Land Ahoy! Year Group: 1/2 Cycle A

 History Significant events beyond living memory: Discovery of America Significant individuals: Christopher Columbus and Grace Darling 	 Climate/Environment Plastic pollution of the world's seas and oceans
 Design and Technology Model boats; design, build, test and evaluate 	Science Everyday materials

Geography

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify...oceans studied at this key stage
- name, locate the surrounding seas of the UK
- name and locate the world's five oceans
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river and

Science					
National Curricul	National Curriculum (Knowledge and Skills): Pupils should be taught to:				
Year 1			Year 2		
 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 on the basis of their simple physical properties ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways observe closely, using simple equipment perform simple tests gather and record data to help in answering questions identify and classify use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Suggested Investigation: Waterproofing coins - https://www.science-sparks.com/protect-the-pirate-coins-waterproofing-activity/ Climate/Environment Focus- children will also learn: That the world's seas and oceans are heavily polluted by plastic, because plastic does not biodegrade That plastic pollution harms sea creatures and creatures that feed on those that live in the oceans How to identify and avoid using single use plastics Which plastics can be recycled Alternative materials to plastics which are more sustainable 					metal, plastic, rd for particular ects made from quashing, bending,
 Forever Firs children working at ARE in Year 1 should already be able to: Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. (ELG KUW:TW) 			already be able to	ren working at ARE o: I statements above	
		Key Voc	abulary		
Ti	ier 1		er 2	Tio	er 3
Year 1 Water	Year 2 Wood Plastic Glass Metal Rock	Year 1 Object Material Wood Plastic Glass	Year 2 Object Material Suitable Use Solid	Year 1 Biodegrade Single Use Recycle Pollution	Year 2 Biodegrade Single Use Recycle Pollution

Paper	Metal	Twist	
Cardboard	Rock	Bend	
Brick	Properties	Stretch	
Shape	Compare	Squash	
Same	Group	Similar	
Different	Same		
	Different		

	Science As	ssessment	
Children working below ARE	Children working towards ARE	Children working at ARE	Children working above ARE
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History
 Vational Curriculum: Pupils should be taught about: events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
• the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements
 Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America Grace Darling and her rescue of shipwrecked sailors in 1838
 Curriculum Intentions (key knowledge to be learned): Christopher Columbus was a famous explorer, who lived over 500 years ago. He discovered the Americas by accident when he was trying to find a new route to the Indies by travelling west instead of east There were already people living in the Americas (native Americans). Columbus and other Europeans that travelled to the Americas treated the native people very badly. Grace Darling lived around 200 years ago. She lived in a lighthouse and is famous for rescuing 9 sailors whose ship sank in a storm. At the time many people thought her bravery was unusual because she was a girl.
 Age Related Subject Skills (Progression Guidance): Develop, then demonstrate an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time Show where places, people and events fit into a broad chronological framework Begin to use dates Develop, the use a wide vocabulary of historical terms, such as: a long time ago, recently, when my were younger, years, decades, centuries Ask and begin to answer questions about events e.g. When? What happened? What was it like.? Why? Who was involved? Understand some ways we find out about the past e.g. using artefacts, pictures, stories and websites Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding of events Communicate understanding of the past in a variety of ways
 Identify different ways that the past is represented e.g. fictional accounts, illustrations, films, song, museum displays Discuss change and continuity in an aspect of life e.g. holidays Recognise why people did things Recognise why some events happened Recognise what happened as a result of people's actions or events Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods, including their own lives Recognise and make simple observations about who was important in an historical event/account e.g. talk about important places and who was important and why
 Prior Learning Forever Firs children working at ARE should already be able to: Order and sequence familiar events eg: family customs and routines Use everyday language to talk about time

• Measure short periods of time in simple ways

- Develop the of use everyday language to talk about time to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems.
- Comment and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.
- Enjoy joining in with family customs and routines
- Identify their family's routines/ traditions
- Know the difference between past and present events in their own lives and some reasons why people's lives were different in the past
- Know about similarities between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions
- Know the difference between past and present events in their own lives and some reasons why people's lives were different in the past
- Talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members

		Key Voc	abulary			
Tier 1		Tie	er 2		Tier 3	
Boat Ship Sail Storm		uries overed :e	Native Lighthouse Rescue Bravery Account	Americas		
	Ні	storu A	ssessment			
Children working below ARE	Children workin		Children working	at ARF	Children	working above ARE
	ARE		ennaren working		cindicit	Norking above ARE
P	ri Sc					

