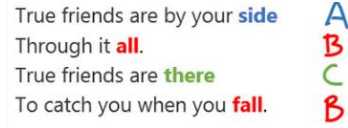


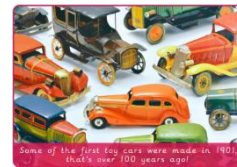






Music – Ballads



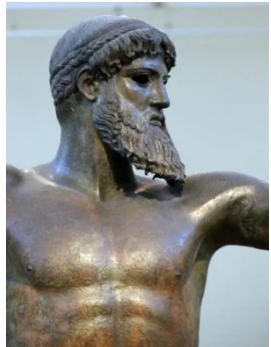
Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember... [Y2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ballad tells a story through song. Lyrics are the words of a song. In a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key features of a ballad. Perform a ballad using actions. Sing in time and in tune with a song and incorporate actions. Retell a summary of an animation's story. Write a verse with rhyming words which tell part of a story. Perform lyrics fluently and with actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singing a song fast and slow. Singing with a sense of awareness of pulse and control of rhythm. Singing with an awareness of other performers.
Vocabulary: Ballad: a slow sentimental or romantic song. Compose: write or create music or poetry. Chorus: a part of the song, which is repeated after each verse. Dynamics: how loud or quiet something is. Ensemble: a group of musicians who perform together. Expression: making your thoughts and feelings known Lyrics: words of a song in popular music. Stanza: a short selection of text sometimes known as a verse in a song or poem. Solo: performing alone.		Images:   

Design Technology – Mechanical Systems [Slingshot Car]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember... [KS1]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the first cars were made in 1901, over 100 years from now. Which vehicles have the least air resistance. Understand what front view, birds eye view and side view refer to. . What is meant by Air Resistance and how this affects the products' performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work independently to produce an accurate, functioning car chassis. Design a shape that is suitable for the project. Attempt to reduce air resistance through the design of the shape. Produce panels that will fit the chassis and can be assembled effectively using the tabs they have designed. Construct car bodies effectively. Conduct a trial accurately and draw conclusions and improvements from the results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate an end product and think of other ways to create similar items with support. [collar] To evaluate own work and the work of others based on the aesthetic of the finished product and in comparison, to the original design with support. [castle]
Vocabulary: Aesthetic – How an object or product looks. Air resistance – The level of drag on an object as it is forced through the air. Chassis – The body of a car. Design – To make, draw, or write plans for something. Design criteria – A set of rules to help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them. Function – The purpose of an object (for example a chair needs to hold a person when sitting down); or how the product works (for example a torch needs to provide light in a dark space) Graphics – Images which are designed to explain or advertise something. Kinetic energy – The energy that causes an object to move. Mechanism – The parts of an object that move together as part of a machine. Net – A flat 2D shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled. Structure – Something that has been made and put together and can usually stand on its own (eg a building, a bridge, a chair).		Images:   


