

Year 2



Term 2

Art: Picasso

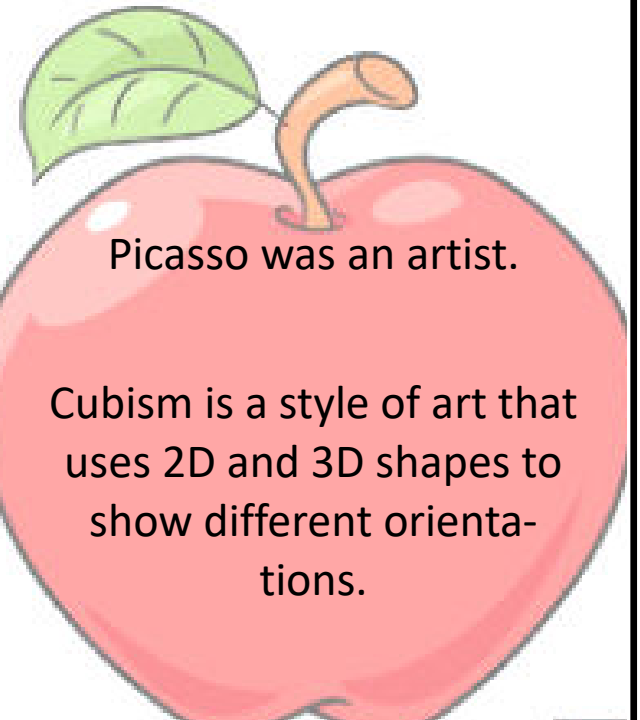
2D shape triangle, square, rectangle, circle.

3D shape cube, cuboid, cone, pyramid.

Pablo Picasso a Spanish artist who used cubism as a main technique for his paintings.

cubism a style of art that shows all possible viewpoints of an object at the same time.

dimension different measurements and proportions in a piece of art.



Picasso was an artist.

Cubism is a style of art that uses 2D and 3D shapes to show different orientations.

Links to previous learning:

EYFS— colours, lines and shapes

Year 1 - Colour and tone, famous

Year 2



Term 2

Computing: Digital Photography around us

camera a device for making photographs.

lighting the type and arrangement of lights in an area.

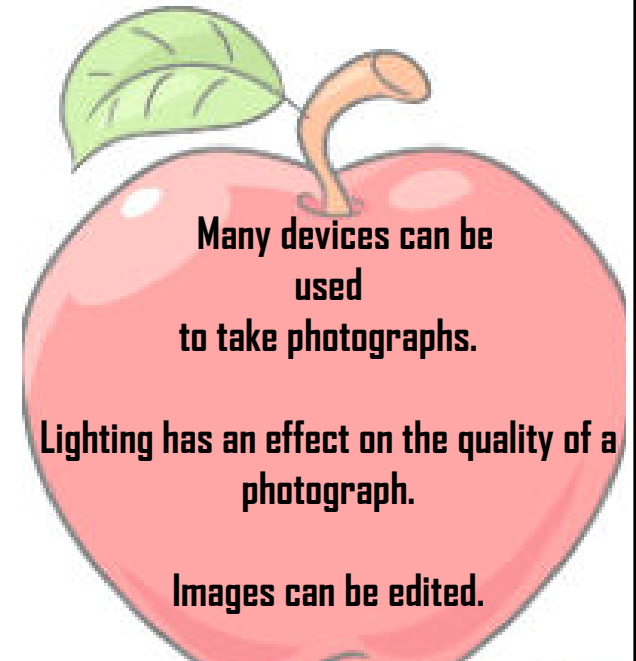
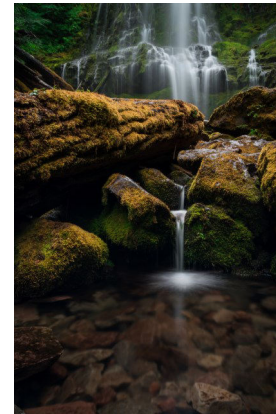
zoom continuously changing the size of the image while the image remains in focus.

landscape photos that are horizontal.

portrait photos that are vertical.

focus to turn or move to make a clear image.

sepia a brownish grey filter.



Many devices can be used to take photographs.

Lighting has an effect on the quality of a photograph.

