



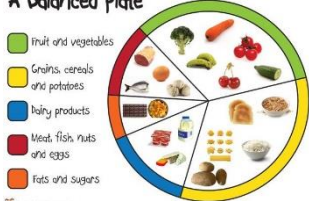




Design technology (food)			Music (pitch and dynamics)		
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before preparing food, you must wash your 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 a bunting piece based on a class design criteria. • Creating a paper mock-up for my bunting design. • Making a piece of bunting using felt. • Using a running stitch with pre-cut holes. • Adding embellishments (buttons and gems) to my bunting using glue. • Evaluating my work. 	<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.
Vocabulary:		Images:		Vocabulary:	
<p>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.</p>				<p>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.</p>	



History (NHS, real life heroes)			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"> The NHS was created on 5th July 1948 and a ceremony was held at a hospital in Manchester. It has existed for 72 years and has changed. The NHS stands for the national health service. The NHS means that you can get healthcare for free in our country. 100 years ago if someone from a poor family was ill, they couldn't always afford to see a doctor, get medicine or have an operation. Hospitals, doctors, opticians, pharmacies and dentists are all part of the NHS Aneurin Bevan was born in Wales in 1897. He helped the government to create the NHS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place events in order on an individual timeline e.g. launch (1948), prescription charges (1952), vaccinations (1958), CT scans (1972) 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; lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing our school with Victorian school life Making bunting and flags for our school diamond jubilee Clothes have changed over time. My grandparents childhood clothes were different to mine. Dick Kelty invented the rucksack (1950s). Crocs were invented in 2002. Long skirts were popular in 1950s Flares and bright coloured dresses were popular in 1960s. Shell suits and leg warmers were popular in 1980's. Doc Martins were popular in the 1990's. 	<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 inc 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 		
Vocabulary: Country: a nation with its own government Dentist: a person whose job is treating people's teeth Doctor: a person who is qualified to treat people who are ill Healthcare: medical care given to individuals or communities Hospital: a place where people who are ill or injured are treated and taken care of by doctors and nurses NHS: The National Health Service Nurse: a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, especially in a hospital: Vaccination: a treatment to help prevent the spread of disease. CT scanner: a special type of X-Ray machine.		Images:  		Vocabulary: Body: the physical structures including bones, flesh and organs of a person or animal. Human: a man, women 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: become larger or greater over a period of time		Images:   A Balanced plate  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit and vegetables Grains, cereals and potatoes Dairy products Meat, fish, nuts and eggs Fats and sugars 	