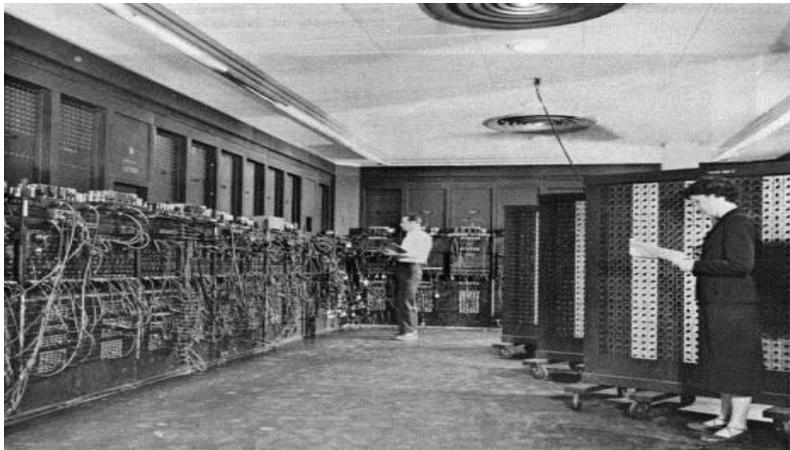
He remembered this, went home and used this idea to create 'Velcro'.



# One Person or a Team?

Many inventions were never really invented by one person at all. Some changed and improved over many years, as many people worked on them.

For example, computers have been developed by many different people from different countries. They started as an idea for doing maths quickly and then developed into more complex machines. They have become smaller and smaller and now we have powerful smartphones which fit in our hands! This has been a team effort over thousands of years.



## Did You Know...?

Many of the early computers were the size of a large room!

# Skills to Be an Inventor

Some inventions happen by accident or through good luck.  
Some happen with lots of people working together over a long time.

Let's think.

What skills do you think you might need to be an inventor?

curiosity

perseverance

patience

Can you think of anymore?

# Can Children Be Inventors?

Yes! It isn't just adults who invent

Here is a young inventor who saw a need and had a go at making something to help!

16-year-old Boyan Slat went diving on holiday in Greece in 2011. Sadly, he saw more plastic than fish so he decided to do something about it.

He went home and designed a floating barrier that would catch the plastic on the surface of the sea.

His company, The Ocean Cleanup, now has more than 90 people working to remove plastic from the world's oceans.

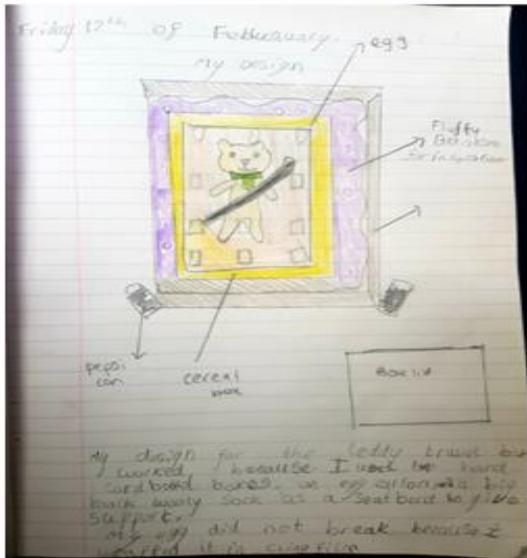


# What Could You Invent?

Inventors need something to help them and so, they decided to invent something new to do the job.

You recently invented something to help teddy. What was it?

Design



Make



Evaluate



# Task

The organisers of British Science Week would like you to enter a poster competition on the topic of 'innovation for the future'.

Imagine you are a toy designer.

- Think about what would make a good toy.
- Draw and label your toy design.
- Write a sentence about what the toy would do.

Create a poster showing a new toy (invention). You have already had a go at making a toy, can you now design a different toy? It needs to keep you busy and happy at home.

