

	Summer:	Half Term 1	Half	Summe	er: Half Term 2
Religion	Other Faiths	Pentecost: Spread the Word	Term	Reconciliation: Rules	Universal Church: Treasures
English	Poetry – Performance poetry			Poe	etry – Animals
	Fiction	Fiction		Fiction	Non-Fiction
	Model Text	Model Text	-	Model Text	Model Text
	Rapunzel – Beth Woolivin	Character description of a beast		The Owl Who Was Afraid Of The Dark	The Owllinked instructions for e.g. how to stop being scared
	Genre Sequel to Traditional Tales	Genre Character description		Genre Fear story	<u>Genre</u>
	Toolkit	Toolkit		Toolkit	Instructions
	Action	Description		Suspense	Toolkit
	Writing outcome (innovation)	Writing outcome (innovation)		Writing outcome (innovation)	Instructions
	New sequel to 3 Little Pigs	Description of the witch		The XX who was afraid of the XX	Writing outcome (innovation)
	Independent writing outcome	Independent writing outcome		Independent writing outcome	The xx who was afraid of the xx linked instructions
	Sequel to chosen traditional tale	Description of their own 'monster'		Own fear story	Independent writing outcome
					Own instructions
	Cross curricular writing			Cross	curricular writing
	Re	ecount			Persuasion



Maths	Position and	Problem Solving and	Time			Time	Weight, Volume and Temperature
	Direction	Efficient Methods					
	.Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right			•	Tell the time to the hour a	and half past the hour and draw the hands	
					on a clock face to show th	iese times	
				•	 Measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights; 		
	 angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise). Describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. 					mass/weight; capacity an	d volume; time (hours, minutes, seconds).
					•		
					hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.		
					•	Estimate and read time w	ith increasing accuracy to the nearest
					minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and		
						hours; use vocabulary suc	h as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning,
	Identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a				afternoon, noon and mid	night.	
	half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle				•	Know the number of minu	utes in an hour and the number of hours i
						a day.	
					•	Compare and sequence in	itervals of time
	 Use place value and number facts to solve problems. Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition 		Compare durations of events (for example to calculate the time)				
				taken by particular events or tasks)			
	and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve				•	Compare, describe and so	olve practical problems for: lengths and
	_	mber problems				heights (for example, long	g/short, longer/shorter, tall/short,
	Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in						t (for example, heavy/light, heavier than,
	- I	d sequences.					d volume (for example, full/empty, more
	·	alue and number facts to so	•				full, quarter); time (for example, quicker,
	Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using				slower, earlier, later).		
	both £ and p in practical contexts.				•	-	hs, mass, volume/capacity and record the
	I	ems with addition and subt	_			results using >, < and =.	
		pictorial representations, i	•		•		ate standard units to estimate and measu
		umbers, quantities and mea					tion (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°
		knowledge of mental and w					nearest appropriate unit, using rulers,
	•	ems, including missing num	•			scales, thermometers and	I measuring vessels.
		ts, place value, and more c	omplex addition and				
	subtraction						



- Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones; a three-digit number and tens; a threedigit number and hundreds.
- Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.
- Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero
- Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers.
- Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot.
- Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.
- Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that children know, including for two-digit numbers times onedigit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.
- Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times
- Measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume; time (hours, minutes, seconds).
- Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.



	 Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight. Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. Compare and sequence intervals of time Compare durations of events (for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks) 	
Science	 asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways observing closely, using simple equipment performing simple tests using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene 	At Alice Ingham, the final Summer term is a term in which we allow children to build upon the skills they have learnt and developed this year and apply them. Children will use their skills through: Sports Week, when the children will think about their bodies and the benefits of exercise. Nutrition Week – when the children look at the importance of a healthy and balanced diet Science week – during which the children will be able to take part in a variety of different investigations linking with our Science visitors Space Week – children enjoy a whole week themed around space during which the children will have an opportunity to camp at school so they are able to observe the night sky (NB – this particular week may be held at an alternative time in the school calendar when the equipment is available to us). Science Fair – when the children showcase their science work from the academic year for other classes and parents.