Images can be edited.

Links to previous learning :

EYFS - Digital images, taking photographs,

Year 1—Technology around us, creating media

Year 2



Term 2

DT: Textiles

measure working out how long, wide or tall something is.

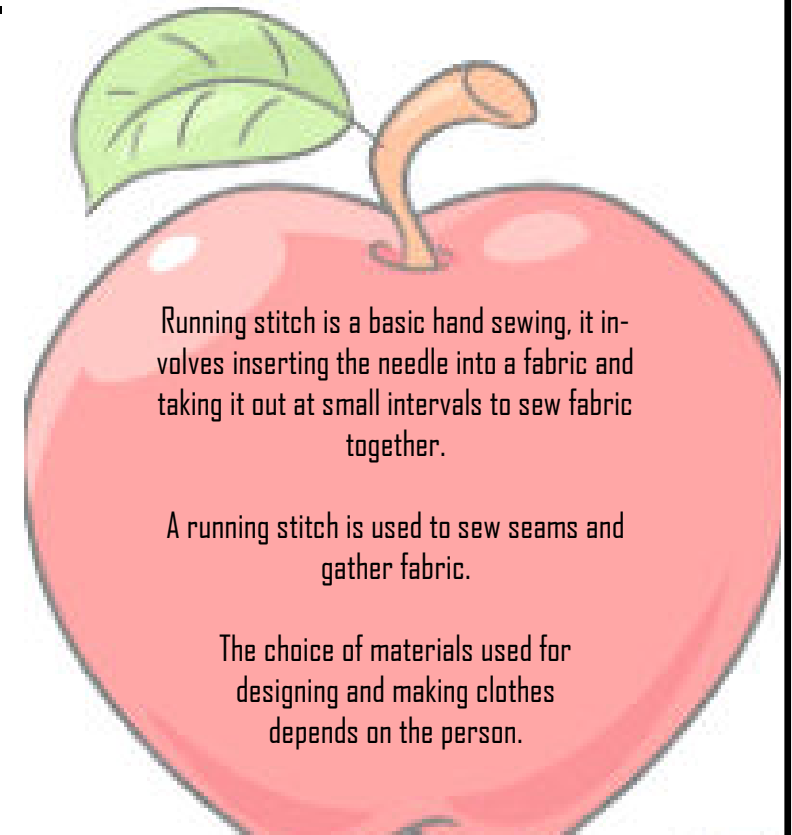
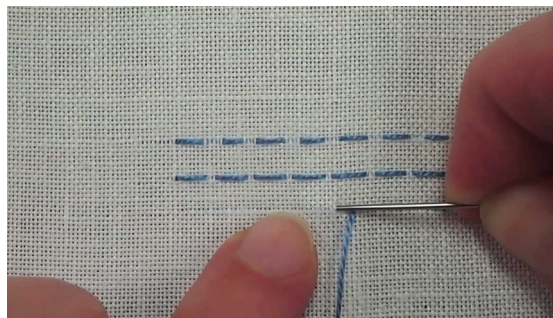
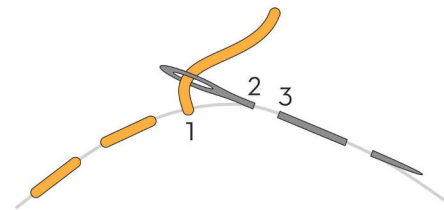
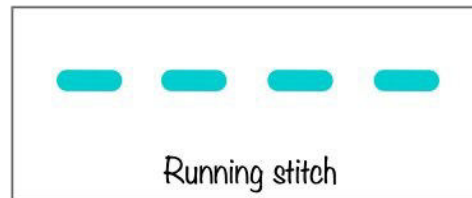
design to conceive, create, sketch out or invent something.

intervals a break in something.

hand sewing-joining fabrics together with a needle and thread.

running stitch a sewing and embroidery technique that involves inserting the needle into a fabric and taking it out at small intervals.

seam a line where two pieces of fabric are sewn together.



Running stitch is a basic hand sewing, it involves inserting the needle into a fabric and taking it out at small intervals to sew fabric together.

A running stitch is used to sew seams and gather fabric.

The choice of materials used for designing and making clothes depends on the person.

