

Year 2



Term 5: Art

Collage



Texture how something feels or looks.

Arranging putting things in a specific order or pattern.

Collage a piece of art created by sticking or gluing different materials like paper, fabric or photos onto a surface.

Papier collé a French term that means 'pasted paper'. It is a type of collage where the artwork is made by sticking paper cut outs onto a surface.

Links to previous learning:

EYFS – using paper and other materials to create pictures

Year 1 -creating collage using tearing and overlapping paper

Collages can be made using natural or man-made materials.



Year 2

Term 5: Computing



Creating media - Digital music

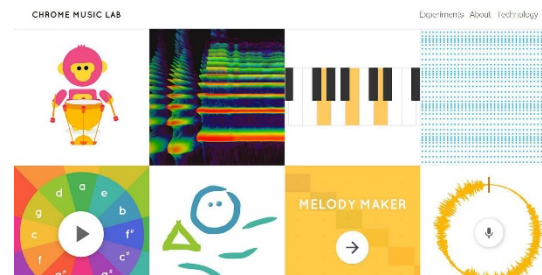
recognition - being able to hear something and know what it is.

composing - making music by choosing notes, rhythms and sounds.

pattern - when sounds, notes, or beats repeat in the same way again and again.

edit - edit means to change or fix something on a device.

refine - To improve your music by making small changes after listening to it

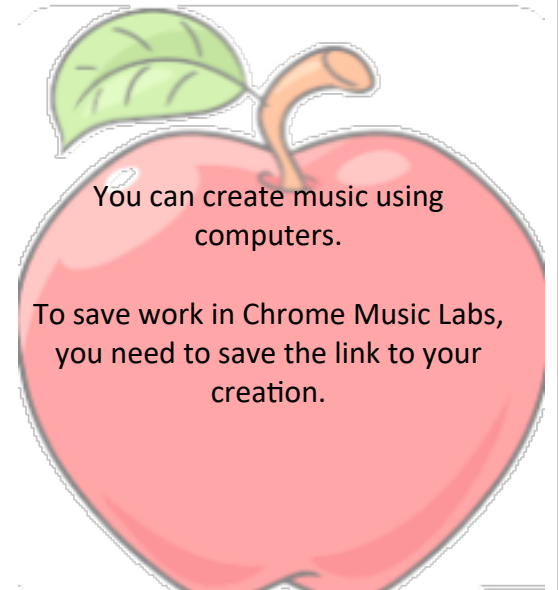


Chrome
Music Lab

Links to previous learning:

EYFS: Following instructions

Year 1: Technology around us, Creating Media



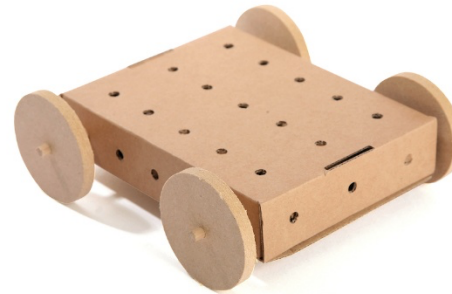
Year 2

Term 5: DT

Wheels and Axles



mechanisms - a system of parts that work together to make things move.



axle - a central rod that rotates a wheel.

wind powered – energy of air to generate clean power.

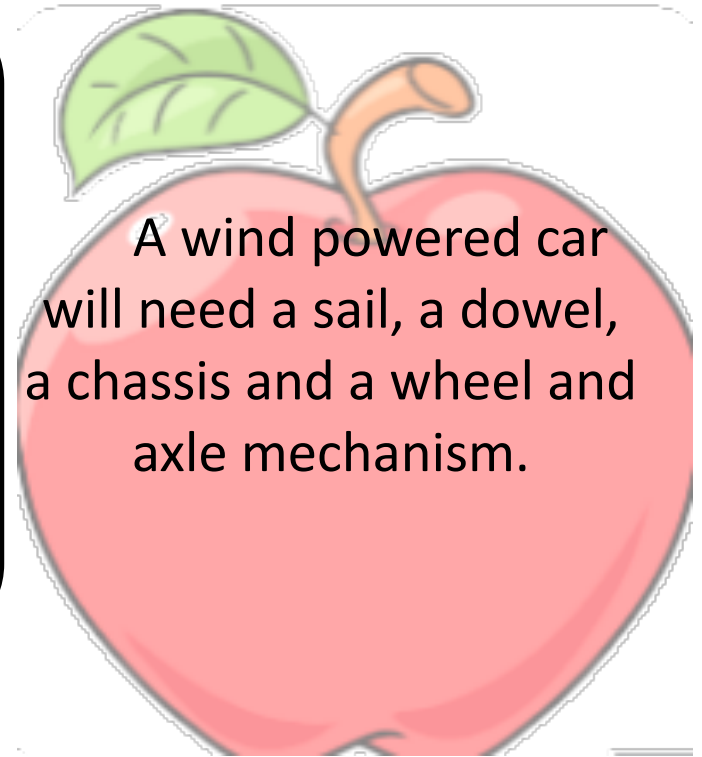
dowel – a cylindrical rod, usually wooden, metal or plastic.

