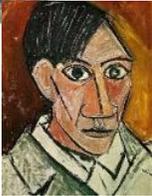
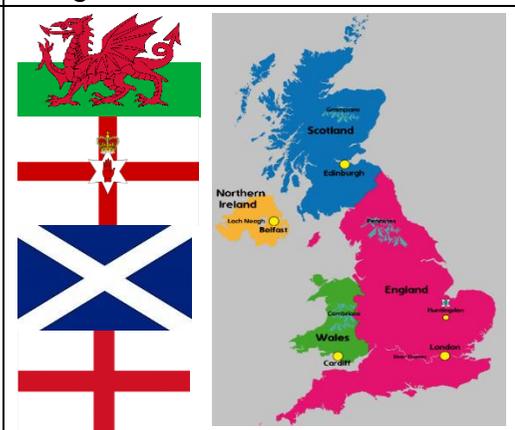




Art and design			Computing				
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist. He is not alive now. Picasso changed his style. He began with realistic drawings (e.g. Picasso when he was 18). Pencils can make different marks (hatch and scribble). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a pencil on a smaller scale Use pencils, crayons and pastels. Use hatching and scribbling Use drawing to share my ideas and experiences Infill a shape with a solid infill Link my own work to Pablo Picasso Describe similarities and differences e.g. Picasso at 18 and 25. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Van Gogh painted a sunflower (autumn). Red, yellow and blue are primary colours (autumn). Orange, purple and green are secondary colours (autumn). You add black to shade and white to tint (autumn). Painting a portrait of myself (Reception). His first portrait was realistic (at 18). Drawing a realistic portrait. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An algorithm is a precise set of ordered steps that can be followed by a human or a computer to achieve a task. How to join commands together. A program is a set of ordered commands that can be run by a computer (Beebot) to complete a task. Debugging is finding and fixing a problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find and use commands to use a sprite. Compare different programming tools. Use a start block Use more than one block, by joining them together. Change the value of a block and say what happens when I do. Show that a project can include more than one sprite Delete a sprite Create an algorithm for each of my sprites. Use my algorithm to create a program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Beebots Explaining what given commands will do. Acting out a given word. Combining commands to make a sequence. Planning a simple program. Finding more than one solution to a problem. How to stay safe online Using an iPad 		
Vocabulary: Drawing: a picture made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint Hatching: lines crossed parallel to show tone or shadow (see image). Infill: fill a space Line: a narrow continuous mark; the edge or contour of a shape. Outline: a line by which an object or figure is or appears to be bordered. Pattern: a decorative design, repeated or related parts. Realistic: shows true to life Scale: relative or equal size. Scribble: basic strokes of pencil (see image) Shape: the form of an object defined by outline.		Images:   Picasso at 25 years (1907).		Vocabulary: Algorithm: a precise set of ordered steps that can be followed by a human or a computer to achieve a task. Beebot: a programmable robot Block: a movement Command: a single instruction that can be used in a program to control a computer. Debugging: finding and fixing a problem with a program. Program: a set of ordered commands that can be run by a computer to complete a task. Run: to action the commands in a program. Sprite: the main characters of the project. Value: the way to change a variable in a block.		Images:  	



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"> The UK is made up of 4 countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). The names of some of the UK capital cities Some landmarks from the UK countries Maps show where places are What an ariel photo shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer simple geographical questions Make observations about where things are Use a map, atlas and globe to locate the UK Use photographs to recognise landmarks and human and physical features. Name countries and capital cities of the UK. Look at similarities and differences between places in the UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating my school grounds (Reception). Walking to the library in Huntingdon (Reception). Huntingdon is in England (Autumn). There is a river in our community. This is a physical feature (Autumn). There are shops and houses in our community. These are human features (Autumn). 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group and classify animals To compare and group animals. Name and identify animals Describe the structure of common animals. Explore what animals eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans are animals too (Autumn/Spring) Plants are eaten by humans (autumn) Chicks are birds/animals (Reception) 		
Vocabulary: Capital: a city or town where the central government of the country is City: a place that is larger than a town Town: a built up area with a name, larger than a village and smaller than a city Country: an area of land that has its own government Globe: model of the earth Landmark: human or physical feature which is well known in an area and can represent that place. Map: a diagram to show where places are located and features of places. UK: United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales)		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. Fish: a cold-blooded animal with gills and fins living in water Mammals: a warm-blooded animal with hair or fur, and (typically) the birth of live young. Pets: a tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure Reptiles: a cold blooded animal with scales, living on land and in water.		Images: 