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Topic	Geography	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	2
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Key Question: How is Nairobi different to Swindon?

Key Vocabulary				Key Knowledge		
 village	 town	 city	 physical feature	Where are Nairobi and Swindon? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We live in Swindon, which is in England, the UK and the continent of Europe. Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya, which is in the continent of Africa. 	Village, Town or City? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places can be villages, towns or cities. Swindon is a town and Nairobi is a city. 	Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nairobi is warm and rainy most of the year. Swindon is cooler and has changing weather.
 human feature	 Nairobi	 Kenya	 Africa	Homes, Buildings and Wildlife <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nairobi people live in houses and apartments, and there are tall buildings called skyscrapers. In Swindon most people live in houses. 	Comparing Nairobi and Swindon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nairobi is different from Swindon because it is hotter, has taller buildings, and is in Africa, while Swindon is in Europe. 	 
 Europe	 continent	 country	 climate			

What should I already know?

- There are seven continents and five oceans.
- The town I live in is called Swindon. The village is called Purton.
- Swindon is in England which is in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is in Europe.



Swindon, United Kingdom, Europe

Nairobi, Kenya, Africa





Topic	RE Why does Easter matter to Christians?	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	2
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What I already know:

- Christians believe that Jesus was the Son of God and a special baby.
- Christians believe that Jesus was God in the flesh.
- Christians believe Jesus rose again.
- Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible.



incarnation	The birth of Jesus - God the Son in human flesh.	cross	Vertical and horizontal bars. Represents the cross that Jesus died on.
Holy Week	The last week of Jesus' earthly life from Palm Sunday	crucifix	A cross with an image/figure of Jesus on it.
worship	Worship is about people showing how much God is worth to them.	suffering	Undergoing pain, grief or damage.
festival	A day or period of celebration marking a special event or time.	forgiveness	The act of forgiving (feeling no anger or resentment for wrong doings).
symbol	Usually a mark or picture representing something else. E.g. The cross is a symbol of the Crucifixion.	Lent	From Ash Wednesday to Easter Saturday The weekdays are sometimes devoted to fasting or giving something up to remember the 40 days Jesus fasted in the wilderness.

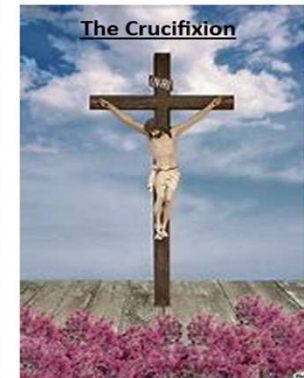
Key knowledge

- Easter is part of the 'big story' of the Bible. The Easter story for Christians leads to the idea of new life.
- The Bible tells the story of Holy Week and Easter, when Jesus died and came back to life.
- The Easter story moves from sadness (Good Friday) to joy (Easter Sunday). Christians feel both sad and happy at Easter.
- Churches celebrate Holy Week of Easter in different parts, they observe Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. They hold Church services, supply hot cross buns, sing joyful songs, decorate a cross in church, giving and eating chocolate eggs.
- Christians believe Jesus rose again (resurrection), brings forgiveness, hope and new life.
- Easter is important to Christians because Jesus died and rose again, Christians believe he saves people, forgives sins and gives hope of new life..



Do you know why there is a cross on a hot cross bun?

What do you already know about the Easter story? Is it a sad or happy story? Why?








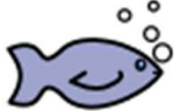





Topic	Science: Animals needs for survival	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	2
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What should I already know?

- I can name different kinds of animals like fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals.
- I can say what different animals eat – some eat meat (carnivores), some eat plants (herbivores), and some eat both (omnivores).
- I can talk about and compare animal bodies, like how fish have fins, birds have wings, and mammals have fur.

Key Vocabulary

 carnivore	 herbivore	 omnivore
 mammals	 birds	 fish
 amphibians	 reptiles	 humans

Key Knowledge

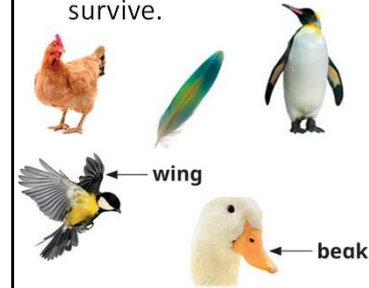
Mammals

- Mammals have fur or hair on their body.
- All mammals need air, water, food and shelter to survive.
- Mammals are carnivores, herbivores



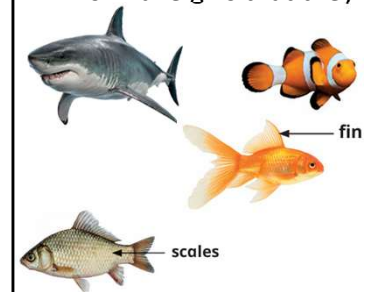
Birds

- Birds have feathers, wings and a beak.
- Some birds can fly.
- Some birds cannot fly.
- Birds need air, water, food and shelter to survive.



