



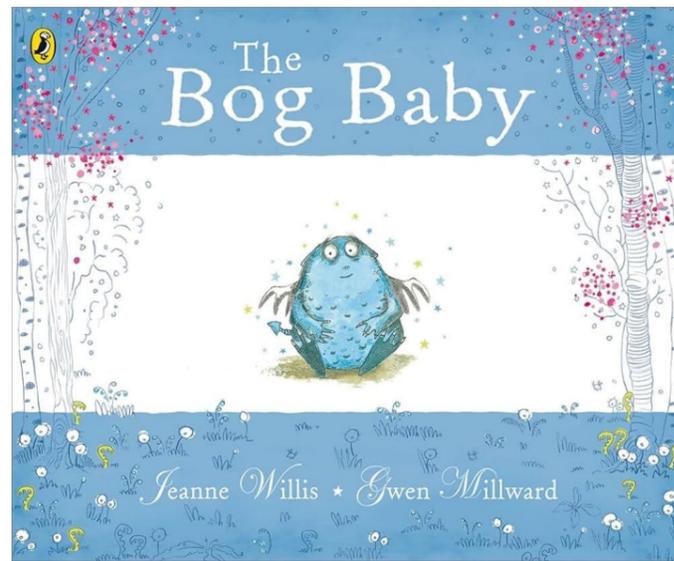
Year 2: Spring 1

English

The Bog Baby by Jeanne Willis

Fiction: Finding Narrative

Non-Fiction: Instructions (how to build a habitat)



Mathematics

Measurement: Money

Number: Multiplication and Division

Measurement: Length and Height

Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature

Behaviour:

Be Ready

Be Respectful

Be Safe

School Values

Truth

Fairness

Justice

Joy

Science

Working Scientifically:

asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways

observing closely, using simple equipment

performing simple tests

identifying and classifying

using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Plants:

Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants;

Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Plants Did you know? Flowers are brightly coloured to attract insects, like bees, to the pollen.

Key Vocabulary	
germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination .
shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight .
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can drop to the ground in the plant's fruit or be moved by the wind or animals.

Life Cycle of a Plant

Difference between a seed and a bulb

Every single seed has the beginnings of a new plant inside it, along with a little store of food to help it to grow. A bulb lets the plant rest underground over the winter when it is too cold, then grow back later in the year when the conditions are right.

What a plant needs...

- to reproduce:** Water, soil, and a bee.
- to grow and be healthy:** Sunlight, water, and a hand watering a plant.

Biology

Religious Education

Unit 2.3 Jesus. Why did Jesus welcome everyone?

Christian Values: Friendship, Compassion, Faith, Hope

Christian Concepts: Gospel: Jesus' good news for everyone. His life, ministry and teaching.

Key Vocabulary:

Miracle: Wonderful and surprising event, believed to have been caused by God.

New Testament: The collection of the books of the Bible that were produced by the early Christian church.

Gospels: Any of the first four books of the New Testament.

Faith: Believing that something is true.

Trust: To believe in and rely on someone or something.

Key Bible Passages:

- Jesus and the children (Mark 10:13-16)
- The Ten Lepers (Luke 17:11-19)
- Blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46-52, Luke 18:35-43)
- Healing the deaf mute (Mark 7:31)
- The man lowered through the roof (Luke 5:17-26)

Key Knowledge:

- Jesus was a special person who welcomed everyone as a friend. Christians believe that we should welcome everyone and try to be a friend of all like Jesus was.
- Jesus had the power to miraculously heal people.
- Christians believe that Jesus' miracles reveal him to be the Son of God.

Jesus healed ten lepers.

Lepers: A person who has disease that is passed on easily. People did not touch or go near lepers in case they caught the disease from them because there was no cure.

Blind Bartimaeus

was a beggar who couldn't see. Jesus healed him and he could see again.



Art

Painting and Mixed Media: Life in Colour

Year 2 - Painting and mixed media



Mixing secondary colours

Primary colours

Yellow + Red = Orange

Blue + Yellow = Green

Red + Blue = Purple

Painting tools can make textures

Year 2 - Painting and mixed media



Collage

Arranging materials and sticking them to a surface.

Romare Bearden (1911-1988)

- His work explored memories, everyday life and the idea that people should be treated equally.
- He used patterned paper in his collages.
- He layered other materials on top of the collage paper.

Overlap materials

History

The Stone Age

Key Vocabulary

hunter-gatherer	A person who lived long ago and survived by hunting animals and gathering plants for food.
land-bridge	A piece of land that once connected two places.
ancestor	Someone in your family who lived a long time ago, like a great-great-grandparent from the past.
nomadic	Moving from place to place instead of living in one home.
pre-historic	Before people started to write things down.
hearth	Where a fire is made for warmth and cooking.
mound	A raised pile of earth, often made by people to mark special places.
Midsummer's Day	The longest day of the year in summer.
Midwinter's Day	The shortest day of the year in winter.