Links to previous learning :

EYFS—joining materials

Year 1 - Choosing suitable materials

Year 2



Term 1 and 2

human features things people build or make on the land, like houses, roads, bridges, cities, and farms.

physical features natural parts of the Earth like mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, and forests.

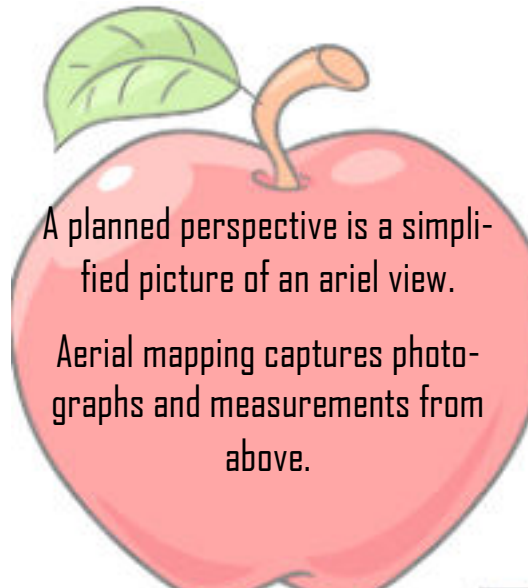
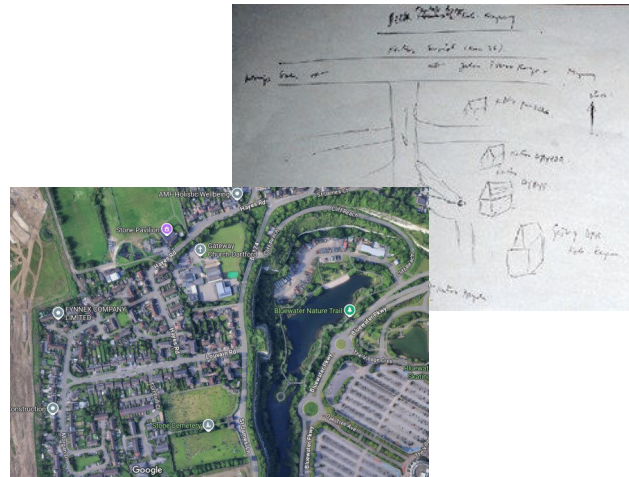
distance how far it is from one place to another.

map key explains what the symbols and colours on a map mean.

fieldwork when people go outside to study the land, rivers, mountains, or cities.

aerial mapping when people make maps by taking pictures from above.

perspective the way someone sees or thinks about something.



A planned perspective is a simplified picture of an aerial view.

Aerial mapping captures photographs and measurements from above.

Human features are things such as cities, houses, roads, bridges, ports, farms, factories.

Physical features are things such as mountains, rivers, forests, seas, oceans, islands and hills.

Fieldwork is when you go outside and find out things about a place

Maps are used to show boundaries and human and physical features.

Links to previous learning :

EYFS—What is a map?

Year 1—Reading simple maps and looking at aerial photo-

Year 2



Term 2

Gunpowder Plot

religion a set of beliefs that includes a belief about god or gods.

parliament a group of people who make important decisions and laws for a country

gunpowder a special mixture of ingredients that makes a big explosion when it burns.

conflict when people have different ideas, feelings, or opinions that lead to disagreement or fighting.



Guy Fawkes did not agree with how the country was being run and wanted to change it.

Guy Fawkes attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament due to religious conflict.

Links to previous learning :

EYFS: Guy Fawkes.

Year 2



Term 2

Music: Jazz

imitate to copy the actions of
compose to create or write music

jazz a genre of music from New Orleans .

New Orleans a Louisiana city in USA.

brass instruments that are played by buzzing lips into a metal mouthpiece to make music.

woodwind instruments that are played by blowing air into them to make music.



Genre of the Term:

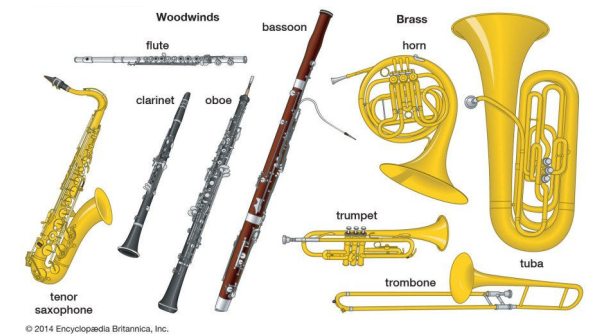
K-Pop



Woodwind instruments include clarinet, saxophone, flute etc..