Fish

- Fish are animals that live in water.
- Fish need air, water, food and shelter to survive.
- Fish have gills that they



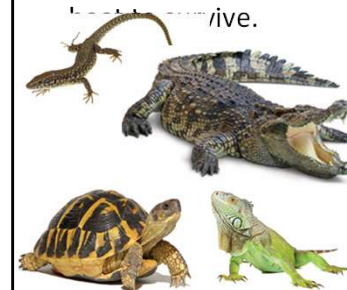
Amphibians

- Amphibians live on land and in water.
- Amphibians do not have scales on their bodies.
- Some amphibians have webbed feet.
- Amphibians need air, water, food and shelter to survive.



Reptiles

- Reptiles have dry scales on their bodies.
- Reptiles need air, water, food and shelter to survive.
- Reptiles need direct heat to survive.



Humans

- Humans are mammals.
- Humans need air, water, food and shelter to survive.
- All animals need air, water, food and shelter to survive.

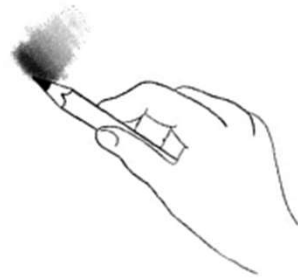




Holding a pencil to shade



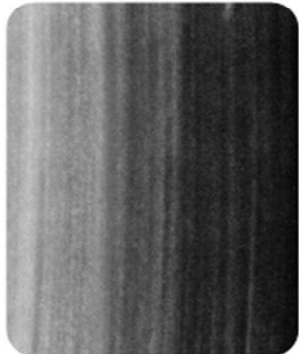
detail grip
(writing grip)



shading grip

Tone

How light or dark something is.



The four rules of shading

1. Use the side of the pencil.
2. Work in one direction.
3. Press evenly.
4. Leave no gaps.



Texture

The way that something feels when it is touched.



Artists

- Käthe Kollwitz.
- Max Ernst.
- Sari Deines.
- Saeed Akhtar.

Drawing materials

- Chalk.
- Crayon.
- Oil pastel.
- Soft pastel.
- Charcoal.
- Graphite sticks.

Prior Knowledge:

- Observational drawing skills when exploring mark-making. Children
- Know how to use a range of tools, investigating how texture can be created in drawings.
- Children know that applying more pressure when drawing or colouring, gives a darker tone.



Topic	Computing-Questioning	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	2
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Prior knowledge

- I can use a mouse or touchscreen to click, drag and type.
- I have listened to questions and talked about my ideas in class.
- I know how to ask simple questions about things I am curious about.
- I can use keywords to help me find information.

Key Vocabulary

Binary Tree

A simple way of sorting information into two categories.

Data

A collection of information, used to help answer questions.

Database

A computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information.

Field

A single piece of data in a database which makes up a record.

Pictogram

A diagram that uses pictures to represent data.

Question

A sentence written or spoken to find information.

Record

An item in a database with a variety of information about a specific entry.

Search

Looking for specific information. On a database, you can use the 'Find' tool.

Sort

Put things together by features they have in common.

How does a Pictogram show information?

On a pictogram, data is represented by pictures. Pictograms are set out in the same way as bar charts, but instead of bars they use columns of pictures to show the numbers involved.

Key Learning

- To learn about data handling tools that can give more information than pictograms.
- To use yes/no questions to separate information.
- To construct a binary tree to identify items.
- To use 2Question (a binary tree database) to answer questions.
- To use a database to answer more complex search questions.
- To use the Search tool to find information.

Key Resources



2Count



2Investigate

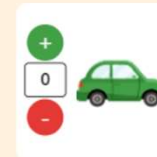


2Question

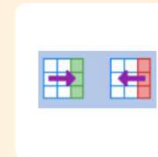
Key Images



Open, close or share information



Enter data into a pictogram



Add or delete columns in a pictogram



Add a question to sort the information in a binary tree



Give a name to the binary tree



Find information in a database



Sort, group and arrange information in a database



Topic	Computing – Effective search	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	2
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Prior knowledge

- I can use a mouse or touchscreen to click, drag and type.
- I can use keywords to help me find information.

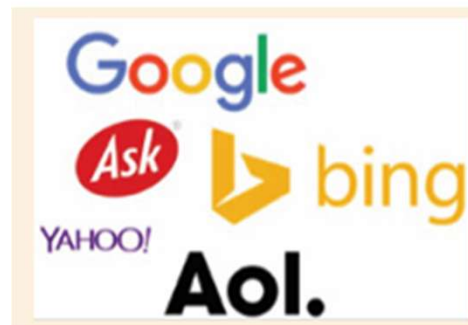
Key Learning

- To understand the terminology associated with searching.
- To gain a better understanding of searching on the Internet.
- To create a leaflet to help someone search for information on the Internet.