chassis – the load bearing structural framework of a vehicle.

Links to previous learning:

EYFS – Making models using wheels

Year 1 – Wheels rotate around an axle to move, examples of mechanisms that use a wheel and axle.



Year 2



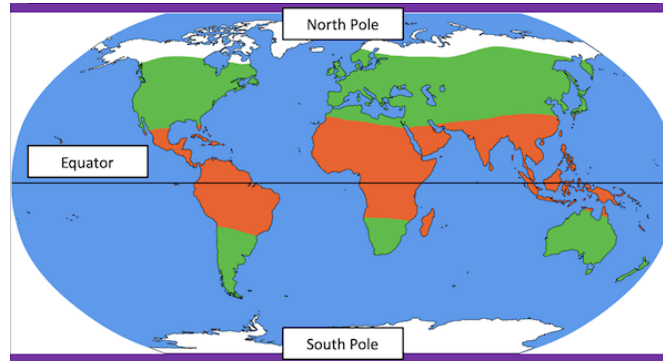
location



comparisons

Term 5: Geography

Hot and cold



northern / southern compass point
climate the average weather conditions

deserts a large area of land where there is almost no water, rain, trees or plants
poles the two opposite ends of the Earth's axis, northern at the top and southern at the bottom

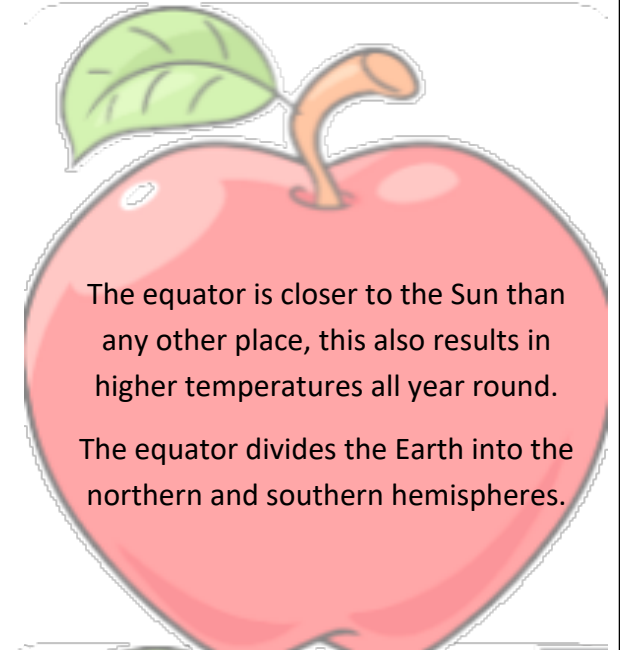
equator an imaginary line that is drawn around the middle of the Earth dividing into the northern and southern hemispheres
hemisphere literally meaning half of a sphere

Links to previous learning:

EYFS - Similarities & differences - Environments

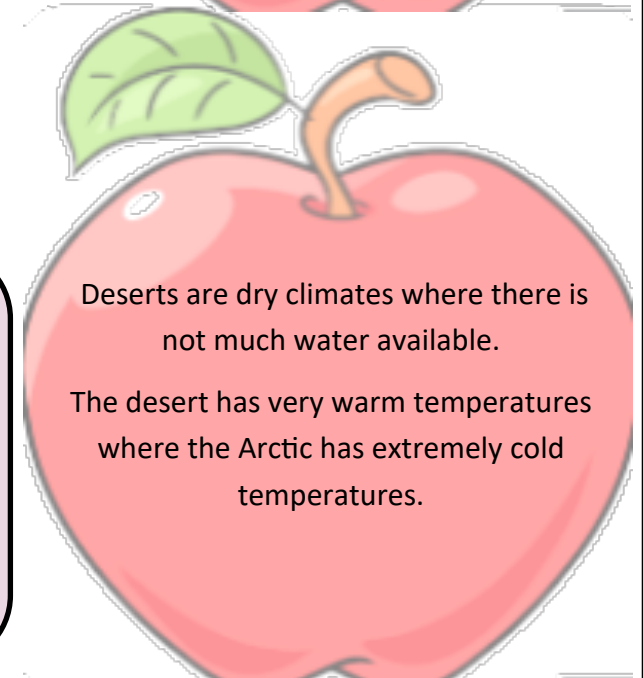
Year 1 – Seasons & Weather

Year 2 – Oceans & Continents



The equator is closer to the Sun than any other place, this also results in higher temperatures all year round.

The equator divides the Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.



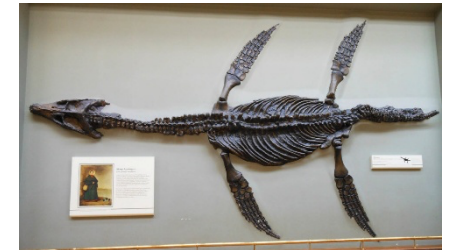
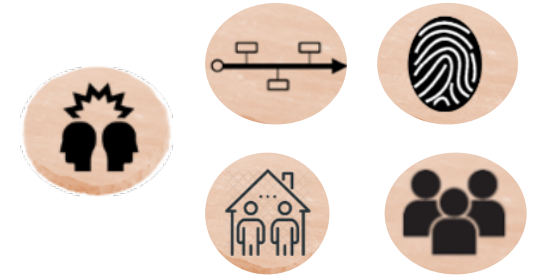
Deserts are dry climates where there is not much water available.

The desert has very warm temperatures where the Arctic has extremely cold temperatures.

Year 2

Term 5: History

Mary Anning and her discovery of fossils



discovered to find something that had never been found before

fossils the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago

species a group of animals with common characteristics

curiosities things of great interest

extinct the disappearance of a species

marine animals animals that live in the sea

Mary Anning an English fossil collector and palaeontologist

palaeontologist someone who studies the history of ancient life



Links to previous learning:

EYFS - Jobs

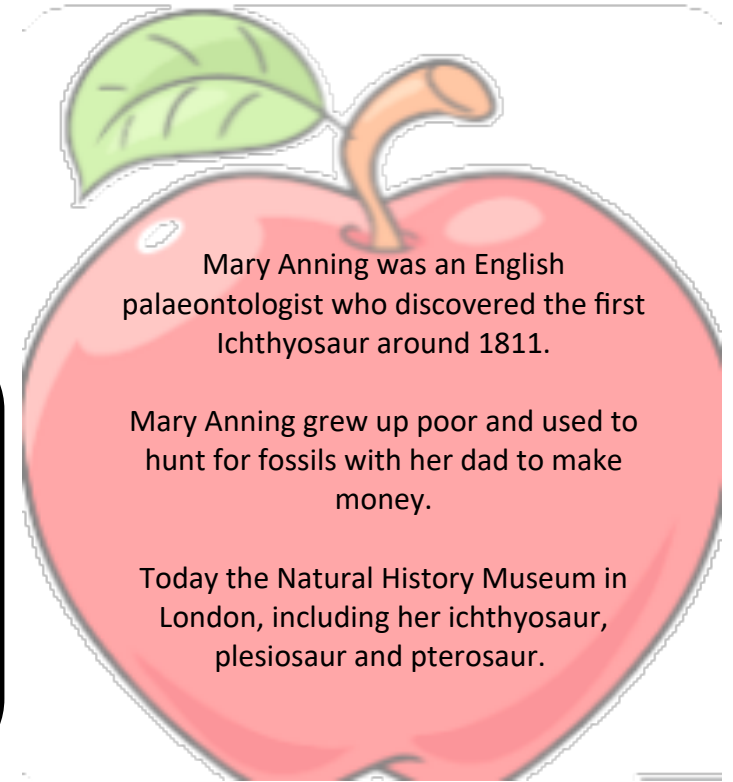
Year 1 – Historic Influencers - Neil Armstrong and Rosa Parks.