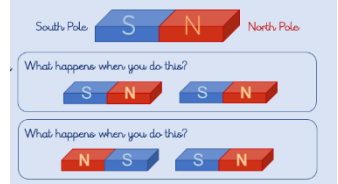



History – Ancient Greece

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[Y2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where Ancient Greece was locatedAncient Greece was not an Empire; it was made up of city statesAncient Greek civilization began around 900 BC and ended around 31 BCAll Greek city states spoke the same language, worshiped the same gods and shared culture.Most polises had an agora, theatre, gymnasium and temples.Athens was one of the largest and most important city-sates in Ancient Greece.Athens was one of the first city sates to form a democracy around 431BC.In Ancient Greek society men were most important, then women then slaves.Societies in Athens and Sparta were very different.Sparta was a militaristic society and run by two kings.Athens and Sparta were at war for 25 years until Sparta won.The Ancient Greeks believed in Gods and Goddesses.The 12 most important Gods and Goddesses lived at the top of Mount OlympusZeus was king of the Gods and married to HeraThere are myths about the Gods and Goddesses.Myths helped explain events like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and things such as the seasons.The Trojan War was a mythical conflict between Ancient Greeks and the people of Troy.The Iliad is Ancient Greek poem by Homer telling the story of the Trojan war.Ancient Greeks were the first people interested in philosophySocrates, Plato and Aristotle were three important Ancient Greek Philosophers.The Olympic games started in Olympia in 776BCThe Olympic games started as part of a religious festival to honour Zeus.The Ancient Greek language has influenced English and other languages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sequence some events or objects on a simple timeline without support providing a few dates and/or period labels and terms.Understand that a timeline is divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)To see how gaps in evidence To influence interpretations. e.g prehistory with no written or recorded information.Draw together information from an increasing range of sources.To ask and answer their own questions on sources.Use sources of information to make statements or judgements.Use a wider range of vocabulary when showing awareness.To demonstrate knowledge of causes for events e.g the war between Athens and SpartaRecognise differences between ways of life in the past.Make valid statements about the main similarities, differences and changes occurring within topics.Understand how sources can be used to answer a range of historical questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Knowledge of what it means to be a leader.Placing people, events and objects in chronological orderGathering information from simple sources to ask and answer questions.Comparing different historical sources and understand the past can be represented in different ways.Using the words 'past' and 'present' to talk about an event.Using words to describe the passing of time.What democracy is from Oliver Cromwell unit
Vocabulary: Democracy - a form of government where the people hold power City state - a city that rules itself and the land around it Polis – Ancient Greek name for a city-state Agora – a large marketplace. Temple – a building where Gods and Goddess are worshipped. Athens - one of the largest city-cities in Ancient Greece Slaves – a person owned by someone else and forced to work without pay Assembly – a gathering of Men who were made the decision in Ancient Greece. Sparta - a militaristic city in the southern part of Ancient Greece Militaristic - a culture or society is described as militaristic when war and fighting are important to it Myth – a traditional story usually about hearos and Gods that is fictional. Culture - language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people Underworld - in Ancient Greek mythology the Underworld was where people went after they died. Mount Olympus - the highest mountain in Greece Legacy – a long-lasting impact od historical events, actions or a person/group of people. Philosophy - the study of the nature of life is known as philosophy Philosopher - someone who studies the nature of life Olympic games – athletic and sporting competition held every 4 years. Troy – Mythical City believed to have been located in modern-day Turkey.	Images:   	

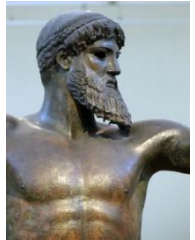




Science – Forces and Magnets

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember... [KSI]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand push and pull factors of how items move. Understand the forces: pushing, pulling and twisting. The force of gravity pulls items to the earth. When a force is balanced, the object is still. When a force is unbalanced, the object has moved. Understand what we need to do change the shape of an object using forces. Two main types of forces are contact and non-contact. Contact forces result from two objects touching each other. Not all forces need to make contacts. We call these forces non-contact forces. Magnets can make objects move without even touching the object. A magnet has a north and a south pole. Know what happens with different poles are facing each other. Know what happens when similar poles are facing each other. Earth is like a giant magnet. Know that items made of metal are attracted to magnets. Know which materials are magnetic and non-magnetic. Iron, Nickel and Cobalt are magnetic. Copper and aluminium are non-magnetic. Independent variable is a variable you change to see what happens. Dependent variable is a variable that you measure. Control variable are the factors that stay the same in the experiment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop knowledge of what a force is. Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Predict how magnetic poles will interact with one another. Identify balanced and unbalanced forces. Understand that a force is always a push, pull or a twist. Investigate magnetic and non-magnetic materials. Investigate the strength of different magnets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forces as pushes and pulls: A force is a push or a pull that is applied to an object. Effects of forces: Forces can make things move or stop moving, Speed up or slow down, change direction, Change shape (e.g., by squeezing clay) Gravity is the force that pulls objects toward the earth. Friction is a force that opposes motion when two surfaces rub together, making things slow down or stop. Magnetism is the push or pull between magnets. Air resistance is a type of friction that occurs as an object moves through the air.
Vocabulary: Push force – When force moves an object away from something. Pull force – When force moves an object closer to something. Twist force – A force that twists something. Contact force – Any force that occurs because of two objects making contact with each other. Non contact force – a force which acts on an object without coming physically in contact with it. Magnetic – Materials that are attracted to a magnetic field. Balanced force – the object stays in the same position. Unbalanced force – the object moves position. Pole – End of a magnet/ends of the earth. Field – The area that a magnetic force can be detected. Attract – Magnetic force that pulls. Repel – Magnetic force that pushes.		Images:   



