YEAR 2: SUMMER 2

HOME GROWN

<u>Events</u>	RE & Values	Topic: Home Grown
-	<u>RE</u> : <u>Values:</u>	Geography: Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. 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.
Computing: Messages and Virtual Worlds To investigate how methods for sending messages have developed over time. To understand some of the ways we send messages today. To consider the wording and the language we use to send formal and informal messages. To understand email is a digital tool to send messages. To understand that messages can be left in online spaces for others to pick up when we are ready. To understand the importance of staying safe online and keeping personal information private. To discuss how they use technology in school and at home to communicate safely. To know that virtual worlds include activities or games designed by computer programmers to help us play and learn. To understand that algorithms can be used to plan and test computer simulations and games before they are programmed. To understand that onscreen characters can be programmed to move or respond in a specific way.		Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding areas. Art: Record and explore ideas from first hand observations Ask and answer questions about the starting points for their work Develop their ideas – try things out, change their minds Review what they and others have done and say what they think and feel about it. Identify what they might change in their current work or develop in future work Explore the work of artists, craftspeople and designers from different times and cultures for differences and similarities Drawing: Experiment with a variety of media; pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk Control the types of marks made with the range of media <u>Tone</u> Investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, light/dark patterns, light dark shapes etc. <u>Texture</u> Investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing, copying. <u>Collage:</u> Create images from a variety of media e.g. photocopies material, fabric, crepe paper , magazines etc Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds Sort and group materials for different purposes e.g. colour texture Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers Work on different scales Colour Collect, sort, name match colours appropriate for an image Shape
their own space; understand how and when to print. To begin to understand the importance of keeping personal information private and not sharing personal details online. To talk about the choices they made. Revisit and refine their work. To ask permission before taking or using images of others.		Create and arrange shapes appropriately Texture Create, select and use textured paper for an image

PE

Science: **Growing Plants:** know that flowering plants produce seeds which grow into new plants Athletics know that some plants have bulbs from which they grow make observations of plants over time Can change speed and direction whilst running. explore how plants from seeds and bulbs grow Can jump from a standing position with accuracy. describe what happens to bulbs during the plant cycle as they grow describe what happens to a seed as it grows and develops Performs a variety of throws with control and co-ordination. describe what they observe as new plants grow preparation for shot put and javelin observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants Can use equipment safely compare the plant cycle for a plant from a seed with that from a bulb suggest how to find out about what plants need in order to grow well recognise that plants are living and need water, light and warmth to grow describe differences between plants grown in the light and in the dark find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy explain how to look after a variety of plants know that a seed and bulb both contain everything a plant needs to grow explain that seeds and bulbs do not need light to germinate and identify how this is different to the needs of a plant explain how plants in the desert survive with little water and plants in the rainforest survive with little light Habitats: with help, use keys to identify some animals and plants recognise that different plants live in the local environment identify some local habitats **Music:** describe the simple features of habitats recognise a microhabitat as a small habitat (e.g. leaf litter, woodlice under stones) describe some microhabitats Responding and Reviewing (Appraising): identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats recognise similarities and differences between plants and animals explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identify the pulse in music. explain differences between living and non-living things in terms of characteristics such as movement and growth Recognise changes in timbre (sound quality- smooth, crisp, scratchy, rattling, use their observations to point out differences between animals, plants and non-living things tinkling etc.), dynamics (loud and quiet), tempo (fast and slow) and pitch (high and recognise that plants provide food for humans and other animals within an environment low). name a few of the organisms that live in a particular habitat Start to recognise different instruments. suggest reasons why different plants and animals are found in the different environments 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 compare animals found in familiar habitats with unfamiliar habitats compare plants found in familiar habitats with unfamiliar habitats use different factors to compare a range of habitats (e.g. water, light, temperature)