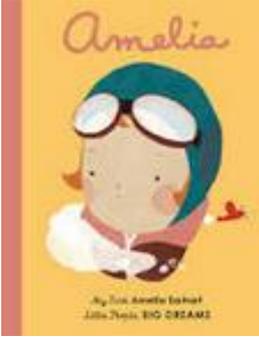
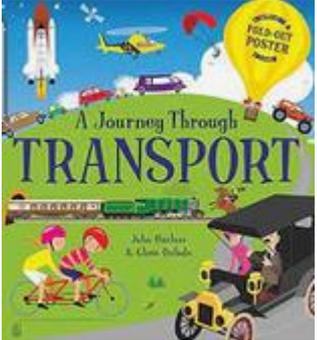
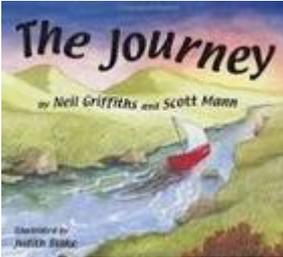


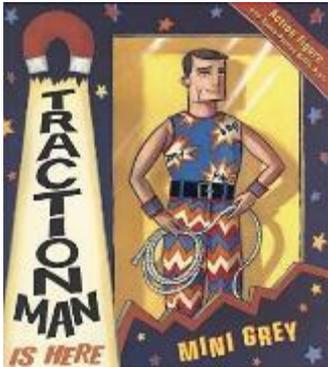
Wheels, wings and other things: KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky knowledge		Interesting books							
travel	Makes a journey. .	History: Ticket to Ride 									
transport	To take people or goods from one place to another.										
invention	Something new.	Significant People 									
engine	A machine with moving parts that powers something.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>George Stephenson</td> <td>The Wright Brothers</td> <td>Yuri Gagarin</td> <td>Neil Armstrong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Invented the first passenger Locomotive in 1825.</td> <td>Invented the first aeroplane in 1903.</td> <td>Russian astronaut who was the first to fly in space in 1961.</td> <td>American astronaut who was the first to land on the moon in 1969.</td> </tr> </table>				George Stephenson	The Wright Brothers	Yuri Gagarin	Neil Armstrong	Invented the first passenger Locomotive in 1825.	Invented the first aeroplane in 1903.
George Stephenson	The Wright Brothers	Yuri Gagarin	Neil Armstrong								
Invented the first passenger Locomotive in 1825.	Invented the first aeroplane in 1903.	Russian astronaut who was the first to fly in space in 1961.	American astronaut who was the first to land on the moon in 1969.								
coal	A black rock that you can burn as fuel. Steam trains used this method to get them to move.	Different types of transport 									
vehicle	A thing used for transporting people or goods.										
modern	From the present										
past	Already happened.										
route	The way from one place to another.										

Local History Bolton: KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Local History: Bolton	
town	A town is a human settlement. Towns are generally larger than villages and smaller than cities.	* Bolton is a town in Greater Manchester in the North West of England.	
textiles	A type of cloth or woven fabric.	* Bolton is a former mill town. It was a production centre for textiles since Flemish weavers settled in the area in the 14 th Century.	
mill	A factory fitted with machinery for a particular manufacturing process.	* By 1929 Bolton had 216 cotton mills and 26 dye mills making it one of the largest and most productive centres of cotton spinning in the world.	
cotton	A soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of a cotton plant and is made into textile fibre and thread for sewing.	* Samuel Crompton whilst living Hall I'th Wood invented the Spinning mule in 1779.	
canal	An artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland.	* The growth of the textile industry grew due to the availability of coal in the area. Coal mining declined in the 20 th Century.	
railway	A track made of steel rails which a train runs on.	* TRANSPORT LINKS – Contributed to the growth of the town and the textile industry. The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal was built in 1791 which connected the town to Bury and Manchester providing transport for coal and other basic materials	
Samuel Crompton	An English Inventor and pioneer of the cotton spinning industry.	* The Bolton and Leigh railway was the oldest in Lancashire opening to goods traffic in 1828. The railway connected Bolton to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which was an important link to Liverpool in order to import the cotton from America.	
		<p>• INTERESTING PLACES TO VISIT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>• Hall I'th Wood</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Smithills Hall</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Scan me to find out about the mills in Bolton</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bolton Museum</p> </div> </div>	

Year 2: Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about materials
metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.		<input type="checkbox"/> Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating.
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.		<input type="checkbox"/> Most of the paper or cardboard we use came from trees.
Charles Macintosh	We know Charles Mackintosh for inventing mackintoshes which was a special type of coat. We use the word 'mac' today because of his invention.		<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is a hard transparent material that can be made in many shapes.
John Dunlop	John Dunlop was a person who improved the tyres on cars. You may see tyres on cars with the name DUNLOP on them.	Important facts to know by the end of the Year 2 materials topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses <input type="checkbox"/> Know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs <input type="checkbox"/> Know that some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need <input type="checkbox"/> Know why certain materials are suitable for many different uses <input type="checkbox"/> Know about the lives of important people who have developed useful new materials 	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is usually transparent, which means you can see through it, but can also come in different colours.
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things		<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.
squashing	Squashing is pushing things closely together.		<input type="checkbox"/> Many churches have special coloured glass often used to make religious pictures.
bending	Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. They are used for toys, bicycle helmets, mobile phones, window frames and many other common items.
twisting	To twist something you move one part clockwise and the other part anticlockwise.		<input type="checkbox"/> Petrol is used to make plastic and it invented just over a 100 years ago.
stretching	Stretching is to change shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider.		
John McAdam	John McAdam is most famous for inventing the tar used to make roads. It was known as Tar McAdam.		

Year 2 Mechanisms

(Wheels and axles) Knowledge Mat

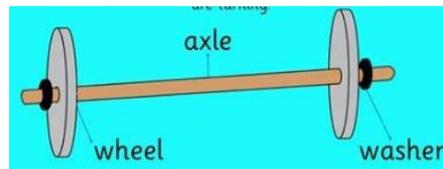
SUBJECT SPECIFIC VOCABULARY

Wheels and axles are mechanisms that help things to move.	
Wheel	Wheels are circular objects that roll on the ground helping vehicles and other objects to easily move.
Axle	a rod on which one or more wheels can rotate, either freely or be fixed to and turn with the axle.
Axle holder	the component through which an axle fits and rotates.
Chassis	the frame or base on which a vehicle is built.
Friction	resistance which is encountered when two things rub together.
Dowel	wooden rods used for making axles to hold wheels.

Examples of wheels in everyday life



WHEELS AND AXLES



Roller skates have four wheels. Often the wheels rotate free from the axles but sometimes they can be attached too.

STICKY VOCABULARY

design/designing	When you plan what something will look like. You will need to think about what materials you will use.
design criteria	The precise checklist that a project must achieve in order to be successful.
make/making	Use a variety of tools and finishing techniques to create a designed product.
evaluating	Once you have finished making your product, you must discuss how well it works in relation to the purpose and design criteria.
purpose	The purpose is why your product has been made. Who would use your product?
product	The item that you are going to design, make and evaluate.

EXAMPLE MECHANISMS

Toy cars and real cars use mechanisms to move. On a toy car the wheel is usually fixed to the axle, which means the wheel and axle will spin. If there is too much friction on the axle it will not move.