Geography	My World and Me	
	Children will be taught to:	
	 name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans 	
	 understand geographical similarities and differences through 	
	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	
	 identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United 	
	Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world	
	in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	
	 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	
	 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human 	
	features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house,	
	office, port, harbour and shop	
	 use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United 	
	Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries,	
	continents and oceans studied at this key stage	
	 use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) 	
	and locational and directional language [for example, near	
	and far; left and right], to describe the location of features	
	and routes on a map	
	 use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise 	
	landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a	
	simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	
	 use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the 	
	geography of their school and its grounds and the key human	
	and physical features of its surrounding environment	



History		What was the Seaside like in the Past?
		Children will learn about changes within living memory. Where appropriate,
		these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
		 To do this, they are going To identify features of a seaside holiday. To use photographs to find clues as to what seaside holidays were like in the past. To find out when and how seaside holidays became popular. To find out what seaside holidays were like 100 years ago. To be able to order seaside holidays in chronological order. To be able to identify similarities and differences between seaside holidays now and in the past.
Art	Guiseppe Arcimbaldo	
	NC Objectives:	
	 to use a range of materials creatively to design and make 	
	products	
	 to use drawing to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination 	
	 to use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination 	
	 to use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination 	
	to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using	
	colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	
	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	
	om. nork	



Design		Textiles: Pouches
Technology		Pupils should be taught to:
		 Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves
		and other users
		 Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients according to their characteristics
		Evaluate their ideas and products against a design criteria
		Cooking and Nutrition (A Balanced Diet)
		Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes
		Understand where food comes from.
Computing	iCommunicate: iSecure	iTech: iInvent
	Children will learn the fundamentals of the internet and digital device	ilnvent focuses on how technology has progressed through the 19th and 21st
	safety. They will be introduced to different real-life scenarios and	centuries. This course aims to give children a better understanding of the
	develop different strategies to stay clear of, or to deal with potential	technology they use every day both at home and in school. They will cover
	situations that could arise when online. Children will be reminded each	how to use technology safely and responsibly, as well as how to explain their
	lesson about the correct procedures to follow and who they can talk to	uses to others.
	should they have any concerns regarding e-safety.	
	Durilla lucassi substanta de fata managa	 Pupils can spot visual differences between photos taken today and in the 1800's
	Pupils know what e-safety meansPupils know why we use passwords	 Pupils know that Morse Code is made from dots and dashes
	 Pupils know why we use passwords Pupils can name 2 pieces of personal information 	 Pupils understand how telephones have evolved since they were first
	Pupils know what to do if they encounter a pop up ad	invented
	Pupils know what stop, block and record means	 Pupils understand that television was originally in black and white,
	Pupils can differentiate between bullying and cyber bullying	then moved to colour afterwards
		 Pupils know that the first computers could only solve math problems and break codes



Year 2 - Curriculum Overview - Summer Term

- Pupils understand how their actions on the internet can have real life consequences
- Pupils understand what makes a good password verses a bad one
- Pupils understand why we shouldn't trust peoples avatars
- Pupils know how they can minimise screens instead of closing them

Music Class Jam

Class Jam, taught across Keystage 1 will build on pupil's musical skills using 5 different instruments: Chime bars, African Drums, Boomwhackers Keyboards and percussion. Pupils will have the opportunity to switch instruments each week, so they are able to feel confident in how to play all the instruments by the end of the course. Pupils on the Chime bars, and keyboards will play simple, 1 part melodies, pupils playing the boomwhackers will accompany them playing chords, and pupils on percussion will play varying rhythms underneath. The course aims to have pupils playing different songs as a class orchestra. This course builds pupil's confidence in reading and following music as well as learning the important skill of listening to others when playing. These two key skills will help them in all aspects of music throughout their musical education.

