
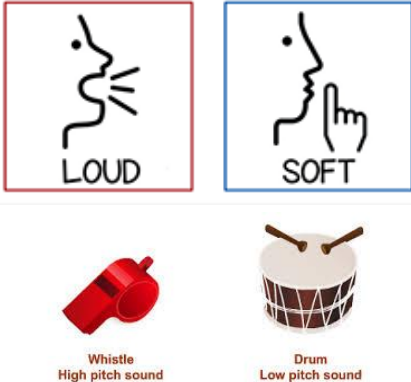




Design technology (food)			Music (pitch and dynamics)				
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit and vegetables are plants that grow. Apples are grown in the UK in orchards. Fruits have seeds and are the sweet and fleshy part of a plant. Vegetables do not have seeds and can be different parts of a plant, e.g. stem, leaf, root. Before preparing food, you must wash your hands. You must hold a knife securely and cut away from your fingers. Eat at least 5 fruit and vegetables per day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use my own experiences to generate idea and explain what I am going to do Create a class design criteria Use tools safely e.g. butter knife and food cutter Select and use appropriate fruit and vegetables, processes and tools. Evaluate my fruit kebab identifying strengths and possible changes for next time. Explain basic food handling hygienic practises and personal hygiene. Talk about where food comes from (farm to fork). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making blueberry muffins for our tea party Talking about where in the world our snack comes from Using a spoon Learning about harvest and our school harvest festival (assembly) Assembling, joining and combining materials to make a bag Designing, making and evaluating a bag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch means how high or low a musical tone is Dynamics means the volume of parts if 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"> Sing songs, chants and rhymes. Recognise high and low sounds. Rehearse and perform with others. Identify and respond to loud and quiet (dynamics). Identify and respond to low and high (pitch) Accompany a chant or song by clapping or playing the pulse or rhythm. Play instruments in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tempo means fast and slow. Pulse is a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat. 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. 		
Vocabulary: 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. Fruit: the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seeds and can be eaten as food Kebab: food threaded onto a skewer Vegetable: a plant or part of a plant used as food		Images: 		Vocabulary: Chant: a repeated phrase, typically shouted or sung together 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 Rhyme: when the ending parts of two words sound the same or nearly the same		Images:  <p>Whistle High pitch sound</p> <p>Drum Low pitch sound</p>	



History (WW2 evacuees)			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"> • WW2 started 86 years ago which is before our grandparents were alive • During WW2, lots of children from big cities and towns were evacuated to the countryside • Evacuation means leaving a place. • Children who were evacuated had labels on them and travelled by train to the countryside. • Evacuees lived with a host family • Evacuees had to take a small suitcase with their things. This included a gas mask in case, • Rationing meant fairly sharing food and supplies when there weren't enough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place events in order on a (year group) timeline e.g. 1st Sept evacuation begins 3rd Sept 1939 WW2 starts, June 1940 The Blitz, 1945 VE day • Use words and phrases about time e.g. now, when I was younger, a long time ago, before I was born • Find similarities and differences between now and then e.g. food and rationing, home and family • Use books, pictures and photos to help find out about the past. • Wonder and ask questions about the past • Communicate what I know by talking drawing, roleplay, model making and writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the NHS stands for the national health service which means that everyone can get healthcare for free in our country • Using books, pictures, photos and objects to find out about the NHS in the past • Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone • phones have changed since my grandparents were young • Creating a Year 1 timeline 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name parts of the body • Draw and label parts of the body • Name the senses • Say which part of the body is linked with each sense • Draw on a pictogram or prepared by the teacher and create class bar charts (e.g. eye colour, hair colour, height etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing my body to a baby • Comparing my body to an adult • Talking about families • Drawing around our bodies • Ask and answer questions about the human body 		
Vocabulary: Artefact: objects made by humans. Chronology: putting events, objects or dates in order. Evacuee: person who leaves a place Host family: the people evacuees were going to live with Past: gone by in time. Present: existing or occurring now. Source: a place, person or thing that you can find information from. Timeline: a list of events in the order that they happened. Rationing: ensuring the fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce.		Images: 		Vocabulary: Body: the physical structures including bones, flesh and organs of a person or animal. Hearing: recognising sounds through our ears Human: a man, woman or child Pictogram: a pictorial representation of data on a chart, graph, or computer Senses: how our body identifies an outside stimulus, e.g. sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch. Sight: sense of seeing through our Smell: recognising odours or scents through the nose Touch: come into contact with through the skin Taste: sensation of flavour identified in the mouth and throat eyes		Images: 	