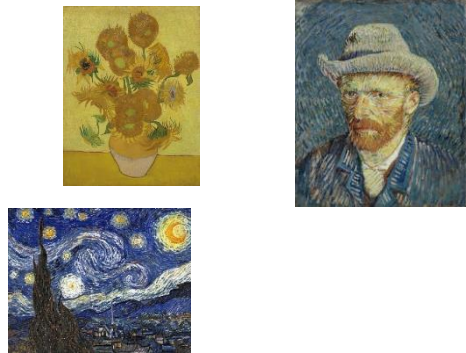
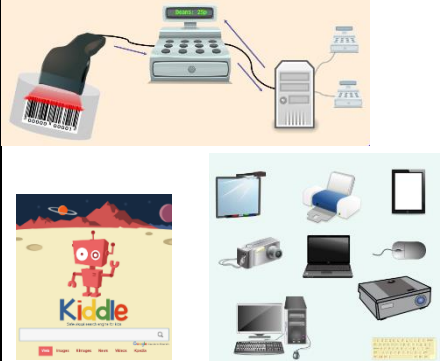
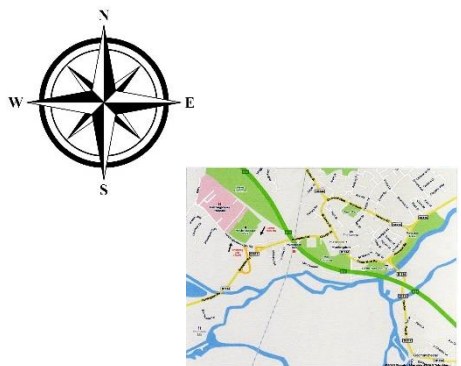




Art and Design (painting)			Computing (understanding technology & online safety)				
Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>	Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch artist.</li> <li>He is not alive now.</li> <li>He was born in 1853 (Victorian times) and died in 1890.</li> <li>He painted portraits and landscapes.</li> <li>He used watercolours.</li> <li>Some of his famous paintings are his portrait, The Sunflowers and Starry Night.</li> <li>He painted in a style called post-impressionism.</li> <li>He used bright colours and bold brushstrokes.</li> <li>He chopped off his ear.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix a range of secondary colours.</li> <li>Add white (tinting) to vary the tone of a colour using powder paint.</li> <li>Add black (shading) to vary the tone of a colour using powder paint.</li> <li>Use paint to print.</li> <li>Combine drawing with painting.</li> <li>Talk about how Van Gogh's paintings (portrait, The Sunflowers and Starry Night) are similar and different,</li> <li>Make links between my work and the work of Van Gogh.</li> <li>Clean my brush between changing colours (water – wipe – plate – paint)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painting Van Gogh's "The Sunflowers" onto a canvas.</li> <li>The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.</li> <li>Making some secondary colours – orange, green and purple.</li> <li>Making colours darker by adding black (shading).</li> <li>Making colours lighter by adding white (tinting)</li> <li>Vincent Van Gogh is an artist.</li> <li>Picasso is an artist who changed his style.</li> <li>He began with realistic <u>drawings</u> (e.g. Picasso when he was 18 and 25).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is important to be safe when using the internet, laptops and iPads.</li> <li>To use kiddle when searching online.</li> <li>To search sensibly and <b>not</b> to deliberately look for or send anything unpleasant online.</li> <li>Who can help me if something happens online without my consent.</li> <li>That some IT can be used in more than one way</li> <li>Some uses of IT.</li> <li>Some rules for safe use of IT.</li> <li>How to use some IT for different activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify examples of computers and that they are part of information technology (IT).</li> <li>describe some uses of computers.</li> <li>sort school IT by what it is used for.</li> <li>identify and find examples of IT.</li> <li>sort IT by where it is found.</li> <li>talk about uses of IT.</li> <li>demonstrate how IT devices work together.</li> <li>say why we use IT.</li> <li>talk about different rules for using IT and say how they can help keep me safe.</li> <li>identify the choices that are made when using IT</li> <li>explain the need to use IT in different ways</li> <li>explain how other people may look and act differently online and offline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My teacher using kiddle to search online to find information.</li> <li>Programming Beebots to move around a map.</li> <li>An algorithm is a precise instruction.</li> <li>Digital art is a type of art made using technology.</li> <li>Constructing a pictogram and/or block diagram using 2graph <b>as a class</b>.</li> </ul>		
<b>Vocabulary:</b> <b>Impressionism:</b> a style of painting using dabs of paint and colour, with visible brush strokes. <b>Landscape:</b> a painting showing a view of natural scenery, like the countryside. <b>Portrait:</b> a painting of a person. <b>Post-Impressionism:</b> the work of some famous artists including van Gogh, who used bright colours and symbols to show emotions and feelings in their artwork. <b>Watercolour:</b> a type of paint which is used with water to give transparent colour. <b>Tinting:</b> making a colour lighter by adding white. <b>Shading:</b> making a colour darker by adding black. <b>Tone:</b> the lightness or darkness of a colour. <b>Secondary colour:</b> a colour created by mixing two primary colours.		<b>Images:</b> 		<b>Vocabulary:</b> <b>Kiddle:</b> an online search engine for children. <b>Barcode:</b> a machine-readable code in the form of numbers and a pattern of parallel lines of varying widths, printed on and identifying a product. <b>Computer:</b> A programmable machine that accepts and processes inputs and produces outputs (input, process, output; IPO) <b>Information Technology (IT):</b> The study, use, and development of <b>computer systems</b> for storing, processing, retrieving, and sending information. A computer or something that works with a computer. <b>Keyboard:</b> allows us to enter text into a iPad, computer. <b>Scanner/Scan:</b> an optical scanner that can read printed barcodes and send the data they contain to computer		<b>Images:</b> 	



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