Key Questions

How can I search the Internet?

The easiest way to search the Internet is using a search engine. The search engine crawls the Internet looking for answers to the search enquiry. Google is a popular search engine.



Key Vocabulary

Domain

Part of the Internet owned by an individual, company or organisation.

Search Engine

A program to help you find web pages on the Internet.

World Wide Web

The web pages and documents you see when you are browsing online. It is just one part of the Internet.



The Internet

A global network of connected devices

The World Wide Web

The webpages and websites that you see when browsing the Internet



Browsers

Programs that help us access the World Wide Web



Search algorithms

- How a search engine finds what you are looking for.
- Help you find things that you might be most interested in.
- Use your digital footprint.
- Add to your digital footprint.
- Might not give you a balanced view.
- Could share or sell your search data.



web address (URL)



Internet

A way to send information from one computer to another anywhere in the world using technology such as phones, satellites and radio links.

Digital Footprint

The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.

Web Address

Identifying address for a file or web page on the Internet. Also known as URL.

Network

Connected devices that can send and receive information, voice and video.

Web Site

A collection of web pages that belong to one domain.

Web Page

A single page which can include images, videos and charts.





Music - Call and response (Animals)

call and response:

One person sings or plays something and others sing or play something back, in reply.



my turn

What sound does a lion make?



your turn

Roar!

dynamics:

The volume of a piece of music.



sound pattern:

When long and short sounds repeat in a certain way.



clap



clap



clap



clap

I

am

growling



I

am

growling



I

am

growling



Prior knowledge

- I have listened to and talked about different kinds of music.
- I know that dynamics means how loud or quiet a sound is.
- I can play simple rhythms and keep a steady beat using classroom instruments.
- I have used instruments to show fast and slow or loud and quiet sounds.



Topic	Spanish - Instruments	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	2
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phonics

sound in:
rr • guitarra



&

stress placement

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like trom-pe-ta, and gui-ta-rra.

accents

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in vio-lín, cím-balos, tri-án-gulo and bat-er-ía

vocabulary

10 instruments in Spanish.



Simple sentences like:



Toco el violín.

I play the violin.

grammar

The difference between the 3 determiners for 'the' that we see in this unit:

el la los

How and when to use the high-frequency regular verb 'I play' in Spanish when saying 'I play an instrument':

toco

I play

Prior knowledge

- I can say some simple Spanish words I have learned before.
- I can count some numbers in Spanish.
- I have learned a few Spanish colours.

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn 5 instruments in Spanish with their correct determiner.
- Objective 2: I will learn 5 more instruments in Spanish with their correct determiner.
- Objective 3: I will revise all 10 instrument nouns with their determiners in Spanish and start to attempt the spellings.
- Objective 4: I will explore and understand better the role of the definite article/determiner in Spanish.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to use the 1st person conjugated verb 'toco' (I play) in Spanish.



Levers are a type of mechanism - a set of parts that move together to make something happen.

A lever is a bar that moves from a point or a pivot. It can:



cut



lift



grab

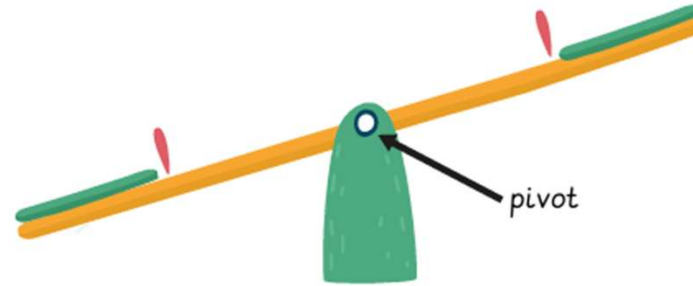
Different levers are used for different **purposes**. For example, to cut, lift or grab things.

Also, they are made from different **materials**. This depends on what they are used for.

To **evaluate**, think about the purpose and the materials and decide:

- ♥ What you like.
- ★ What is done well.
- 🦉 What could be done better.

Some levers work on their own, like a seesaw.



Every lever has a **pivot**. The **pivot** can be in the middle like a seesaw. This is shown with the arrow and the label.

🔄 This is where the lever **rotates** or changes **direction**.

Some levers work together with another **lever**, like scissors and tweezers.



Some **pivots** are at the end, like tweezers.

Prior knowledge:

- Many things that move have parts inside to help them work.
- Mechanisms usually limit unwanted movement.
- A slider mechanism moves an object in a straight line (e.g. left/right, up/down).
- Sliding mechanisms are designed to keep movement in one direction (e.g. using guides/rails, etc.).