

Topic: The World Around Us

Coverage – NC Subject specific				
A & D	D & T	Geog.	History	Science
<p>Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing. Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.</p> <p>Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.</p> <p>Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking. Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.</p> <p>Different types of line including thick thin, straight, zig zag, curvy, dotted. Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place through observation or imagination.</p> <p>Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms. Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.</p> <p>Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.</p>	<p>Rules keep us safe when using equipment. Safety rules include always listening carefully and following simple instructions, using equipment only for the tasks they are designed for and washing hands before touching food. Follow rules and instructions to keep safe.</p> <p>Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes. Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.</p> <p>Vehicles and machines have wheels and axles to help them move. Explore, build and play with a range of resources and construction kits with wheels and axles.</p> <p>Different tools are needed for different tasks. For example, pencils and paper are needed for drawing pictures. Choose and explore appropriate tools for simple practical tasks.</p> <p>Different materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits for modelling and ingredients for baking. Select appropriate materials when constructing and making.</p> <p>Some products are significant because they have changed the way people live their lives. Explore significant products.</p>	<p>Describe a contrasting environment to their own.</p> <p>Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms. Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. People need to put their rubbish into the bin and not throw it on the ground. Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.</p> <p>There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Record observations about the way the local environment changes throughout each season.</p> <p>All types of weather can affect the environment and how we use it. For example, on sunny days, people might go to the park or the coastline. On cold, icy days, roads and rivers can be frozen. Describe how different types of weather affect the local environment.</p> <p>Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world. Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.</p>	<p>Stories, books and pictures are used to help people find out about people and events from the past. Share stories and talk about events in the past.</p> <p>Objects from the past can look different to objects from the present. Make observations about objects and artefacts from the past, such as toys, clothes and other items relating to everyday life.</p> <p>Describe some similarities and differences between things in the past and the present.</p> <p>Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live. Share stories and talk about significant people who lived in the past.</p> <p>The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way we live now. There have been changes to schools, play, activities, toys, food, transport and clothes. Explore and discuss similarities between aspects of their life and life in the past, using books, stories and pictures.</p> <p>Stories or narratives can tell us about important things that happened in the past. Listen to and talk about stories describing significant events from the past.</p>	<p>The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year. Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter.</p> <p>Ways to describe daily weather include sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, warm or cold. Weather is warmer in the summer with more sunshine and colder in the winter with more snow, hail and rain. Describe simply how weather changes as the seasons change.</p> <p>Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary, such as, because, then and next.</p> <p>Simple equipment can be used to measure distance, height, weight and time. With support, use simple equipment, such as timers, rulers and containers, to measure length, height, capacity and time.</p> <p>Question words include who, why, what, when, where and how. Ask a relevant scientific question to find out more, explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>When we try things out to see if they work, it is called a test. Observe how activities are going and adapt their ideas if necessary.</p>

<p>A painting of a place is called a landscape. Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.</p>	<p>A recipe is set of instructions for preparing a dish and includes a list of the ingredients required. Follow instructions, including simple recipes that include measures and ingredients.</p>	<p>Identify the United Kingdom on a world map or globe.</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities. Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.</p> <p>A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape. Discuss and describe places that are important to them.</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p>	<p>Put familiar events in chronological order, using pictures and discussion.</p>	<p>With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.</p> <p>Animals are living things. There are different types of animal. Parent and baby mammals include cow and calf, sheep and lamb, and cat and kitten. Parent and baby birds include duck and duckling, chicken and chick, and goose and gosling. Match animals to their young.</p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as birds have wings and fish have fins. Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.</p> <p>Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or both animals and plants. Match animals to the foods that they eat.</p> <p>Plants and animals are living things. Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive. Describe some ways that plants or animals should be cared for in order for them to survive.</p> <p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic. Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.</p>
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