Geography – Greece and Mount Olympus

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where Ancient Greece was locatedAncient Greece was not an Empire; it was made up of city statesAncient Greek civilization began around 900 BC and ended around 31 BCAll Greek city states spoke the same language, worshiped the same gods and shared culture.Most policies had an agora, theatre, gymnasium and temples.Athens was one of the largest and most important city-states in Ancient Greece.Athens was one of the first city states to form a democracy around 431BC.In Ancient Greek society men were most important, then women then slaves.Societies in Athens and Sparta were very different.Sparta was a militaristic society and run by two kings.Athens and Sparta were at war for 25 years until Sparta won.The Ancient Greeks believed in Gods and Goddesses.The 12 most important Gods and Goddesses lived at the top of Mount OlympusZeus was king of the Gods and married to HeraThere are myths about the Gods and Goddesses.Myths helped explain events like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and things such as the seasons.The Trojan War was a mythical conflict between Ancient Greeks and the people of Troy.The Iliad is Ancient Greek poem by Homer telling the story of the Trojan war.Ancient Greeks were the first people interested in philosophySocrates, Plato and Aristotle were three important Ancient Greek Philosophers.The Olympic games started in Olympia in 776BCThe Olympic games started as part of a religious festival to honour Zeus.The Ancient Greek language has influenced English and other languages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sequence some events or objects on a simple timeline without support providing a few dates and/or period labels and terms.Understand that a timeline is divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)To see how gaps in evidence To influence interpretations. e.g prehistory with no written or recorded information.Draw together information from an increasing range of sources.To ask and answer their own questions on sources.Use sources of information to make statements or judgements.Use a wider range of vocabulary when showing awareness.To demonstrate knowledge of causes for events e.g the war between Athens and SpartaRecognise differences between ways of life in the past.Make valid statements about the main similarities, differences and changes occurring within topics.Understand how sources can be used to answer a range of historical questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Knowledge of what it means to be a leader.Placing people, events and objects in chronological orderGathering information from simple sources to ask and answer questions.Comparing different historical sources and understand the past can be represented in different ways.Using the words 'past' and 'present' to talk about an event.Using words to describe the passing of time.What democracy is from Oliver Cromwell unit
Vocabulary:	Images:	
<p>Democracy - a form of government where the people hold power</p> <p>City state - a city that rules itself and the land around it</p> <p>Polis – Ancient Greek name for a city-state</p> <p>Agora – a large marketplace.</p> <p>Temple – a building where Gods and Goddess are worshipped.</p> <p>Athens - one of the largest city-cities in Ancient Greece</p> <p>Slaves – a person owned by someone else and forced to work without pay</p> <p>Assembly – a gathering of Men who were made the decision in Ancient Greece.</p> <p>Sparta - a militaristic city in the southern part of Ancient Greece</p> <p>Militaristic - a culture or society is described as militaristic when war and fighting are important to it</p> <p>Myth – a traditional story usually about heroes and Gods that is fictional.</p> <p>Culture - language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people</p> <p>Underworld - in Ancient Greek mythology the Underworld was where people went after they died.</p> <p>Mount Olympus - the highest mountain in Greece</p> <p>Legacy – a long-lasting impact of historical events, actions or a person/group of people.</p> <p>Philosophy - the study of the nature of life is known as philosophy</p> <p>Philosopher - someone who studies the nature of life</p> <p>Olympic games – athletic and sporting competition held every 4 years.</p> <p>Troy – Mythical City believed to have been in modern-day Turkey.</p>	<div></div>	

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