Year 2 – Historic Influencers – Emmeline Pankhurst

Mary Anning was an English palaeontologist who discovered the first Ichthyosaur around 1811.

Mary Anning grew up poor and used to hunt for fossils with her dad to make money.

Today the Natural History Museum in London, including her ichthyosaur, plesiosaur and pterosaur.



Year 2

Term 5: Music



Untuned Instruments - Latin and Caribbean

Untuned instrument - does not produce a specific pitch or note.

Rhythm a repeated pattern of sounds that create a musical beat.

Tempo - the speed of the music.

Notation (crotchet, minim) the symbols used to write down music, helping musicians understand the sounds and rhythms of a piece of music.

Latin music - the diverse umbrella term that generally refers to music from Ibero-America—including Latin America, Spain, and Portugal—as well as music sung primarily in Spanish or Portuguese.



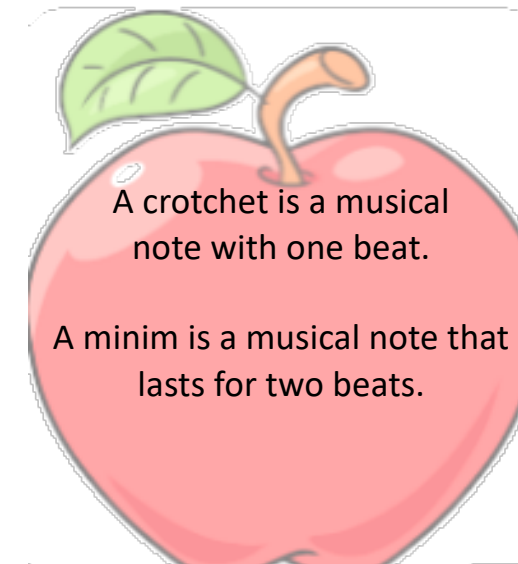
Links to previous learning:

EYFS:

Listening to different genres of music. Playing different untuned instruments.

Year 1 – Untuned Instruments and basic notation.

Andrew Lloyd Webber Classical & Pop music



A crotchet is a musical note with one beat.

A minim is a musical note that lasts for two beats.

Year 2

Term 5: RE

Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?



Religious Sources



Community & Living



Thinking & Reality



God & Believing

belief—what people believe in.

Muslim— a person who believes in Allah.

Islam —the religion of Muslims.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)- Allah's messenger, a prophet.

Allah - the main word for "God."

mosque—Muslims' place of worship.

Qu'ran—Muslims' holy book.



Links to previous

learning:

EYFS - World Faith Stories

Year 1 and Year 2 –
Comparing it to other
faiths.

Muslims believe in one God, Allah, who is the creator and sustainer of the universe.

Muslims believe that Allah is all-powerful, all-knowing, and should be treated with respect and praise.

The prophet Muhammad was the founder of the religion of Islam. Followers believe that Muhammad received messages from Allah about how to live life.

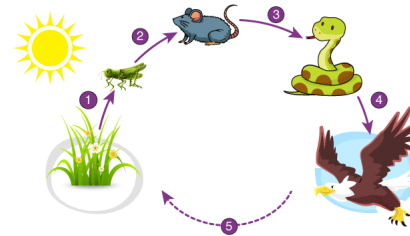
Year 2



biology

Term 5: Science

Living things and their habitats



Living Things



Non-Living Things



senses something animals use to find out information about the world around them

survive to remain alive

energy the ability to do work

adapt to be able to change to remain alive

ecosystem how living and non living organisms support each others survival

food chain a sequence showing what different animals eat starting with a plant and ending with an animal

Links to previous learning:

EYFS - Plants, living things and their habitats, animals including humans.

Year 1 – Plants

Living things are alive. They move, respire, sense, grow, reproduce, excrete waste material and need nutrients.

Non-living things do not have senses.

Living things adapt to their habitats by having special features which help them to survive.

A food chain shows how energy and nutrients move through an ecosystem by showing who eats whom.

Food comes from plants and animals.