Brass instruments include trumpet, trombone etc...

Jazz music uses many instruments including brass and woodwind.



Links to previous learning :

EYFS/ Year 1 –Listening to and identifying different instruments in music

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Term 2

Judaism the religion and way of life of Jewish people

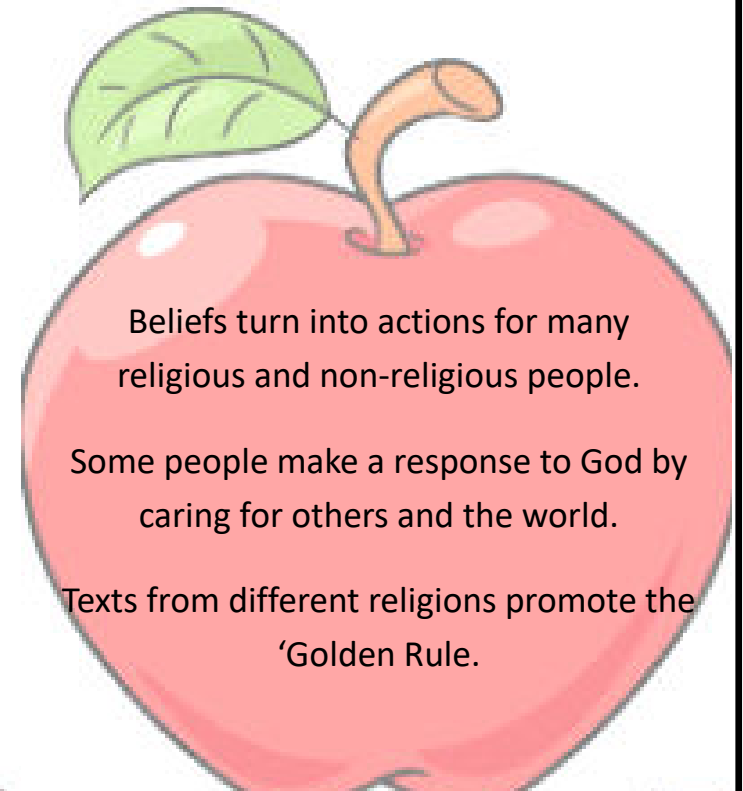
Jews people who follow the religion of Judaism

Jewish being part of the religion, culture, or people of Judaism.

Hebrew the language of the Jewish people and the Bible.

Sukkot a Jewish holiday where people build a hut called a sukkah to remember and celebrate.

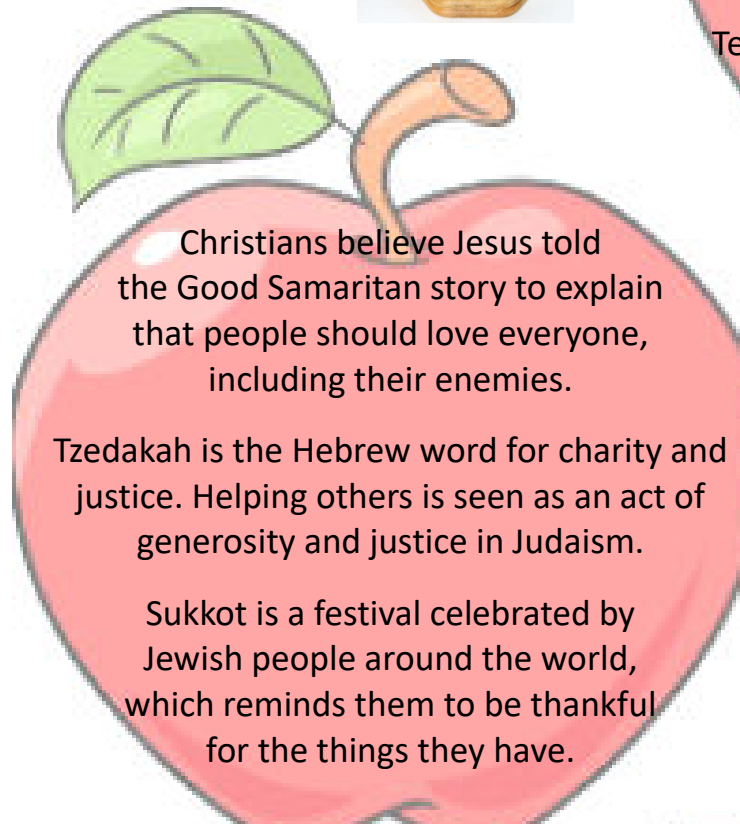
Tzedakah the Jewish practice of giving to help people in need.