# Day 2 - Science

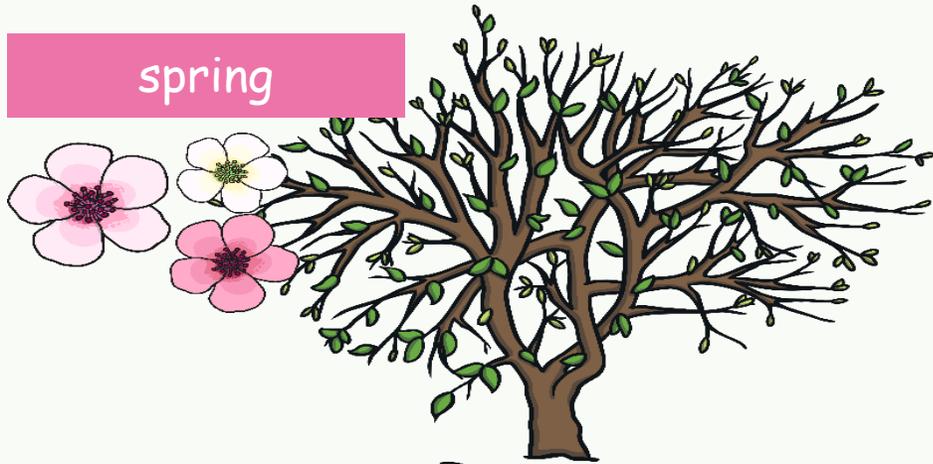
Today - We are learning to talk about changes in Spring.



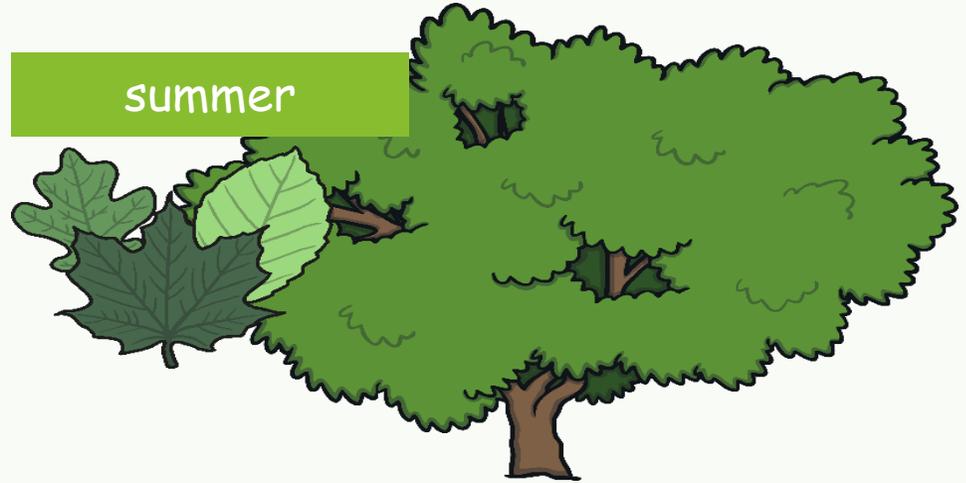
# Spring

Spring is one of the four seasons.

