Enquiry Organiser Cycle 3 Summer 2
Year Two

Art and design (clay tiles)

Knowledge
I know…

- Antony Gormley is a British sculptor
- He uses different materials to make his sculptures e.g. metal, clay and wire
- He created the "Angel of the North"
- In 1994 he won the Turner prize (a very special award given to artists for new and interesting art)
- He has created sculptures local to our area (Peterborough)
- Andy Goldsworthy is another British sculptor who sometimes uses ice and snow to make art.
- He created four snow rings in the North Pole.

Skills
I can…

- Talk about and observe the work of Antony Gormley and other sculptors e.g. Andy Goldsworthy (ice sculptures).
- Look carefully at an image and use it to create a model.
- Create my own clay tile inspired by ice sculptures and Antony Gormley.
- Use slabbing and joining to make my sculpture.
- Describe the similarities and differences between different sculptors work.
- Link my own work to the work of Antony Gormley and Andy Goldsworthy.
- Share my ideas and experience through sculpture.

Links back to
I remember…

- Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist.
- He is not alive now.
- Picasso changed his style.
- He began with realistic drawings (e.g. Picasso when he was 18 and 25).
- Pencils and charcoal can make different marks (stipple and blend).
- Vincent Van Gogh painted Starry Night.
- Vincent Van Gogh was an impressionist.
- Vincent Van Gogh was born in Victorian times.

Vocabulary:

Sculpture: forming solid objects to make 3D models.
Sculptor: an artist who makes sculptures.
Clay: a malleable material used and moulded by sculptors.
Pinching: using your finger and thumb to press and shape the clay.
Slabbing: rolling out slabs of clay and cutting out pieces and attaching them together.
Joining: scoring the edge and adding slip to join them together.

Images:




Computing

Knowledge
I know…

- That a Beebot is more effective on certain surfaces
- That a Beetbot will slow down/ speed up when travelling at an incline.
- How to measure how far a Beebot travels (standard).
- An audio recording has no image.
- You can combine still images and sound using Photostory3.
- A video combines moving images and sounds.
- The iPad has different apps to record images and sounds.
- That the internet can sometimes be unsafe.
- To follow our HIS Golden Rules when using all electronic devices.

Skills
I can…

- Predict which surface is most effective for a Beebot.
- Predict what will happen to a Beebot when programmed to travel at an incline.
- Predict how far a Beebot will travel in standard units.
- Use the voice memo app (iPad) to record an audio clip.
- Combine images to create a short film for a story retell.
- Record a video clip using a camera/iPad.
- Add object animation with the support of a teacher.
- Identify risks when online.
- Use an iPad safely and respectively.

Links back to
I remember…

- How to use a Beebot
- An algorithm is a precise instruction.
- A program is a set of algorithms completed in order.
- Debugging is finding and fixing a problem.
- Use 2publish to make a picture and write a sentence.
- Select the correct tools.
- Present my ideas (above) to a group.
- Emails can be used for communication.
- To follow our HIS Golden Rules online.
- Who to ask for help if I am worried about something I see/receive online.

Vocabulary:

Audio: sound when recorded.
Algorithm: a set of steps in order to do something.
App: a program that is on a tablet, phone or watch.
Beebot: a programable robot..
Incline: a slope.
Photostory 3: a program that makes digital pictures into a story.
Present: show what I have done.
Predict: say or estimate what might happen.
Program: defined by a set of algorithms that are completed in order to achieve a task.
Record: to store sounds or moving pictures using electronic equipment.
Save: store for future use.
Video: recording of moving images.

Images:


Progress is **knowing more** (knowledge), **remembering more** (links back to), **being able to do more** (skills)

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History

Knowledge *I know…*	Skills *I can…*	Links back to *I remember…*
• Robert Falcon Scott was a famous explorer and hero. • He was born in 1868 in Davenport, England. • In 1910 he led an expedition to Antarctica to find out about the animals and weather. • His ship was called the Terra Nova. • In March 1912 on his return from the South Pole he died due to low food supplies and bad weather. • He was **not** the first person to reach the South Pole because Roald Amundsen got there in 1911. • Robert Falcon Scott was a hero due to his courage.	• Place people, events and objects in chronological order • Gather information from simple sources to ask and answer questions. • Compare different historical sources and understand the past can be represented in different ways • Use the words 'past' and 'present' to talk about an event • Use words to describe the passing of time	• We can order events on a timeline (NHS, clothes from the past, washing equipment). • We can use different sources etc to find out about the past. • Antarctica is a continent. • Maps contain human and physical features of a place and help us find our way around.

Vocabulary:

Centuries: 100 years.
Captain: person in command of a ship.
Chronology: putting events or dates in order
Decades: 10 years.
Explorer: someone who travels to places that people do not know much about.
Expedition: a journey taken by a group of people.
Map: a diagram to show where places are located and features of places.
Past: gone by in time.
Present: existing or occurring now.
Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from.

Images:

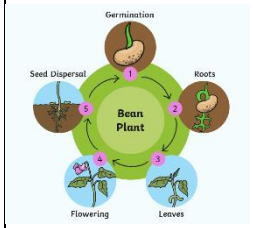
Science (materials and plants part 2)

Knowledge *I know…*	Skills *I can…*	Links back to *I remember…*
• The names of materials • The properties of materials e.g. fabric, metal, wood • That materials are suitable or unsuitable for particular purposes • That some materials are used for more than one thing e.g. metal used for can, spoon • That different materials are used for the same thing e.g. a spoon (can be wooden, metal or plastic). • The life-cycle of a plant (link to poetry) • That plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow	• Name, describe and give some examples of different materials. • Compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials • Choose a suitable material for a purpose e.g. a boat • Talk about how a particular material is suitable for its purpose • Ask questions using a variety of starters e.g. how, when, why, what, where • Plan simply what to do, what observations or measurements to take. • Predict the outcome of an investigation. • Use simple equipment to gather data. • Use pictograms to display results, draw bar charts with help to support conclusions. • Describe how a bulb/seed grows into a plant. • Explain what plants need to grow.	• Objects are made from materials • Investigating a suitable material for a postman's sack • Planting bulbs (Autumn) • The names of some plants (Y1)

Vocabulary:

Bulb: a plant bud that begins to grow underground.
Life-cycle: the different stages of **life** for a living thing.
Material: what something is made of.
Observe: to look closely.
Plant: a living thing which include flowers, trees and vegetables.
Pictogram: a chart that uses pictures to represent data.
Predict: make a guess about what might happen.

Images:



Progress is **knowing more** (knowledge), **remembering more** (links back to), **being able to do more** (skills)