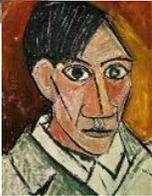## Art and design | Computing

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...	Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	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). - Pencils can make different marks (hatch and scribble).	- 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.	- 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.	- 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.	- 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.	- 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 programable 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:

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

Geography			Science		
Knowledge *I know…*	**Skills** *I can…*	**Links back to** *I remember…*	**Knowledge** *I know…*	**Skills** *I can…*	**Links back to** *I remember…*
• 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	• 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	• 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).	• Fish live in water and have gills and fins. They lay eggs. • Amphibians live and 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.	• Name animals and with support use secondary sources of information. • Begin to compare, sort and group into pets and not pets. • Use simple scientific vocabulary to talk about birds and reptiles. • Ask questions with support. • Use drawings and diagrams to show my understanding.	• Humans are animals too (Autumn/Spring) • Plants are eaten by humans (autumn) • Chicks are birds/animals (Reception)

Vocabulary:	Images:	Vocabulary:	Images:
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)		**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.	

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