
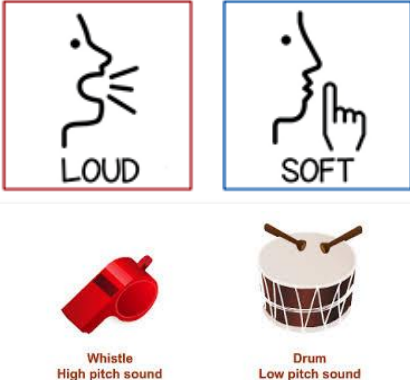




Design technology (food)			Music (pitch and dynamics)				
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit and vegetables are plants that grow Some foods grow in the UK and some come from other countries Apples in the UK are grown in orchards and they are all hand-picked. Apples are kept in water to protect them from damage. All apples are washed, polished and buffed before being packaged. Fruits have seeds and are the sweet and fleshy part of a plant Vegetables do not have seeds and can be different parts of a plant, e.g. stem, leaf, root. Before preparing food, you must wash your hands. You must hold a knife securely and cut away from your fingers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use my own experiences to create ideas and explain what I am going to do Write a class design criteria Use tools safely e.g. butter knife & food cutter Choose and use tools for fruit and vegetables, Evaluate my fruit kebab identifying strengths and possible changes for next time. Talk about personal hygiene and basic food hygiene. Talk about where food comes from (farm to fork). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about where in the world our snack comes from Using a spoon Learning about harvest Assembling, joining and combining materials to make a bag Designing, making and evaluating Christmas bunting Creating a simple class design criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch means how high or low a musical notes are Dynamics means loud or soft music/notes Shakers, bells, wood blocks, claves, tambors, tambourines, drums, triangles are untuned instruments Instruments make different sounds when played in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sing songs, chants and rhymes. Say which sounds are high and low Practice and perform with others. Spot and respond to loud and quiet (dynamics). Spot and respond to low and high (pitch) Join in with a chant or song by clapping or playing the pulse or rhythm. Play instruments in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tempo means fast and slow. Pulse is a steady beat (like a ticking clock or your heartbeat). Rhythm is the pattern of long & short sounds through a song Drum, cymbal and maracas are all untuned instruments. Singing Christmas songs 		
Vocabulary: Design: a plan or drawing to show your ideas before you make a product. Design criteria: the specifics that designers should meet when making a product. Evaluate: reflect on the product I have made and how I can improve it. Fruit: the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seeds and can be eaten as food Hygiene: things we do that help to keep us healthy and stop the spread of diseases Kebab: food threaded onto a skewer Vegetable: a plant or part of a plant used as food		Images: 		Vocabulary: Chant: a repeated phrase, typically shouted or sung together Dynamics: the volume of parts of music (loud and soft) Instrument: a device used to produce music. Pitch: how high or low a musical tone is Pulse: a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat. It can be measured in time by counting the number of beats per minute (BPM). Rehearse: recite out loud and say again Rhyme: when the ending parts of two words sound the same or nearly the same		Images:  <p>Whistle High pitch sound</p> <p>Drum Low pitch sound</p>	



History (children in WW2)			Science (humans)				
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During WW2, lots of children from big cities and towns were evacuated to the countryside Evacuation means leaving a place. The first evacuations began in 1939. Children who were evacuated had labels on them and travelled by train to the countryside. Evacuees lived with a host family Evacuees had to take a small suitcase with their things. This included a gas mask in case, Rationing meant fairly sharing food and supplies when there weren't enough Rationing began with petrol and then butter, sugar and bacon. Most foods were eventually rationed (not fruit & veg). WW2 ended on 2.9.1945. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place events in order on a (year group) timeline e.g. 1st Sept evacuation begins 3rd Sept 1939 WW2 starts, June 1940 2nd stage evacuation, 7th Sept 1940 The Blitz, 1945 VE day Use words and phrases about time e.g. now, when I was younger, a long time ago, before I was born Find similarities and differences between now and then e.g. food and rationing, home and family Use books, pictures and photos to help find out about the past. Wonder and ask questions about the past Share what I know by talking drawing, roleplay, model making and writing Use words about history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the NHS stands for the national health service which means that everyone can get healthcare for free in our country Using books, pictures, photos and objects to find out about the NHS in the past Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone Charles Babbage, Ada Lovelace and Alan Turing are famous for inventing computers Computers and phones have changed since my grandparents were young Technology can be used to communicate Creating a Year 1 timeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human beings have different body parts There are 5 senses Our sense of touch is linked to our hands/skin Our sense of taste is linked to our mouth/tongue/throat Our sense of hearing is linked to our ears Our sense of smell is linked to our nose Our sense of sight is linked to our eyes A pictogram is a picture representation of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name parts of the body Draw and label parts of the body Name the senses Say which part of the body is linked with each sense Draw on a pictogram or prepared by the teacher and create class bar charts (e.g. eye colour, hair colour, height etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing my body to a baby Comparing my body to an adult Talking about families Drawing around our bodies Ask and answer questions about the human body Investigating materials to see which ones are waterproof 		
Vocabulary: Artefact: objects made by humans Chronology: putting events, objects or dates in order Evacuee: person who leaves a place Host family: the people evacuees were going to live with Past: gone by in time Present: existing or occurring now Rationing: ensuring the fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce. Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from. Timeline: a list of events in the order that they happened.		Images: 		Vocabulary: Body: the physical structures including bones, flesh and organs of a person or animal. Hearing: recognising sounds through our ears Human: a man, women or child Pictogram: a pictorial representation of data on a chart, graph, or computer Senses: how our body identifies an outside stimulus, e.g. sight, smell, hearing, taste, touch Sight: sense of seeing through our Smell: recognising odours or scents through the nose Touch: come into contact with through the skin Taste: sensation of flavour identified in the mouth and throat		Images: 	