

History: The swinging Sixties

- Know of the significant 1960s decade and the link with British pop music and fashion.
- Know the significance of the Beatles
- Understand the significant of the Moon Landing and who Neil Armstrong was.
- Understand how and why the decade brought change to people's everyday lives.



Key Vocabulary.

Decade- a period of ten years

Past-gone by in time and no longer existing

Present-the period of time now occurring

Source- a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained.

Fashion- a popular or the latest style of clothing, hair, decoration, or behaviour

The Beatles, John Lennon, moon landing, Neil Armstrong

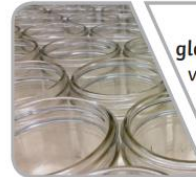
'Once Upon a Time' Knowledge Organiser Spring 2024

Science- Everyday Materials

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.

Everyday materials (Y1) Pupils should be taught to:

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Key Vocabulary

object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects .
material	Materials are what an object is made from.
hard	Not easily broken or bent.
soft	If something is soft , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
shiny	Reflects light easily.
dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny .
rough	If something is rough , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
bendy	Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
not bendy	If something is not bendy , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
waterproof	If something is waterproof , it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
not waterproof	Not waterproof materials let water in.
absorbent	If something is absorbent , it soaks liquid up.
not absorbent	If something is not absorbent , it does not soak up liquid.
transparent	Transparent objects can be seen through.
opaque	Opaque objects can't be seen through.

Art

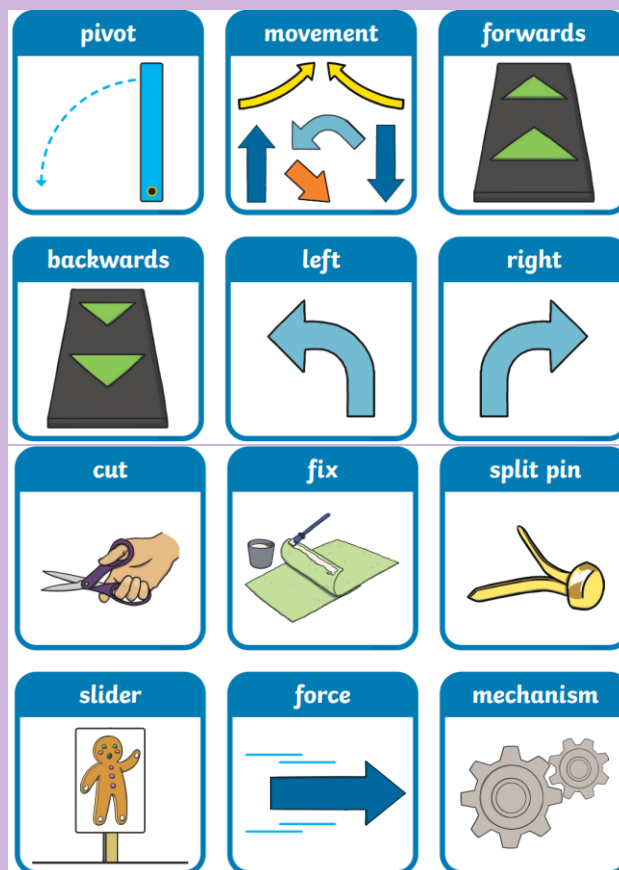
Art and Design has different styles through different time periods and that we are learning about new styles that began to emerge in the mid 20th Century. Artists Bridget Riley and Victor Vasarely and the style of Art called Op Art. Pop Art and the work of Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol



Key Vocabulary	
abstract	Art which uses colours, lines and shapes but does not show objects or living things as they really look.
cool colours	Green, blue and purple are cool colours . They make us think of fresh, calm or chilly things.
line drawing	Using straight or curved lines to make a picture.
pop art	An art movement from the 1950s and 1960s. Pop artists tend to use bright, bold colours.
self-portrait	A picture that an artist has created of themselves.
warm colours	Red, orange and yellow are warm colours . They make us think of warm and cosy things.
watercolours	A type of paint that is mixed with water before being used.

Design Technology

Mechanics: Exploring sliders and movement: Children design, make and evaluate for a moving storybook Children know that sliders are used in a variety of ways through exploring a variety of different examples of moving story books. Children know that products are designed in different ways because of different 'target markets'.



Geography

To have knowledge and understanding of direction, movement, journey words – such as the 'way', the 'route', path; road; just before; forwards, straight on, return journey, oneway, circular, in the direction of, left and right; near and far. To know and understand vocabulary of North, South, East and West. To use 'map symbols'

Key Vocabulary	
sketch map	A simple map with only basic details.
key	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.
compass rose	This is printed on a map to show different directions.
map symbol	A picture or a sign on a map that represents something else.
Ordnance Survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.
route	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.
compass	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.

Key Features	Compass Directions	Planning a Route
Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose , symbols , a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.	People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a compass are north, south, east and west.	When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest route .