

Year 2 Curriculum HT1



PSHE
Being me in my world

E-safety
Privacy and security.


Commando Joe
Mission 1:
'Panic only makes things worse.'
Mission 2:
'You don't fight fire with fire. You fight fire with water.'

Personal Development


Wider Curriculum Clubs Available
Sports club, archery, music, yoga, games club, Commando Joe, dodgeball, cookery, Clay Creators, WFA.

Trips and Visits
Great Fire of London workshop as a part of our History topic.
Little Champions

No Outsiders
Blown Away:
To be able to work with everyone in my class.




English
Inspirational Text



Genres:
Narrative
Letter
Recount
Non-chronological report

Class Story




The poem Year 2 are studying and learning to recite this half term is
'Now we are six.'

Maths


Week 1-3
To know and Use Number:
- Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals, count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.
- Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line.
- Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100: use >, <, = signs
- Count in steps 2, 3 and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward.

Week 4-7
Addition and Subtraction:
- Using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures.
- Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently and derive related facts up to 100.

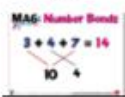
Mental Maths



to 10



to 20



Science



The Year 2 science topic this half term is 'Animals Including Humans'. Children will learn that they need to eat the right amount of different types of food, exercise and have good hygiene to keep their body healthy.

RRSA articles: 42, 24 and 27

History

Year 2 will be completing a study of the Great Fire of London. The children will explore the cause of the fire and the impact on lives today.




RRSA articles: 1, 2, 42 and 27



Computing

Year 2 will be learning about and exploring the difference uses of ICT in our lives. They will also learn how to resize images in Word documents.

Phonics

Phase 5 assessments

Irregular/ high frequency words
Phase 5
Alternates
C(e) c(i) c(y) sc/sh se
g (e) g(i) g (y) dge
-el -al -le
ing -ed
s

Is it possible to be kind to everyone all the time?

RE

PE

The children will be taught by a swimming coach during their weekly swimming sessions. The children will also be taught Dance by the Sport coaches.




Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 2 Computing HT1



What we already know

Technology is anything made by people to help us.

Parts of a computer/laptop: screen, keyboard, mouse, base unit.

To log in on the computer:
First you need to turn the computer on.
Then enter your username.
Then enter your password.
Then press enter.

There is a cursor on the computer screen that you can move using the mouse/tracking pad.



To move the cursor you drag your finger across the tracking pad or you can move the mouse on the table.

To click on an object/place using the cursor, left click on your mouse or tracking pad.



Information Technology

Information technology is a computer or something that works with a computer.
E.g. Games console, printer, Alexa device, digital camera.

IT devices help you to do a job.

IT devices can be used to:
Communicate with other people.
Play on.
Watch things on.
Help you do a job.

IT is part of daily life and can be found all around us e.g. shops, cafes, offices, traffic lights.

IT is used in most places of work e.g. phones, payment devices, printers.

You can resize images using IT

1. Move the cursor over the image.
2. Click the image to see the resizing handles.
3. Click and hold the mouse button on one handle.
4. Drag the mouse to resize the image.
5. Release the mouse button.

IT is used in shops

Barcodes – are on most items in a shop. They contain a code that can be read quickly by a computer.

Supermarket till – a scanner is used to scan the barcode. This is connected to the till. The number in the barcode is used to look up the item. Once the item is matched, it finds the price. This information comes from another computer that is connected to the till. Prices are then shown on a screen.

Benefits of using IT:

- It can save humans time
- It can make it easier to keep records
- It makes it easier to do jobs / school work in different places
- It can help people do difficult jobs more quickly and accurately
- It can hold lots of information, which humans might forget.

E-Safety

Why there are rules for using IT:

- Keeping them safe
- Seeing appropriate content due to watershed or age ratings on games
- Devices not getting broken.

Rules for using IT safely

- Keep passwords safe
- Photos
 - o Ask for permission before taking a photo of someone else.
 - o Think – would the person be happy with the picture you have taken?
 - o Check if there is anyone else in the background of the picture.
- Keep personal information private.
- Stop using IT when you should be listening.
- Be kind to others when using IT.

E-Safety

- Privacy and security- 1-Passwords can be used to keep information safe.
- Privacy and security- 2- What is meant by private.
- Privacy and security-3 Rules for keeping things private.
- Privacy and security-4 home devices connected to the internet



What we already know

Name a variety of common animals, such as fish, amphibians, mammals, birds and reptiles.

Identify the differences between animal groups, such as the difference between the structure of a fish and the structure of a bird.

Know the difference between animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Describe and compare the structure of common animals.

Identify and classify animals

- Human, dog and cats offspring look like their parents.
- Frog offspring doesn't look like its parent.
- Animals like birds and snakes lay eggs which hatch into live young.



All living things reproduce and have offspring

- Some animals give birth to live young and they look like them when they are born e.g. cats, dog, and humans.
- Some animals have offspring that doesn't look like them e.g. fish, frogs.
- Some animals lay eggs which hatch into live young e.g. birds, snakes.



To survive, animals (including humans) need water, food and air.

Basic needs of an animal are:

- Food
- Water
- Shelter
- Oxygen
- Warmth

If any animal does not have any of these then they will not survive or reproduce.

Analysing Data

- A line graph shows us changes over time
- Questions help us to find out more
- Collecting data and inputting them onto a graph helps us to spot patterns.



