







Design Technology			Music				
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"> Card is stronger and stiffer than paper. Materials can be joined together. A mask is an object covering all or part of the face. To design and practise my ideas before making a final product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model my ideas on paper. Use scissors and a hole punch safely. Assemble, join and combine materials (e.g. card and fabric). Explore how my mask can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable Evaluate my mask, saying what is good and what I could change next time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing bunting for a Jubilee celebration. Drawing and labelling my design. Using felt to make bunting. Using a running stitch. Evaluating my bunting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration means how long or short a note or piece of music is. Pitch means how high or low a note or sound is. A tuned instrument is an instrument that can produce a specific pitch. A glockenspiel and a xylophone are tuned instruments. Chime bars are a tuned instrument. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify long and short sounds. Identify high and low sounds. Create long and short sounds using my voice, body percussion and tuned instruments. Create high and low sounds using my voice, body percussion and tuned instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tempo means how fast or slow and piece of music is. Some untuned instruments e.g. tambourine, bells Using body percussion and my voice to show fast and slow. Sorting instruments into fast and slow. Performing with others. 		
Vocabulary: Evaluate: reflect on the product I have made and how I can improve it. 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. Product: the final outcome. Mask: an object covering all or part of the face. Join: linking two or more things together. Stronger: solid and not easily broken. Stiffer: rigid and not easily bent.		Images: 		Vocabulary: Tempo: is how fast or slow a note or piece of music is. Untuned: not able to produce a specific pitch. Tuned: an instrument is an instrument that can produce a specific pitch. Body percussion: using the body to produce different types of sound Duration: how long or short a note or piece of music is. Pitch: how low or high a note or sound is.		Images: 	

By the end of this half term, your child should be able to: **know more** (knowledge), **remember more** (links back to), **be able to do more** (skills)



Geography			Science				
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"> • There are seven continents in the world • There are five oceans in the world • Huntingdon and Sydney have opposite seasons. • Huntingdon is a town. It has a river running through. • Huntingdon has factories, houses, offices, shops, Castle Hill. • Sydney is a city. It has a river going through. • Sydney has a natural harbour, several beaches (most famous is Bondi beach), on the coast (Pacific Ocean) and Blue Mountains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate some of the seven continents and five oceans. • Use a map, globe or atlas to locate hot and cold areas of the world. • Explore similarities and differences between the human and physical geography in Australia. • Ask and answer simple geographical questions. • Make observations about where things are. • Compare human and physical features of different places. • Use a map, atlas and globe to locate countries, continents and oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK is made up of 4 countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). • The capital cities of the UK (London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast). • Queen Elizabeth is the queen of the UK and Australia. • The UK flag and Australian flag comparison. • Learning the continents and oceans during routine (throughout KS1) • Huntingdon is a town in England. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different types of animals in the world. • Herbivores are animals that only eat plants. • Carnivores are animals that only eat meat. • Omnivores are animals that eat plants and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to group and classify • Begin to use some scientific words • Draw on a pictogram prepared by my teacher (class favourite animal types) • Talk about similarities and differences between animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish live in water and have gills and fins. They lay eggs. • Amphibians live on land and in water. They lay their eggs in water. They have cold blood. • Birds live on land and have a beak, wings and feathers. They lay eggs. • Mammals live in water or on land. They have a spine and fur or hair. They give birth. • Reptiles live on land & water. They have scales and cold blood. They lay eggs on land. 		
Vocabulary: Country: an area of land that has its own government Continent: a large land mass, typically a group of countries. Human feature: something built by humans. Ocean: a very large expanse of water. Sea: smaller than oceans and usually located where the land and ocean meets. Physical feature: features that are naturally created. River: a large, natural stream of water flowing into a sea, a lake or another river.		Images:   		Vocabulary: Amphibians: a cold-blooded animal, living on land and in water. Birds: have a beak, wings and feathers. They lay eggs and live on land. Carnivore: an animal that only eats meat Fish: a cold-blooded animal with gills and fins living in water Herbivore: an animal that only eats Mammals: a warm-blooded animal with hair or fur, and (typically) the birth of live young. Omnivore: an animal that eats plants and animals Pets: a tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure Reptiles: a cold blooded animal with scales, living on land and in water.		Images: 	

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