



Topic

Computing

Theme

Leadership

Year Group

Year 2



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

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

Prior knowledge

- How to login How to log out
- How to use google to locate Purple mash

Login: Student1
Password: Student 1

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.



Topic

DT textiles

Theme

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Textiles - Pouches

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Knot	A join made by tying two pieces of string or rope together.
Pouch	A small bag made to keep objects safe and to be carried easily.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Sew	To join or fasten by stitches made using a needle and thread.
Shape	The form of an object.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.
Thimble	A small metal cap to cover and protect your finger when sewing.

Here are some examples of sewn products:



Key facts

Kapow Primary

Remember to plan where your stitches will go on the pouch **template**.



When cutting the **template** out, be careful and as **accurate** as possible.



Eye of the needle



Remember to tie a knot at the other end of your thread before sewing. Ask an adult if you are stuck.

Success criteria

I can join items using fabric glue or stitching.

I can decorate fabric using different items.

I can evaluate my own designs.

Kapow Primary





Topic	Music	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	2
Key Question	How to compare music by the same composer				

Musical style: Folk

Folk songs are often passed on by generations simply by people singing them. In fact, we don't actually know who wrote most folk songs.

Vocabulary

Composition An original piece of music that has been created.

Pulse The heartbeat of the music. Sometimes called the 'beat'.

Melody Patterns of different pitches (high and low notes).

Timbre The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

Dynamics The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Rhythm Patterns of long and short sounds.

Instruments



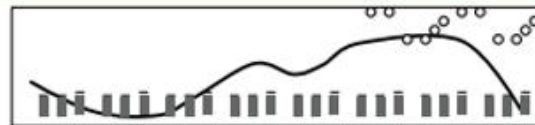
Compose To create or write an original (new) piece of music.



Composer A person who creates and writes an original piece of music.

Notation How the music is written down.

Graphic score



Stave and letter musical notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.





Topic

RE Who is a Muslim part 2 ?

Theme

Leadership

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Year 2

	Faith – Belief or trust in something.
	Allah – The Arabic word for "God".
1	Shahadah – Muslims believe, "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah."
	Prophet – A messenger of God.
	Prophet Muhammad – The leader of the Muslim faith. The main messenger of God.
	Leader – Somebody who leads or guides people.
	Inspiring – Encourages somebody to do the right thing.
	Peace – A feeling of quiet and calm.
	PBUH – "Peace Be Upon Him" – A phrase used after the Prophet Muhammad's name to show respect.
	Mosque – A Muslim place of worship.
	Prayer Mat – A mat Muslims pray on to keep themselves clean during worship.
	Water – Used to clean things.
	Wudu – The process of cleaning yourself before prayer, to show respect.
	Qur'an Stand – A wooden stand used to hold the Qur'an, and show respect for this Holy book.
	Minaret – A tall, thin tower on a Mosque that is used for the call to prayer.
	Dome – The rounded roof on top of the Mosque.
	Imam – The leader of worship in a Mosque.

The Shahadah:
The declaration of faith.



"La ilaha illa Allah Muhammad Rasulu Allah"

**"There is no god but Allah
Muhammad is His messenger"**

**Showing respect to the Prophet
Muhammad:**

**Peace
Be
Upon
Him**

Famous stories about the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH):



Muhammad and the Kittens:
Teaches us to be kind to all of Allah's creations.

The Prophet and the Tiny Ants:
Teaches us to stand up for all creatures, no matter how small.

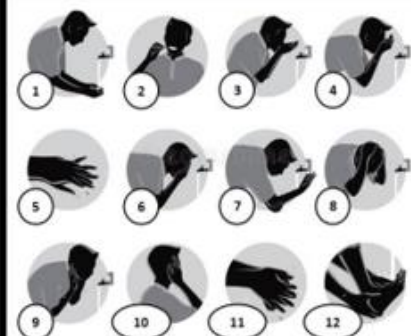


Prophet Muhammad and the Crying Camel:
Teaches us to stand up for what is right, and look after all creatures.

Bilal the First Muezzin:
Teaches us about justice and fairness for all people.



How Muslims perform Wudu:



Dome

Minaret



Topic

Spanish - Superheroes

Theme

Leadership

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Vera



Azure



Amarilda



Key Language

Me llamo Vera.	=	I am called Vera.
Vivo en un planeta.	=	I live on a planet.
Soy una superheroína.	=	I am a superhero (fem. agreement).
un antifaz (verde)	=	a (green) mask
un escudo (verde)	=	a (green) shield
un casco (verde)	=	a (green) helmet
Tengo un antifaz verde.	=	I have a green mask.
Tengo un escudo verde.	=	I have a green shield.
Tengo un casco verde.	=	I have a green helmet.
Sé volar.	=	I know how to fly.
Sé saltar.	=	I know how to jump.
Sé correr.	=	I know how to run.

Los superhéroes



Nathan



Rubina



Morane





Topic

Science Living things and their habitats

Theme

Leadership

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Key Vocabulary

life processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
living	Things that are living have all the life processes .
dead	Things that are dead were once living . They did have all the life processes but don't now.
never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living . They never had the life processes .
food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.
food sources	This is the place a living thing's food comes from.

Key Knowledge



living



dead



never living

Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Key Vocabulary

habitat	A habitat is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, shelter and water.
microhabitat	A microhabitat is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in microhabitats . The microhabitats have everything they need to survive .
depend	Many living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
survive	This means to stay alive.

Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



urban



coastal



rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain



ocean

river

mountain

Examples of **microhabitats**:



short grass



flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil

What should I already know?

- There are five types of **vertebrates** (mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds)
- **Vertebrates** are animals that have a **backbone**.
- Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
- Some animals give birth to live young but others lay eggs.
- Doctors and nurses give us **medicine** when we are poorly.