- Pupils know the different instrument types.
- Pupils know all the instrument names.
- Pupils can play/clap along with simple rhythms or with a song.
- Pupils know the proper technique for each instrument.
- Pupils recognise when they should be playing.
- Pupils can play along in time to the performance videos to an ok standard.
- Pupils can respond well to the call and response tasks.

- Pupils can explain how to safely use technology in a classroom
- Pupils can give instructions on how to operate a piece of technology they have learnt about
- Pupils can give an advantage or disadvantage about the popularity of smartphones
- Pupils know the name of at least one inventor they have learnt about
- Pupils understand how a phonograph records and plays back sound

Ukelele

During this course, pupils will learn to play the Ukulele. Pupils will learn the correct names of the different parts of the instrument and the notation values of the strings. Pupils will be shown how to correctly hold the instrument, the correct playing technique when plucking and strumming the strings, and how to hold down the strings correctly on the neck to change the pitch. Keystage 1 pupils will be shown how to play different rhythms and song both as a class and individually. Pupils will also use spend time within the lesson to understand the difference between pitch and rhythm.

- Pupils know that the Ukulele comes from Hawaii.
- Pupils know how to strum a Ukulele correctly.
- Pupils understand that pitch means how high or low a musical sound is.
- Pupils know that a chord is 3 or more musical notes played at the same time.
- Pupils know the difference between a rhythmic and pitch pattern.
- Pupils can play a fretted note.
- Pupils know the main parts of a Ukulele and what they are called.
- Pupils know how to hold a Ukulele correctly.
- Pupils can play a piece of music with some mistakes.
- Pupils can play a C Major chord.



- Pupils can recognise that an accompaniment is something that backs up the melody part.
- Pupils can play along in time to the performance videos to a great standard.
- Pupils can play two notes on a keyboard at the same time.

PE	Throwing and Catching	Cool Core	Active Athletics	Fitness Frenzy	
	Pupils should be taught to: • master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of		Pupils should be taught to:	,	
			master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and		
			catching, as well as developing	g balance, agility and co-ordination,	
			and begin to apply these in a r	ange of activities	
	activities				
	 participate in team games, dev 	eloping simple tactics for			
	attacking and defending				
MFL (Spanish)	Family, Stories and Conversation			ty and Revision	
	Pupils will be learning about family and	how to introduce members of	Pupils will also continue to practise numbers and colours whilst revising		
	their family in Spanish whilst having the	opportunity to watch Spanish	everything that they have learnt so far this year. They will also learn about the		
	stories and listen to native speakers.		culture of Spain. There will be more games and singing activities to a		
	Pupils can say half of the family members covered in the unit.		learning.		
	 Pupils can answer the question sisters?' 	do you have any brothers or	Pupils can say at least seven mPupils can answer familiar que	-	
		1-20 with inconsistent accuracy	inconsistent accuracy.	Stions in run sentences with	
	of pronunciation.	,	,	f the familiar fruits, colours and	
	Pupils can say some of the tens	s between 20 and 50.	animals.		
	Pupils can say all family members.		 Pupils can say two Facts about 	: Spain.	
	 Pupils can ask the question 'do 	you have brothers or sisters?'		nultiples of ten between 0-100.	
	and answer in a sentence with	low accuracy.	 Pupils can ask and answer fam 	iliar questions in full sentences with a	
	 Pupils can accurately say all the 	e numbers 1-20.	good level of accuracy.		
	 Pupils can say all the tens betw 	een 20 and 50 and some	Pupils can say 8 or 9 of each of	f the familiar fruits, colours and	
	numbers in between them with	n inconsistent accuracy.	animals.		



Pupils can accurately ask and answer the question 'do you	Pupils can confidently and accurately ask and answer familiar
have brother or sisters?' in full sentences.	questions in full sentences.
 Pupils can say the numbers 20-50. 	 Pupils can say all of the fruits, colours and animals covered.