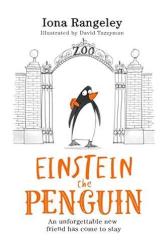


This half term in year 2, we will be reading the fictional text 'Einstein the Penguin' By Iona Rangely. We will also be reading non-fiction texts 'Living Underground' and Safari. As well as exploring poetry.



Key knowledge and skills	Key vocabulary
Science - we will be learning about living things and their habitats.	Liwing
	Dead
Key Knowledge	never been alive
All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive. Living	suitable
things are plants (including seeds) and animals. Dead things include	food chain
dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals that are no	Names of local habitats e.g.
longer attached e.g. leaves and twigs, shells, fur, hair and feathers.	pond, woodland etc.
An object made of wood is classed as dead. Objects made of rock, metal	Names of micro-habitats e.g.
and plastic have never been alive.	under logs, in bushes etc.
Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited, which	0 '
means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find	
food and plants have suitable features that help them to grow well. The	
habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter,	
food and water.	
Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats e.g. in a woodland -	
in the leaf litter, on the bark of trees, on the leaves. These micro-	
habitats have different conditions e.g. light or dark, damp or dry. These	
conditions affect which plants and animals live there.	
The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and	
shelter etc. The way that animals obtain their food from plants and	
other animals can be shown in a food chain.	
Computing- we will be learning about creating pictures electronically.	Palette
	Style
Key Knowledge	Fill
Pointillism is a painting technique using small, painted dots.	



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Impressionism is a style of painting that focuses on the effects of light.	Pointillism
Surrealistic art is made up of dream like images.	Impressionism
Geography- We will be expanding our knowledge of physical and	ocean
human geographical features as well as comparing the similarities and	coast
differences through studying the human and physical geography of	vegetation
Middlewich and Kenya.	valley
	port
Key Knowledge	harbour
Oceans, coats and vegetation (plants) are examples of physical features.	canal
Ports, harbours and canals are examples of human features.	
D&T- We will be learning to design purposeful, functional, appealing	Design criteria
products for themselves and other users based on design criteria.	Man-made
As well as generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas	Natural
through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate,	Properties
information and communication technology.	Structure
	Stable
Key Knowledge	Shape
If something is stable, it doesn't topple over easily	
A structure is something that has been made and can usually stand on	
its own	
We test things to see if they work as it should	
A strong structure doesn't easily break	
PSHE We will be learning to respect that some things are private and	Private
understand that the parts of the body that are covered with underwear	uncomfortable
are private. We will also discuss the importance of talking to trusted	
adults especially if someone feels uncomfortable.	
Key Knowledge	
Private means something belongs to only you.	
Parts of the body covered by underwear are private.	
You must tell someone if something makes you feel uncomfortable.	
R.E. We will be learning what is a sacred space and why it is	Shabbat
important to a believer.	Rabbi
Key Knowledge	
A synagogue is where Jewish people come to pray, study the Torah,	
and come together for events.	
Shabbat is the Jewish Day of Rest.	
A rabbi is a Jewish religious leader.	



Music-African Call and Response

We will be experimenting with, creating, selecting and combining sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music and use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.

timbre

tempo

rhythm

dynamics

call and response

structure

Key Knowledge

Dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience.

To know that the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm.

Structure means the organisation of sounds within music, e.g. a chorus and verse pattern in a song.

The tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect.

An instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre.

P.E.

Our unit this half term is athletics. We will be learning to demonstrate agility, balance and co-ordination and the importance of this when beginning to long jump. We will be learning the technique to a successful long jump. We will be then focusing on throwing and how to throw over a distance including a run up.

agility

balance

co-ordination

jump distance

react