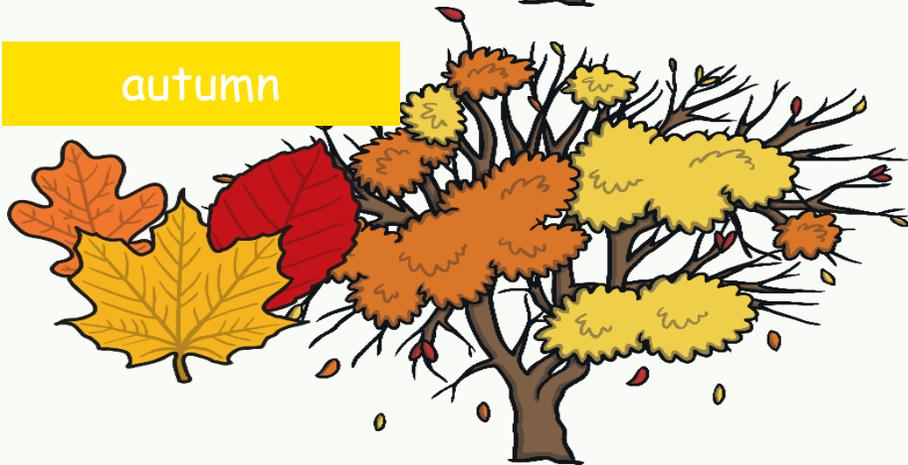
spring



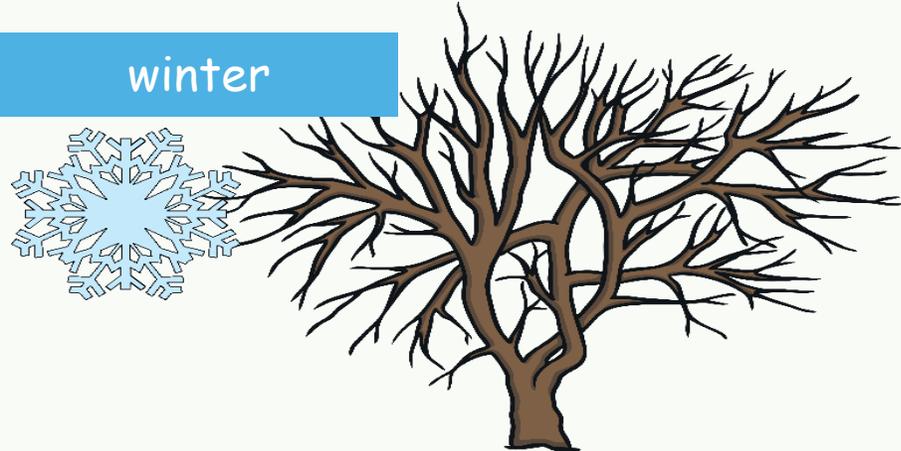
summer



autumn



winter

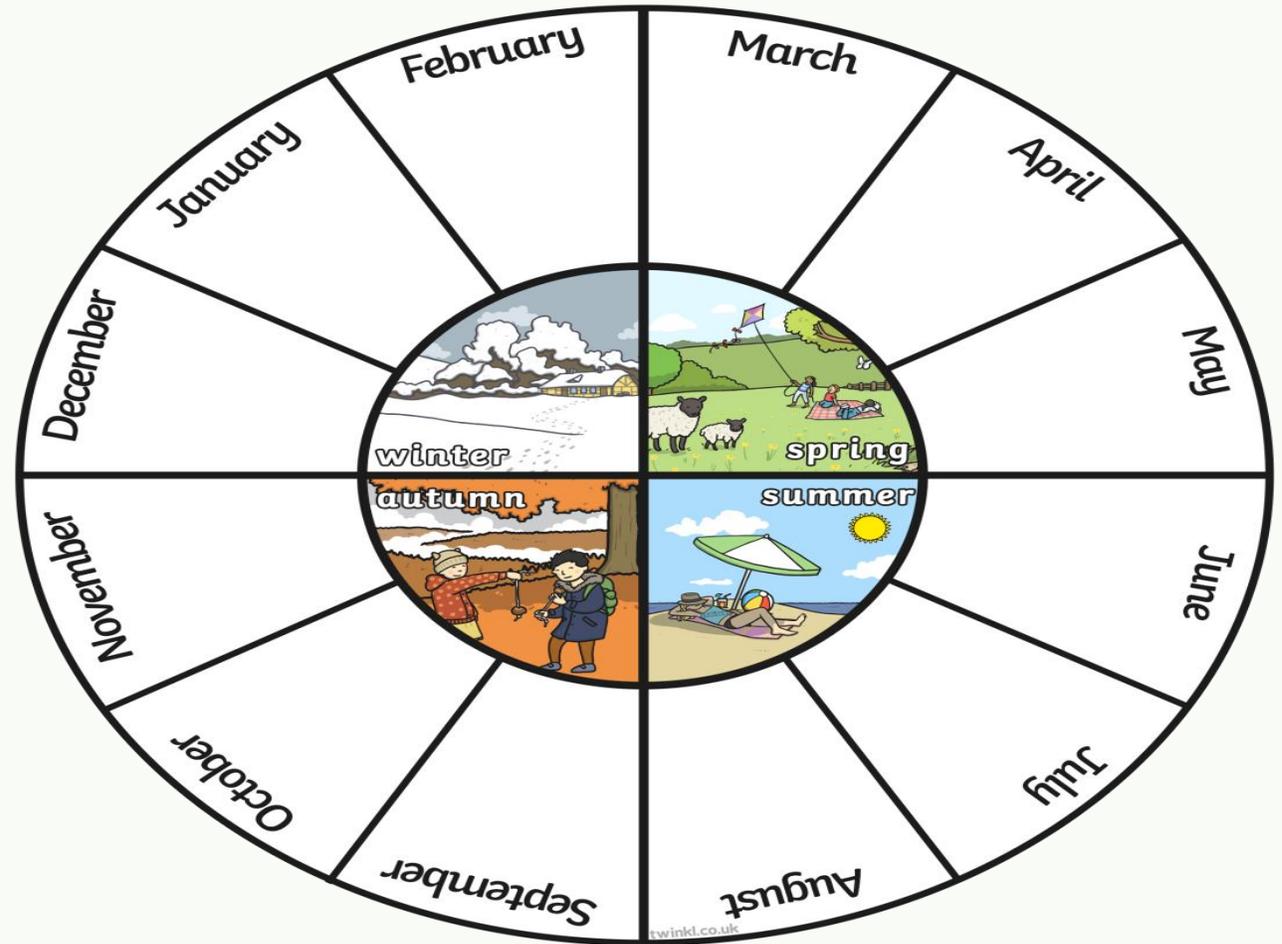


# Months and Seasons

The spring months are March, April and May.

