

# **Year 2 – Curriculum Overview – Spring Term**

#### **SPRING TERM**

	Spring: Half Term 1			Spring: Half Term 2		
Religion	Local Church: Books	Eucharist: Thanksgiving	Term	Lent/Easter: Opportunities	Events of Holy Week	
English	Poetry – People				ditional Tale based	
	Fiction	Non fiction		Fiction	Non-Fiction	
	Model Text	Model Text		Model Text	Model Text	
	Rainbow Fish (shortened version)	Rainbow Fish Information text		Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch	Real shared experience recount e.g. World Book Day	
	<u>Genre</u>	Genre		Genre	Genre	
	Change tale	Information		Beat the monster	Recount	
	<u>Toolkit</u>	<u>Toolkit</u>		<u>Toolkit</u>	Toolkit	
	Character	Information		Description	Recount	
	Writing outcome (innovation)	Writing outcome (innovation)		Writing outcome (innovation)	Writing outcome (innovation)	
	Change the fish/animal	New fantasy animal/fish text		Sequel new issue for lighthouse keeper	Innovation of real shared experience recount	
	Independent writing outcome	Independent writing outcome		Independent writing outcome	Independent writing outcome	
	Write own change tale	Information about a creature that you know a lot about		New sequel	Own choice real experience recount e.g. Mad	
					Science Day	
	Cross curricular writing Recount			Cross curricular writing Information		
	nec					



Maths	Multiplication and	Statistics	Length & Height		Properties of Shape	Fractions
	and 10 multiple even numbers  Calculate mather division within the multiplicate  Solve problem materials, array multiplication contexts.  Interpret and diagrams and second diagrams and s	the multiplication tables ion (×), division (÷) and es involving multiplication ys, repeated addition, mand division facts, include construct simple pictograssimple tables. En simple questions by concategory and sorting the er questions about totallita.  The appropriate standard to the height in any direction of the construction of the construc	multiplication and sand write them using equals (=) signs. If and division, using ental methods, and ing problems in the number of e categories by the nearest mermometers and the number of the categories by the nearest mermometers and the number of the number of the categories by the nearest mermometers and the number of t	•	number of sides and line symmoder of sides and line symmoder of edges, vertices and lidentify 2D shapes on the surfon a cylinder and a triangle or Compare and sort common 2D Recognise, find, name and writength, shape, set of objects of Write simple fractions for exacquivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Recognise and use fractions at fractions with small denominations.	perties of 3D shapes, including the diffaces. Face of 3D shapes (for example, a circle in a pyramid). Do and 3D shapes and everyday objects, lite fractions $1/3$ , $1/4$ , $2/4$ and $3/4$ of a pyramity. In ample, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $6 = 3$ and recognise the



Science	Exploring Everyday Materials	Growing Plants
	<ul> <li>asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>performing simple tests</li> <li>identifying and classifying</li> <li>using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</li> <li>find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>performing simple tests</li> <li>identifying and classifying</li> <li>using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</li> <li>explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</li> <li>identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other</li> <li>identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats</li> <li>observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</li> <li>find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy</li> </ul>
Geography	Let's go on Safari	
	Children will be taught to:	
	<ul> <li>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>understand geographical similarities and differences through</li> </ul>	
	studying the human and physical geography of a small area of	
	the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non- European country	
	use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical	
	features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain,	
	sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather	
	<ul> <li>use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United</li> </ul>	
	Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries,	
	continents and oceans studied at this key stage	
History		Florence Nightingale



		Children will be taught about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements and will compare aspects of life in different periods.  To do this, they are going  To find out who Florence Nightingale was and when she lived. To find out why Florence Nightingale went to Scutariand what hospital conditions were like when she got there. To find out how Florence Nightingale improved the conditions at the Scutari hospital. To find out about Florence Nightingale's later life. To identify similarities and differences between medical care now and in Victorian times. To be able to order and summarise events in the life of Florence Nightingale.
Art	Super Sculptures	
	Children will be taught to:	
	<ul> <li>to use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work</li> </ul>	



Design		Baby Bear's Chair
Technology		Pupils should be taught to:
		Explore and evaluate a range of existing products
		Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria
		Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable
		Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics
		<ul> <li>Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria</li> </ul>
		Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology
		Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics
Computing	iAnimate: iMove	iCreate: iPhotograph
	During iMove, pupils will learn about 'Stop Motion' animation. They	During this half-term, the children will be introduced to digital photography in
	will gain a number of animating skills to create their own stop motion	the modern era. They will learn about the basic principles of photography
	animation on an iPad. Pupils will have to create a plot and overcome	such as focal point, foreground and background, and the importance of light.
	the challenges involved in animating multiple objects and characters	Pupils will also learn about photo editing using apps such as Adobe Photoshop
	within one frame.	Express.
	Pupils know that stop motion is a type of animation	Pupils know what the focal point of a photograph is
	Pupils are able to create a stop motion animation unassisted	Pupils know the difference between a foreground and a background
	<ul> <li>Pupils can animate 2 objects moving at the same time</li> </ul>	Pupils can add more than one photo to their poster on strip design
	Pupils can use a whiteboard to create a stop motion animation	
	Pupils can use the onion skin feature to assist with their	Pupils know why light is important when we take photos
	animations	Pupils can add a title to their poster and change the colour
	Pupils understand why the changes bewteen photos need to	Pupils can import photos into strip design without assistance
	be small	Pupils know how perspective changes how a picture looks