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Coor	raphy					
Geography						
 National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught about: use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, river and key human features, Inc, port, harbour, 						
Americas, in contrast to the eastern route taken by othe	articular focus on the western route taken by Columbus to the ers aiming for the Indies dom, with a particular focus on the location of Grace Darling's					
 Use of aerial photographs (e.g. Google Earth satellite images) to recognise landmarks e.g. lighthouses, White Cliffs of Dover, ports and harbours Children will learn how to create their own simple map of a fictional island, including the use of basic symbols in a key to represent human features (port, harbor, lighthouse) and physical features (cliff, beach, sea, river) 						
	and physical features (cliff, beach, sea, river)					
Age Related Subject Skills (Progression Guidance):						
Year 1	Year 2					
Using maps Use a simple picture map to move around the school Use relative vocabulary such as bigger, smaller, like, dislike Use directional language such as near and far, up and down, left and right, forwards and backwards	Year 2 <u>Using maps</u> Follow a route on a map Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features					
Map knowledge Use world maps to identify the UK in its position in the world. Use maps to locate the four countries and capital cities of UK and its surrounding seas Making maps	Map knowledge Locate and name on a world map and globe the seven continents and five oceans. Locate on a globe and world map the hot and cold areas of the world including the Equator and the North and South Poles					
Draw basic maps, including appropriate symbols and pictures to represent places or features Use photographs and maps to identify features	<u>Making maps</u> Draw or make a map of real or imaginary places (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph) Use and construct basic symbols in a key					
Prior Learning Forever Firs children working at ARE should already be able to:						
View 1						
Year 1	Year 2					
 Maths; SSM ELG Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems. 	See Year 1 progression statements above.					
 UTW; The World ELG Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own 						

things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

		Key Voc	abulary		
Tier 1		Ti	er 2		Tier 3
House		Countries Seas Map Symbols Key Beach Cliff Coast Sea	Ocean River City Town Village Port Harbor Landmarks Lighthouse		United Kingdom Physical features Human features North Sea Irish Sea English Channel Atlantic Ocean
		Geography	Assessment		
Children working below ARE			Children working at ARE		Children working above ARE
	S				

Design and	l Technology				
 National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught to: generate, develop, model and communicate their idea where appropriate, information and communication to select from and use a range of tools and equipment to finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and com and ingredients, according to their characteristics Curriculum Intentions (Key Knowledge and Skills to be learned to the children will investigate a range of materials, exploring materials with which to make a model boat; designing 	s through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, eechnology perform practical tasks [e.g. cutting, shaping, joining and ponents, including construction materials, textiles ed): ng their characteristics. They will select the most suitable g, building, testing and evaluating their boat.				
Age Related Subject Skills (Progression Guidance):					
 Design State the purpose of the design and the intended user Explore materials, make templates and mock ups e.g. moving picture / lighthouse Generate own ideas for design by drawing on own experiences or from reading Make Select from a range of tools and equipment explaining their choices Select from a range of materials and components according to their characteristics Follow procedures for safety Use and make own templates Measure, mark out, cut out and shape materials and components Assemble, join and combine materials and components use simple fixing materials e.g. temporary – paper clips, tape and permanent – glue, staples Use finishing techniques, including those from art and design 	 Evaluate Talk about their design ideas and what they are making Make simple judgements about their products and ideas against design criteria Suggest how their products could be improved Evaluating products and components used Investigate - what products are, who they are for, how they are made and what materials are used Technical Knowledge Understand about the simple working characteristics of materials and components Understand about the movement of simple mechanisms including levers, sliders (Year 1) wheels and axles (Year 2) Understand that food ingredients should be combined according to their sensory characteristics Know the correct technical vocabulary for the projects they are undertaking Understand how freestanding structures can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable 				
Prior Learning - Forever Firs children working at ARE should already be able to:					
 Physical Development (40-60 months) Use simple tools to effect changes in materials Handle tools, objects, construction and malleable materials with safety and increasing control Show understanding of how to transport and store equipment safely (ELG) Handle tools and equipment effectively 	 Expressive Arts and Design (40-60 months) Understand that different materials can be combined to create new effects Manipulate materials to achieve a planned effect Construct with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources Use simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately Select appropriate resources and adapts work where necessary Select tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials they are joining 				

Tier 1PaperMaterialsCardPlasticFabricMetalWood			(ELG) • Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function colour, design, texture, form and function stabulary Tier 2 Heavy Waterproof Light Water resistant Float Dissolve Sink Evaluate Characteristics Characteristics				
		Design					
Design and Technology Assessment							
Children working below ARE	Children w	orking towards			Children working above ARE		

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