- Lesson 1. The Hunters of Dorsetland
- Lesson 2. Hunters and Gatherers
- Lesson 3. What Do We Mean by Pre-historic?
- Lesson 4. Skara Brae
- Lesson 5. Stonehenge
- Lesson 6. How was Stonehenge built?



Physical Education

Key Vocabulary/skills

Apparatus (KS1)	The equipment, such as benches/baults needed to perform or aid the gymnastic sequence.
Balance (KS1)	The ability to keep your body balanced and upright.
Sequence (KS1)	The particular order of movements.
Mount (KS1)	The movement to climb up or onto apparatus safely.
Dismount (KS1)	The movement of safely climbing down or off apparatus.
Landing (KS1)	The last part of the dismount where feet touch the ground.
Spring board (KS1)	A strong board used in gymnastics that gives the ability of jumping higher than usual.
Rolls (KS1)	A movement performed in gymnastics. Teddy bear roll, egg roll, pencil roll, forward roll.
Pathway (KS1)	The chosen route of a routine/sequence.
Transitions (KS2)	A movement, passage, or change from one position, stajgy, style, concept or place etc. to another.
Rehearse (KS2)	To practise for intended later performance.
Refine (KS2)	Make minor changes so as to improve or clarify.
Dynamic (KS2)	Dynamics are how the body is moving and this relates to speed, energy and flow.
Unison (KS2)	When more than one person performs a movement/action at the same time.
Canon (KS2)	Each dancer joins in with the lead dancer at various stages and all finish at the same time.

What a gymnastic routine may consist of:

- Different rolls
- Different balances
- A range of jumps and turns
- Mirror/Matching
- Use of levels and changes in speed
- Pieces of apparatus



Gymnastics



Evaluating and analysing performance

- Can watch someone perform
- Identify movements on performance
- Able to compare work with others
- Pick out strengths and weaknesses

Select and Apply

- Can perform balances, turns and rolls in isolation
- Can link 2/3 balances together
- Can select an appropriate balance, turn or roll in relation to partner
- Uses more complex balances, turns and rolls in a routine

Performance

- Can attempt to balance on 2 points
- Can take weight onto hands
- Can get into a simple balance and hold it
- Can balance on 1 point with control

Rolls and Jumps

Forward roll

Teddy bear roll

Pencil/side roll

Tuck jump

Straddle jump

Egg/tucked roll

Pike jump

Music

Year 2: On this island

Musical style: British folk music

Folk songs are often passed on by generations simply by people singing them. In fact, we don't actually know who wrote most folk songs.

Vocabulary

Inspiration

Something that gives you an idea about what to create.

Our inspiration for our soundscapes is the British Isles.

Matif

A short melody that is repeated over and over again.

Soundscape

A piece of music that describes a landscape.

Instruments

Vocal sounds

Sounds made with your vocal chords, such as talking, singing, humming and shushing.

Body percussion

When you hit, tap, or scrape your body to make a sound, as you would do with a percussion instrument, e.g. tapping your leg, tapping your feet.

Music



PSHE

Year 2 - Citizenship



election	An event where people vote.
environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
identity	Who someone is and how they define themselves.
job	Paid work carried out on a regular basis.
opinion	What a person thinks about something.
responsibility	Being in charge of our own actions.
school council	A group of children who help make school better.
volunteer	A person who offers to help out with tasks or activities without getting paid.
vote	A choice for a person or thing.

There are different rules in different places.



Rules are there for a good reason, for example to keep people safe, to help people get on with each other or to keep places clean and tidy.

We can all help to take care of our class and school environment.



Some people do jobs which help to keep our environment healthy.

There are lots of different jobs in our local community.



There are people in the local community who are similar to me and people who are different.

The school council is there to share ideas on ways to make the school a better place for everyone.



We can all share our opinions and should respect other people's opinions.

Computing

Unit 2.3 - Programming with Scratch Jr

Key Vocabulary

Blocks	A block of code that can be slotted together with other blocks like jigsaw pieces.
Bug	A mistake or problem in a computer program that stops it from working correctly.
Code	Instructions given to a computer to do a particular task.
Debugging	Finding and fixing mistakes or problems in a computer program.
Repeat	When an action, event or task is carried out more than once.
Sequence	A series of events or actions that are arranged in a particular order.
Sprites	Small graphics or characters used in computer programs or games.
Tinkering	The process of exploring and experimenting with new apps or software.

LO: To design and create an animation using Scratch Jr.



I can animate a sprite.

