



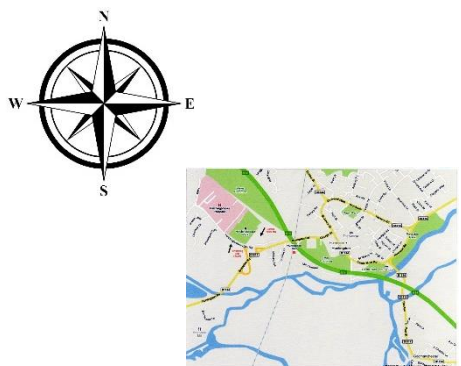




Art and Design (painting)			Computing (e-safety, digital writing)			
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch artist. He is not alive now. He was born in 1853 (Victorian times) and died in 1890. He painted portraits and landscapes. He used watercolours. Some of his famous paintings are his portrait, The Sunflowers and Starry Night. He painted in a style called post-impressionism. He used bright colours and bold brushstrokes. He chopped off his ear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix a range of secondary colours. Add white (tinting) to vary the tone of a colour using powder paint. Add black (shading) to vary the tone of a colour using powder paint. Use paint to print. Combine drawing with painting. Talk about how Van Gogh's paintings (portrait, The Sunflowers and Starry Night) are similar and different, Make links between my work and the work of Van Gogh. Clean my brush between changing colours (water – wipe – plate – paint) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Painting Van Gogh's "The Sunflowers" onto a canvas. The primary colours are red, blue and yellow. Making some secondary colours – orange, green and purple. Making colours darker by adding black (shading). Making colours lighter by adding white (tinting) Vincent Van Gogh is an artist. Picasso is an artist who changed his style. He began with realistic <u>drawings</u> (e.g. Picasso when he was 18 and 25). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to be safe when using the internet, laptops and iPads. To use kiddle when searching online. To search sensibly and not to deliberately look for or send anything unpleasant online. To speak to a grown-up if I see something scary online. That a word processor is made up of pages. What the keys that I have learnt about do e.g. backspace. How to make changes to text on a iPad. The differences between typing and writing and can explain these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use kiddle to search online. Explain what it means to stay safe online. Talk about what I have seen online Get help from an adult if something online is worrying me. Open a word processor. Identify and find keys on a keyboard. Enter text into an iPad. Use letter, number, and Space keys. Use Backspace to remove text. Type capital letters. Identify the toolbar and use bold, italic, and underline. Select a word by double-clicking and select all of the text by clicking and dragging Change the font. Say what tool I used to change the text. Decide if my changes have improved my writing. Use 'Undo' to remove changes. Say why I prefer typing or writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My teacher using kiddle to search online to find information. Programming Beebots to move around a map. An algorithm is a precise instruction. Digital art is a type of art made using technology. Constructing a pictogram and/or block diagram using 2graph as a class. 	
Vocabulary: Impressionism: a style of painting using dabs of paint and colour, with visible brush strokes. Landscape: a painting showing a view of natural scenery, like the countryside. Portrait: a painting of a person. Post-Impressionism: the work of some famous artists including van Gogh, who used bright colours and symbols to show emotions and feelings in their artwork. Watercolour: a type of paint which is used with water to give transparent colour. Tinting: making a colour lighter by adding white. Shading: making a colour darker by adding black. Tone: the lightness or darkness of a colour. Secondary colour: a colour created by mixing two primary colours.		Images:   		Vocabulary: Kiddle: an online search engine for children. Backspace: a key on a iPad keyboard used to make the cursor to move backwards. Toolbar: pictures that can be clicked on to do a certain job. Word processor: creates, stores and prints text pages. Keyboard: allows us to enter text into an iPad. Font: the size, colour of text.		Images: 

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



Geography (local community)			Science (plants)				
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"> Huntingdon is a town where I live. Huntingdon has the River Great Ouse going through it. Huntingdon has houses and shops. The difference between a human and physical feature. The key features of a map – a title, a key, a compass rose. Simple compass directions (North, South, East, West). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use vocabulary to talk about the key physical and human features of my local area, including: river, soil, vegetation, town, village, house and shop. Make observations about where things are and why things happen Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a maps (link to 2go). Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Begin to compare different types of maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking to the park (year 1) There are different features in our local environment. Maps show where places are. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The names of some of the plants in our school grounds (including flowers and trees). A plant is a living thing that moves, respire, grows, reproduces etc. Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Seeds and bulbs grow into plants. Pictograms and block diagrams can be used to present data clearly. Pictograms and block diagrams help to answers questions about totalling and comparing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can identify and name some of the plants in our school grounds (including flowers and trees). I can present results using a pictogram and/or block diagram charts with help (link to computing and plants in school grounds). I can explain what makes a plant a living things. I can talk about what a plants need to grow and stay healthy. I can plant a seed and/or bulb. I can observe and describe changes over time (bean diary). Ask questions in a group Plan simply what to do, in a group Predict the outcome of an investigation in a group Use a table to display results (headings given by teacher). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plant is made up of a root, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. A tree is a plant. Labelling the parts of plants. Planting a sunflower. 		
Vocabulary: Soil: the upper layer of earth in which plants grow Vegetation: a group of plants. Village: a group of houses smaller than a town. House: a building where people live. Shop: a building where things are sold. Compass: an instrument with a pointer which shows the directions of North. Human feature: something built by humans Map: a diagram to show where places are located and features of places. Town: a built up area 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: Bulb: a plant bud that begins to grow underground. Seed: the small parts produced by plants from which new plants grow. 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. 2graph: a program that can be used to make block diagrams and/or pictograms. Block diagram: a simple chart which displays units of data with blocks . Data: a collection of information. J2data chart: a program used to create graphs		Images: 