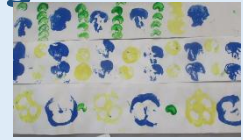


Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for:

Fruity art



Key questions:



What is a repeating pattern?

What is printing?

Who was Paul Cezanne?

What is a 'still-life'?

What is a soft pastel?

Key facts:



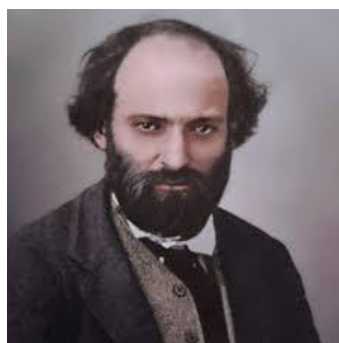
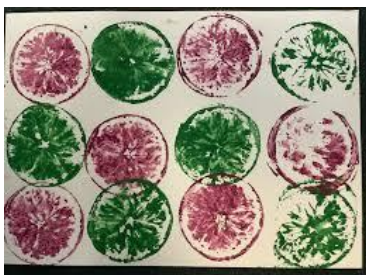
A repeating pattern is where the same things are repeated in order over and over again.

Printing is a way of making identical copies of an image.

Paul Cezanne was a French artist. He was born in 1839 and died in 1906. Cezanne painted portraits, landscapes and still-life.

A still-life is a work of art that shows objects from the natural world or man-made world.

A soft pastel is a stick of colour that has a soft, chalky texture. Soft pastels make a fine dust so you need to use them carefully and remember to tap away any excess dust. Don't blow it away!



Key vocabulary: print, repeating pattern, still life, soft pastel, strokes, line, thick, thin, shadow, highlight, background



Year 1

Creative Computing

Key Learning

- To use paint tools to draw a picture.
- To create a jigsaw using a digital device and share it so that others can play.
- To create a placing game in 2DIY.
- To create images and use these to make a game.

Key Vocabulary

Arrow Keys

A set of keys on a computer keyboard that are used to navigate in different directions: up, down, left, and right.

Digital Art

A piece of art created using a digital device such as a computer.

Drag and Drop

The action of clicking on a something on the screen and holding down the mouse button while moving the object to a different place on the screen and then releasing the mouse button to "drop" it.

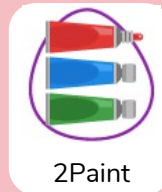
Hotspot

An area on a device screen that responds in a particular way to an action that the person using the device performs.

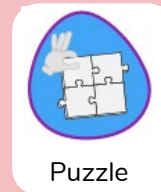
Touchscreen gestures

Specific movements made by touching a device's screen with one or more fingers. Includes tap, swipe, pinch, spread, long press, rotate.

Key Resources



2Paint



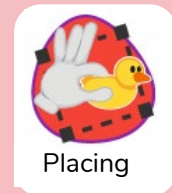
Puzzle



Drag



Multi Drag



Placing

Key Questions

What are the differences between digital art and games and non-digital art and games?

Digital art and games are made using an electronic device such as a computer or tablet. They are played on the device and can be shared from device to device.

Can you give some examples of times that you would use drag and drop?

Making a digital jigsaw puzzle, playing a game in which you drag images. Other uses where you drag something on the device screen from one place to another.

What does scrolling mean and how do you do it?

The action of moving what you can see on the device screen up, down, or sideways to see parts that are not currently visible on the screen. Do this by dragging the scrollbar, using a mouse wheel or touchscreen gestures.



Key Images



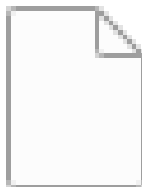
Colours



Burger menu



Save



New File



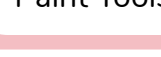
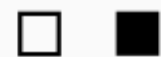
Undo



Share



Line Width



Paint Tools

Touchscreen gestures



Arrow keys





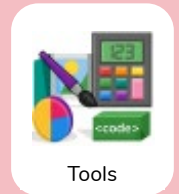
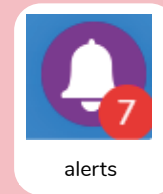
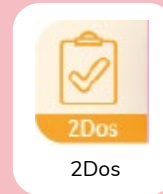
Year 1

Introduction to Purple Mash

Key Learning

- To login to Purple Mash.
- To know how to start, save and complete 2Dos.
- To open a program from the Tools area.
- To save work.
- To find work in the Work area.

Key Resources



Key Vocabulary

Alert

A message that lets you know you have something to look at.

Login

Using a username and password to access a system.

Password

Letters, numbers and special characters that you type after the username to access an online site. In Purple Mash, this can also be a series of pictures.

Avatar

A picture to represent someone.

Logout

Leaving a computer system.

Scrolling

The action of moving what you can see on the device screen up, down, or sideways to see parts that are not currently visible on the screen.

File Name

The name given to an online piece of work.

Menu

In a computer program, this is a list of choices you can pick from to do different things.

Folder

A place on a device or online where you can keep related work files together.

Burger menu

A special type of menu you might see on a website or an app. It's called a "burger menu" because it looks like a hamburger with three lines stacked on top of each other. When you click or tap on it, it opens up to show more choices.

Scrollbar

A feature you find on the side or bottom of a computer window. It's used to move to areas that don't fit all on one screen. By dragging the scrollbar or rolling the wheel on a mouse, you can move up and down (or side to side) to see the rest of the content.

Home page

The main page for a website that you use to reach all the other areas.

Icon

The image on a button on a device that helps you to know what it does.



Year 1

Introduction to Purple Mash

Key Images



Burger menu



Save



Avatar



Paint Projects



Login screen



Logout

Key Questions

What is a password?

A password is a secret word or phrase that allows a user to access a website.