What month is it now?

What season are we in now?



What Does Spring Look Like?



# More Signs of Spring

You might notice new life springing up all around you!



snowdrop



bulbs shooting



daffodils



flower buds



blossom



crocuses

# More Signs of Spring



chicks



lambs



tadpoles

You might spot snowdrops growing in parks or peoples gardens.



Snowdrops

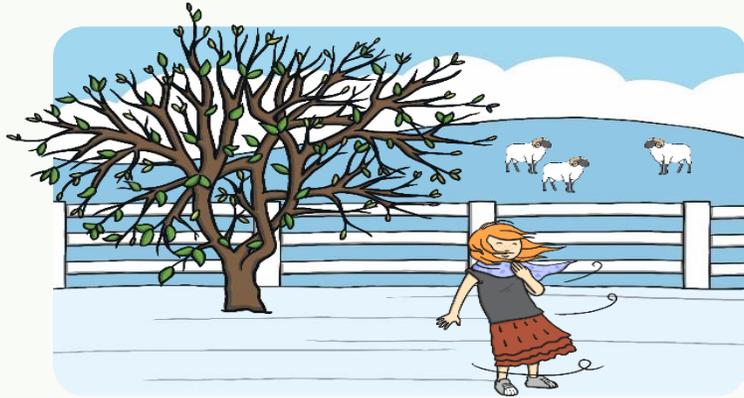


bees

# Spring Weather

Spring weather can be mixed.

What kinds of weather can we experience in spring?



# Lighter Evenings

You might notice that the daylight gets longer and longer during the spring months. It may still be light when you go to bed!

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of sunlight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

How Is Spring Different to Autumn?



## How Is Spring Different to Winter?



# Task - What did you find out about Spring?

1. When does Spring start?

December

March

August

2. What can you see in Spring?



3. If you are looking for these where would you find them?



flower bud



bird



daffodil

Challenge: Now share 2 things you have learned about spring with your partner.

# Day 3 - Science Week

Today - You are going to go on a walk and see if you can find some of the signs of spring.

Can you remember what some of the signs of Spring are?



# Signs of Spring

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snowdrop



bulbs shooting



daffodils



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# More Signs of Spring



chicks



lambs



tadpoles

You might spot snowdrops growing in parks or peoples gardens.



Snowdrops



bees

# Task - Create a Spring checklist

- You are going to go for a walk, look in your garden or look out your window and see what signs of Spring you can see. But first you need a check list to help you decide what you are looking for. Draw a picture and add a box next to it.

## Example



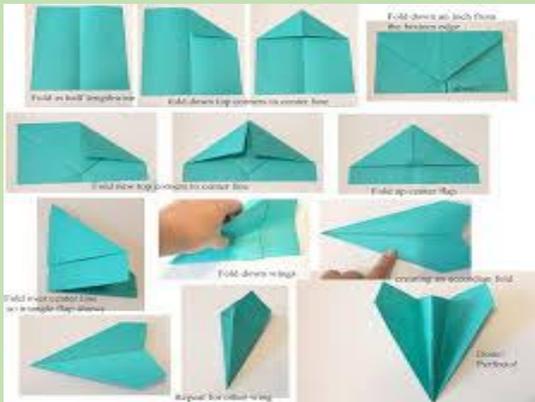
Now, take your list and look outside. If you see any of the things on your checklist tick them off.

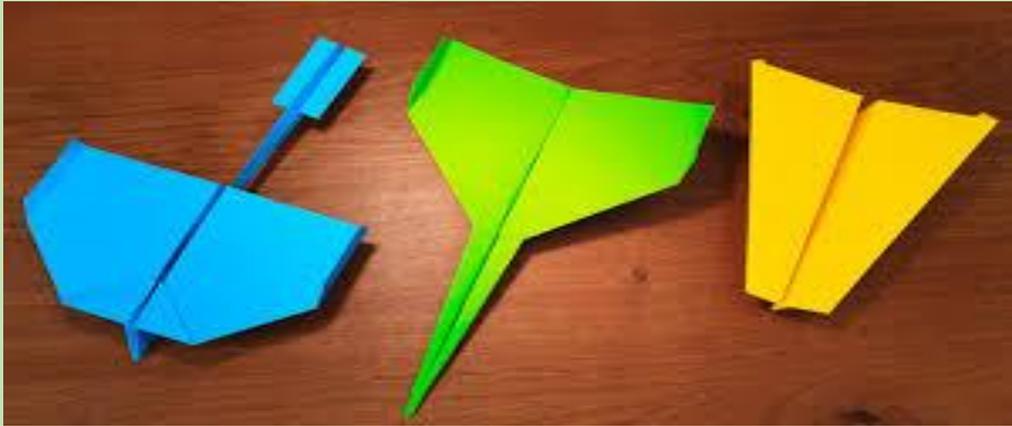
# Day 4 - Science Week

Today - I can make a prediction and then talk about what I found out.