Offspring and growing up

Offspring must receive the **basic needs** of an animal to grow into an adult. When they are fully grown, they can also reproduce.

- Egg > chick > chicken
- Spawn > tadpole > frog
- Eggs > larva > pupa > ladybird
- Baby > toddler > child > teenager > adult



Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 2 History HT1



What we already know

Evidence shows how things were and used to be.

The past has already happened.

Change is when things are different and is caused by someone, a need or community.

Houses used to be built with wood but are now made of bricks.

An event happened in 1666.

London in 1666 was dirty and crowded.

Houses were built mainly of wood, and streets were narrow alleyways which were filled with rubbish, animals and market stalls.

There wasn't any way to wash up properly as the river was dirty too, yet people still bathed and washed their clothes there – so, it was easy for people get sick.

People had different jobs in 1666-

Rat catcher, chimney sweep, chandler, baker, carpenter, blacksmith, spinster and maids.

We can tell a time period by looking at evidence from that period.

The houses in 1666 were called Tudor houses.

They were made from wood, they were close together, they had thatched roofs, and they were wider at the top.



The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.

It happened in London.

It burnt for 5 days starting on Sunday 2nd September to Thursday 6th September.

It started in a bakery on Pudding Lane.

The owner of the bakery was called Thomas Farriner. People tried to escape on the River Thames.



Samuel Pepys wrote a diary during the fire.

A primary source is evidence from the event.

He wrote what he saw and did.

He was the reason we know what happened in 1666.

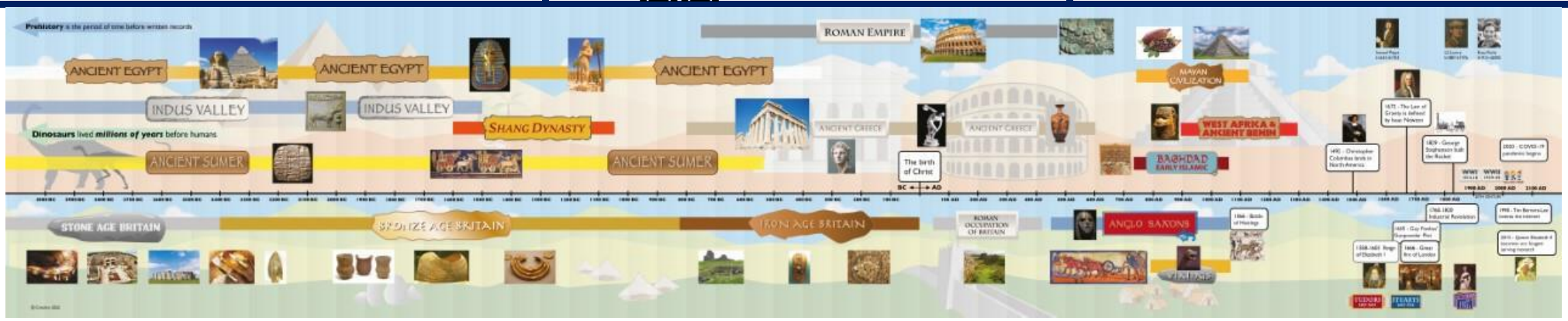
Evidence is used to find out what has happened in the past.



The fire spread because it was a hot, dry summer. The houses were made out of wood and wood burns easily.

The houses were on narrow streets so the fire could spread to other houses.

There were lots of flammable materials around. It hadn't rained.



Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 2 PSHE HT1



What we already know

A right is an **entitlement to have or do something**.

Responsibility is **something that you're expected to do; it's your job**. When you don't meet your responsibilities, there are consequences, or things will happen as a result of not doing your job. It is okay to make mistakes, as long as you admit them and try to make things right.

A consequence is a **result of something that has happened earlier**

Children have a right to an education

Know that we can help ourselves to cope with worries by not bottling them up inside and sharing them with people we trust. We can also do things to help ourselves like Calm me time.

Know that we have the right to feel like we belong
Children have a right to education and to be safe.
(These relate to The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Articles (3, 20, 28) in particular)
Getting more responsible is part of growing up

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Some material rewards can be unrealistic and that words and actions of praise can be just as valuable

Rewards are given to celebrate positive behaviours
Sanctions are received as a consequence for negative behaviours
Identify positive behaviours e.g. resilience, respect, empathy, communication, team work, self-awareness and excellence
Positive behaviours make you feel good
A choice is **choosing between two or more possibilities**
Consequences are used to ensure that all children's rights remain e.g. a right to an education, a right to feel safe

Praise is used to **express approval or admiration**



Our Discovery Question

Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?

Knowledge

Christians believe that the teachings of Jesus help them know how to live their lives.

A parable is a story with a moral lesson.

The Good Samaritan is one of the parables that Jesus told.

It is about showing kindness to people that you do not know.

Christians believe that one of Jesus' most important teachings was 'Love your neighbour as yourself'.

Jesus meant your neighbour is everyone and you should treat everybody the way you would like to be treated.

Christians believe that Jesus performed miracles.

One of these miracles is in the story about Jesus healing the paralyzed man.

Personal Reflection

I can express my feelings about why and how we show kindness to people we know and those we do not.

I can discuss the difficulties around showing kindness and how it feels to be shown kindness.

I can express my feelings about the ways that the bible shows how Jesus showed kindness and what this means to Christians.