- Pupils know how to use stop motion to create magic tricks
- Pupils can explain why we benefit from evaulting our work.
- Pupils can create a stop motion animation whilst keeping the iPad still throughout
- Pupils can plan and create an anaimtion with a clear story

- Pupils can use the rule of thirds technique when taking photos
- Pupils can use speech bubbles as labels in strip design

Music	African Drumming		Song Writing with Glockenspiels	
	During this half-term the children will be introduced to the music of a different culture. The lessons teach participants a little bit of history of the Djembe and how the drums are made, information about the countries themselves and how to play the basic hits and rhythms. The lessons are hands-on with all children having the opportunity to play the drums, both as part of the group and in a solo capacity.  • Pupils know where a Djembe comes from and what it is made of		Children in year 2 will begin to compose with purpose following briefs and guidance. In this advanced level, year 2 will begin to look at writing lyrics	
			using rhyming words, these words will be added to word boards and be use	
			to help create lyrics in future tasks. Children will create music and lyrics to non-musical stimuli such as pictures, poems, and stories; as well as writing lyrics for well known classical pieces.	
			<ul><li>Pupils can come up with simple lyrics.</li><li>Pupils can think of words that rhyme.</li></ul>	
	Pupils know the difference between a Bass, Tone and Slap hit		Pupils can create short melodies using a Glockenspiel.      Pupils know what a word board is	
	<ul> <li>Pupils can copy and repeat a rhythm back</li> <li>Pupils can play in time to a backing track</li> <li>Pupils can play a unison beat in small groups</li> <li>Pupils can play basic rhythms at varying tempos and dynamics</li> <li>Pupils can lead call and response rhythms with the class</li> <li>Pupils can say the word Hello in Swahili</li> <li>Pupils can play multiple complex rhythms accurately</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Pupils know what a word board is.</li> <li>Pupils can recall words and ideas about a theme.</li> <li>Pupils know what a melody is.</li> <li>Pupils understand that songwriters sometimes borrow parts of other songs.</li> <li>Pupils can write musical ideas based off non-musical ideas.</li> <li>Pupils understand that songs have a structure.</li> </ul>	
	Pupils can create rudimental drum patterns	_	Pupils can articulate what they like and dislike about a song.	
PE	Groovy Gymnastics Skip to the Beat		Brilliant Ball Skills Gym Skills	
	Pupils should be taught to:		Pupils should be taught to:	
	<ul> <li>master basic movements including running, jumping,</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and</li> </ul>	
	throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility		catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination,	
	and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of		and begin to apply these in a range of activities	
	activities		<ul> <li>participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending</li> </ul>	



MFL (Spanish)	Days, Months, Seasons and Fruits	Food, Drink & Giving
	Children will be able to identify the days of the week, months, seasons	Pupils will learn different food and drink vocabulary and start to give their
	and names of fruit. There will be a focus on reading skills and playing	opinions on these items.
	games to reinforce what they are learning.	Pupils can say 3-4 of the new foods covered in the unit.
	Pupils can say 3-4 of the days of the week.	Pupils can say at least half of the drinks covered in the unit.
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say a third of the months of the year.</li> </ul>	Pupils can confidently and accurately say 'I like' and 'I dislike'.
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say some of the seasons.</li> </ul>	Pupils can answer the questions introduced in this unit with alow
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say 3-4 of the fruits covered in the unit.</li> </ul>	level of accuracy.
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say most, if not all of the days of the week.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils can say between 5 and 7 of the new foods covered in the unit</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say at least half of the months of the year.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils can say all the drinks covered in the unit.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say all of the seasons.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils can confidently say 'I like', 'I don't like', 'I love' and 'I hate'.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say between 5 and 7 of the fruits covered in the unit.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils can ask and asnwer the questions introduced in this unit with a low level of accuracy.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Pupils can say eight or more months of the year.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils can say at least 8 of the new foods covered in the unit.</li> </ul>
	Pupils can say at least eight of the fruits covered in the unit.	<ul> <li>Pupils can accurately ask and answer all questions learnt so far with a good level of pronunciation.</li> </ul>