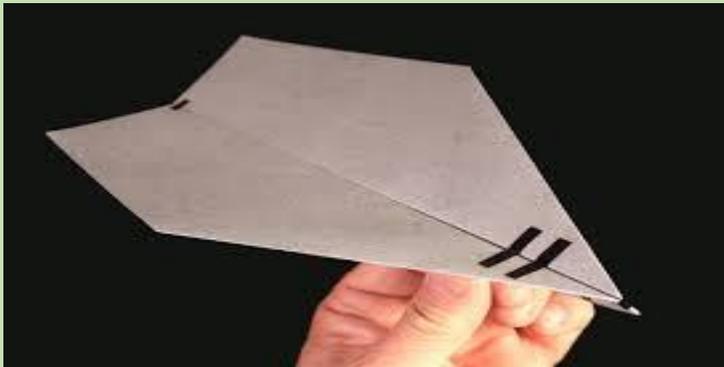
Today we will be...creating planes from different materials and making a prediction about which will go furthest?

Prediction = what we think will happen.





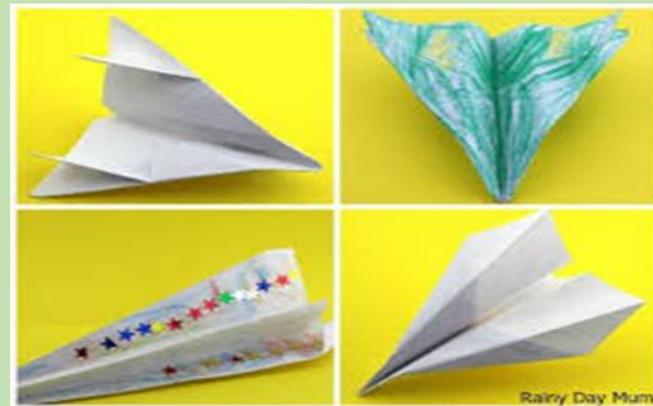
1. Look at these planes, which do you think is the best? Why?  
2. Which will fly furthest? Why do you think that?



# Task - Make two planes

You now have 20 minutes to make two different planes. Try using different designs and materials.

- Use the materials you can find in the house.



# Our predictions

Look at the two planes you have made

“Which plane will fly the furthest?”  
“Why do you think this?”

Write your prediction in your home learning book.

*I think that ..... plan will go furthest because...*

# Test!

Now we are going to see which plane will fly the furthest.



# Plenary

Was your prediction right?

Which plane flew the furthest?

Why do you think this plane flew the furthest?

# Day 5 - Music

Today - We are going to feel good in fifteen

Here is the link to this video lesson:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZu8WXB6i1M>



# Day 5 - PE

Today: We are looking at improving our agility.

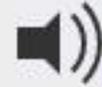
Warm up!

Why do we need to warm up?

To warm up our muscles and to help prevent injury.

Follow this link to warm up

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/ks1-dance-lets-move-opposites/zj4phbk>



## 2. Spring celebrations

This dance sessions exploring opposites develops to a Spring celebration dance.

# What will we be working on this term?

What did we do last week?

That's right throwing with accuracy.



How confident do you feel throwing a ball accurately?



1 star = not very confident  
5 stars = very confident

# Task - Agility

<https://youtu.be/gRRnI3vB1WI> .

Follow this link for your PE lesson this week



# Cool Down

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9rOQKt6z0d4>



DO AS MANY REPETITIONS  
WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME  
**TIMER:**  
**20** WALK IN PLACE

1:12 / 6:13

5 Minute cool down exercises / Kids exercise

The image shows a YouTube video player interface. The main content area has a white background with black text that reads "DO AS MANY REPETITIONS WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME" followed by "TIMER:" in a larger font, and a very large red "20" in the center. To the right of the "20" is the text "WALK IN PLACE". A 3D rendered character of a young boy in a white t-shirt and green shorts stands to the right of the text. Below the main content is a video player control bar with a red progress bar, play/pause, next, volume, and a timestamp of "1:12 / 6:13". To the right of the timestamp are icons for closed captions, settings, full screen, and other video controls. Below the player is the video title "5 Minute cool down exercises / Kids exercise".