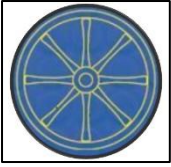
Passwords are like toothbrushes in that they should not be shared with anyone else.

What is a digital avatar?

In Purple Mash, an avatar is a picture you create in the software to represent you.

Where is my work stored on Purple Mash?

In Purple Mash, most of the work you save will be saved in the My Work section of Purple Mash. The only person that can see this work is the teacher and you.



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for:

DT – Fruit Salad

Key questions:



What is a fruit?

How many different fruits can you name?

What is your favourite fruit?

Why do we need to eat fruit?

What ingredients will you need to make a fruit salad?

Which utensils will you use?

Why is it important to wash your hands before preparing your fruit salad?

How will you prepare the different fruits?

How will you present your fruit

Key facts:



A fruit develops from the flower of a plant and contains the plant's seeds.

There are over 2,000 different fruits in the world. Some fruits are large and heavy and some are tiny. Different fruits have different tastes, textures, smells and colours. Here are some names of fruit: apple, banana, melon, blueberry, lemon, avocado, passion fruit, mango, pineapple, orange, cucumber, pepper, strawberry.

Many fruits contain vitamins and minerals that help keep us healthy. Fruit is also a good source of fibre which helps your digestive system stay healthy.

Most fruit is suitable for a fruit salad but some fruits such as cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes do not taste sweet enough.

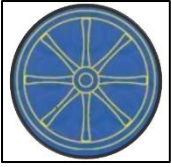
You need to prepare some fruit by washing it, peeling it, chopping, slicing or cutting it. You might use a peeler, knife, juicer and other gadgets.

It is important to wash your hands before you prepare any food so that you do not spread any germs.

Your fruit salad will need to look attractive and presented in bite size pieces.



Key vocabulary: investigate, design, idea, plan, ingredients, make, , cut, finish, evaluate, soft, juicy, crunchy, sweet, sticky, smooth, sharp, crisp, sour, hard.



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for: Countries of the UK (Geography)

Key questions:



What is a country?

Which country do we live in?

What is the United Kingdom?

How many countries make up the United Kingdom?

What are the countries that make up the United Kingdom?

What is an island?

What surrounds an island?

Which 4 seas surround the United Kingdom?

Key facts:



A country is a part of the world where people live. Each country has its own laws and government.

We live in England, which is part of the United Kingdom. Some of were born in a different country.

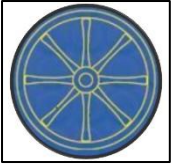
The United Kingdom is made up of four countries. These countries are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

An island is a body of land that is surrounded by water.

The United Kingdom is surrounded by The English Channel, The North Sea, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean.



Key vocabulary: country, island, United Kingdom (UK), England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, land, sea, ocean, English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean.



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for:

Year 1 Dance: The Determined Clown



Key questions:



Can you copy a simple clown mime-style dance?

Can you use actions and expressions to walk like a clown?

Can you use unison, cannon and mirroring in your dances?

Can you work collaboratively to recall and choreograph a group dance phrase?

Can you rehearse and refine your ideas?

Can you perform a choreographed group dance as part of a class performance?

Key facts:

Phrase: A brief sequence of related movements that have a sense of continuity and artistic or rhythmic completion

Canon: When dancers perform the same phrase one after another.

Motif: A movement phrase encapsulating an idea that is repeated and developed throughout the dance

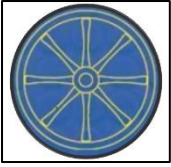
Refine: To perfect each movement

Rehearse: To repeat practise so that your body can remember the movements.



Key Vocabulary: Phrase, Canon, Motif, Refine, Rehearse

Speed, entertain, perform, entertain, space, action, mirroring, cannon, unison, vary, variety, improvise, duet, style



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for: Old MacDonald Had A Farm (Science – Human Body and Senses)

Key questions:



- What is a human?
- How many body parts can you name?
- What is a limb?
- What is a joint?
- What is an internal organ?
- How many senses do humans and animals have?
- What are the names of the senses?
- Which human body parts are associated with each sense?
- Why do we need senses?
- Do all animals have the same senses?

Key facts:



People are animals called humans.

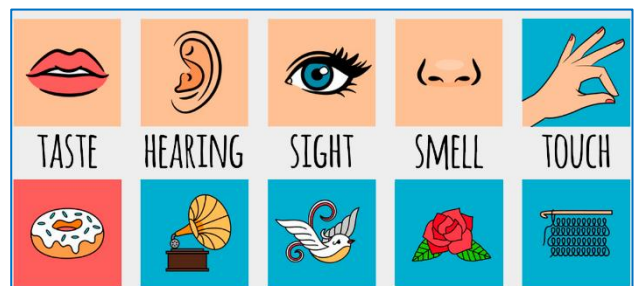
Humans have lots of different body parts – some you can see like arms and legs, which are also known as limbs. And some that you can't see, like lungs and kidneys because they are inside your body – these are called internal organs.

Humans and other animals have five senses that help them survive and understand the world around them.

The five human senses are sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing.

Humans use their eyes to see, their noses to smell, their ears to hear, their tongues to taste and their hands (and skin) to touch and feel.

Some humans cannot use all of their senses and need to adapt the way in which they carry out their everyday tasks.



Key vocabulary: Human, animal, living, body, limb, joint, bone, skeleton, senses, see, touch, taste, hear, smell, eyes, nose, tongue, ears, hands, skin, tongue, mouth, taste buds, leg, arm, shoulder, ankle, wrist, knee, hip, thigh, waist, chest, face, head, neck, hand, foot/feet, toe, finger, thumb, heel, elbow, teeth, hair, skull, spine, internal organ, heart, lungs, kidneys.