Beliefs turn into actions for many religious and non-religious people.

Some people make a response to God by caring for others and the world.

Texts from different religions promote the 'Golden Rule.'



Christians believe Jesus told the Good Samaritan story to explain that people should love everyone, including their enemies.

Tzedakah is the Hebrew word for charity and justice. Helping others is seen as an act of generosity and justice in Judaism.

Sukkot is a festival celebrated by Jewish people around the world, which reminds them to be thankful for the things they have.

Links to previous learning:

EYFS - Jewish Stories from the Torah

Christian Values

Year 1 - Judaism—Who is Jewish and what do they believe?

Year 2



Term 1 and 2

Science: Everyday Materials

materials anything used for building or making something else.

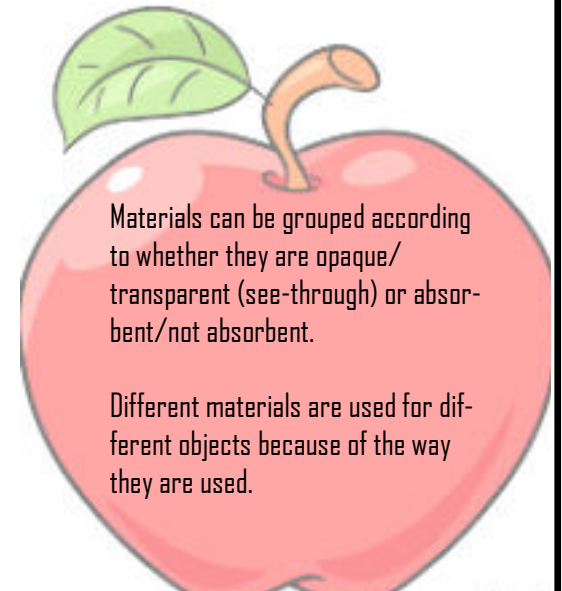
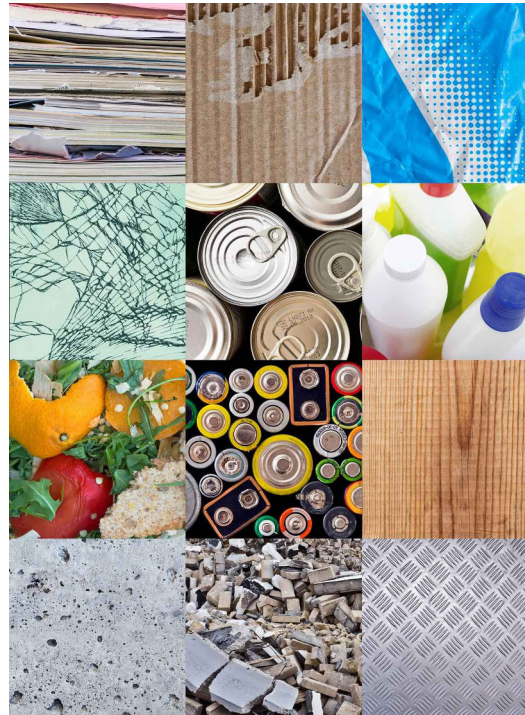
physical change when something changes how it looks, feels, or behaves, but it's still the same material.

brick a small, hard block usually made of clay, concrete, or stone.

suitability the quality of having the features that are right for a specific purpose.

absorbent something that can soak up liquid easily

seethrough look right through something because it is clear or very thin.



Materials can be grouped according to whether they are opaque/transparent (see-through) or absorbent/not absorbent.

Different materials are used for different objects because of the way they are used.

Links to previous learning:

Year 1—Everyday materials

EYFS —Exploration of everyday objects and materials.