
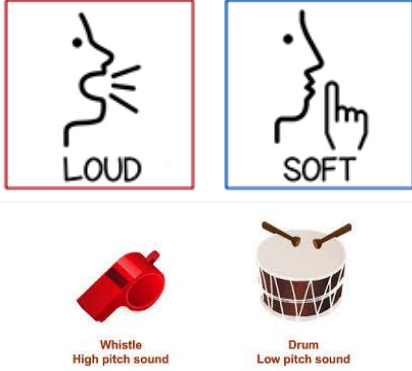




Design technology (food)			Music (pitch and dynamics)				
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before preparing food, you must wash your hands. You must hold a knife securely and cut away from your fingers. Flapjacks are made from oats. Oats are grown from seed at the start of Autumn (use Tesco video farm to fork). Oats grow well in UK because it isn't too hot. They grow best in Scotland because there is lots of rain and light. A combine harvester is used to collect the oats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a simple design criteria. Design a flapjack using my ideas and experiences. Draw a picture of my flapjack and label it. Use tools safely Select and use appropriate fruit and vegetables, processes and tools. Evaluate my flapjack against my design criteria. Identify the strengths of my flapjack and talk about possible changes I might make. Talk about my ideas and say what I like and dislike. Explain basic food handling hygienic practises and personal hygiene. Talk about where food comes from (farm to fork). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and making a bag from fabric in Year 1. Designing, making and evaluating a fruit kebab in Year 1. Using a knife to safely cut fruit in Year 1. Washing my hands before preparing food. Designing, making and evaluating a bunting piece based on design criteria. Using a running stitch and overhand stitch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch means how high or low a musical tone is Dynamics means the volume of parts of music Shakers, bells, wood blocks, claves, tambors, tambourines, drums, triangles are all examples of untuned instruments Instruments make different sounds when played in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and remember short songs and sequences and patterns of sounds. Identify lower and higher sounds in music. Rehearse and perform with others, showing awareness of others. Identify and respond to loud and quiet (dynamics). Identify how sounds can be changed. Play untuned instruments in different ways Follow pitch movements with my hands and use high, low and middle voices. Sing with some control of pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tempo means fast and slow. Pulse is 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). Rhythm is the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through the song. Drum, cymbal and maracas are all examples of untuned instruments. Sounds can be used to tell a story. 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. Hygiene: the practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent illness. Product: the final outcome. Combine harvester: a machine that harvests crops.		Images: 		Vocabulary: 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 Perform: present to an audience Untuned: have no notes of definite pitch.		Images: 	



History (Victorians)			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"> Queen Victoria became queen in 1837. This was her coronation. She ruled throughout the Victorian era (1838-1901). In 1840 Queen Victoria married Prince Albert. Prince Albert died in 1861 and Queen Victoria wore black for the rest of her reign. The first stamp was used in 1840 and the first post box was built in 1850. In 1897 Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee. Queen Victoria died in 1901. Lots of children from poor families had to go out to work. Not many people could read or write but Queen Victoria made all children go to school in 1870. There was no technology in Victorian classrooms. Children had to sit in rows, at desks and the classrooms were dull. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place events in order on an individual timeline e.g. Queen Victoria's coronation, wedding, Diamond Jubilee. Use common words and phrases about the passing of time e.g. recently, when my parents were children, when my grandparents were children, decades. Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. Use books, pictures, artefacts and photos to help find out about the past. Show awareness and understanding orally, visually and in writing of: changes within living memory Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clothes have changed over time. My grandparent's childhood clothes were different to mine. The National Health Service (NHS) began in 1948 Captain Scott journeyed to the South Pole in 1912. Technology is used to communicate and this has changed lots in the past 70 years. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Charles Babbage, Ada Lovelace and Alan Turing are famous for the invention of computers. Creating a class timeline. During WW2, lots of children from big cities and towns were evacuated to the countryside. The first evacuations began in 1939. WW2 ended on 2.9.1945. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals, including humans, are living. That animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Animals, including humans need water, food and air to survive. To stay healthy humans need exercise. To stay healthy humans need the right amounts of different types of food. How and why I should keep myself clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw on a pictogram to show results (favourite healthy food) Describe how animals and humans change as they grow. Match animals and their babies. Ask and answer questions about a pet. Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival Identify healthy and unhealthy food and say how much of them I should eat. Give reasons why humans need to exercise. Gather information and answer a question. Look closely and record what I see. 	<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 Investigating which material would be best for a flag/bunting 						
Vocabulary: Artefact: objects made by humans. Chronology: putting events, objects or dates in order. Coronation: where someone is crowned King or Queen. Diamond Jubilee: the 60 th anniversary. Era: a period in history. Past: gone by in time. Present: existing or occurring now. Reign: rule as a monarch (King/Queen). Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from. Technology: modern equipment. Timeline: a list of events in the order that they happened. Victorians: people who lived in the Victorian era (1837-1901).			Images: 			Vocabulary: Body: the physical structures including bones, flesh and organs of a person or animal. Human: a man, woman or child Pictogram: a pictorial representation of data on a chart, graph, or computer Offspring: a person's children or an animal's young Exercise: being active Healthy: keeping your body 'working at its best' Survive: to remain alive Grow: increasing in size or changing physically			Images: 		