Year two: Term 1: India

Concepts					
Global Learning	SCSM		The UK - To name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries. To use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment	Celebrations	
Knowledge	Science Y2 Iiving things and their habitats: To describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. Animals, including humans: To notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. To find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.		Geography Geography: Locational knowledge. To name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans. Place knowledge To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Human and physical geography. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	 To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing and painting to develop and share their ideas, experience and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space Children can: Name primary and secondary colours. Name the colours they use. 	
Skills	Working Scientifically: Throughout the year pupils should be taught to use t scientific methods, processes and skills through the processes and science lessons: The se objectives can be taught through use of Sam to also be evident during other science lessons: To ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. To identify and classify – to use their observations and ideas to suggest and wore complex), developing own criteria.	programme of study	To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage. To use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map. To use a compass. To 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	Drawing – Children can: Draw with increasing pencil control. Draw with increasing proficiency using a variety of media (pencil, pencil crayons, wax crayon, charcoal, felt pens, pastels, chalk, biro). Explore the use of light and dark tones in a drawing. Solidly fill in the outline of a shape. Draw simple images from observation and imagination. Create textures in their drawing (smudge with fingers, use the flat side of the pencil, use stippling, use hashed lines).	Painting - Children can: Make shades by adding black and tints by adding white (to a colour). Use a suitable brush to produce marks appropriate to the work e.g. small brush for small marks, large brush for large marks. Apply paint with increasing control. Begin to apply colour to convey a mood. Continue to work on different scales.
Vocabulary			key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	Drawing Portrait, Self-portrait, Line drawing, Detail, Landscape, Thick, thin, Dark/light, Bold, Space, Shape(s), Regular shape, Irregular shape, Straight / curved	Painting Colour words, Primary colours, Secondary colours, Darker, Lighter, Brushstrokes – dab, stipple, long strokes, short strokes.

Computing	DT
	Design
Online Safety:	 To design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria.
 To use technology safely and respectfully 	 To generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where
	appropriate, information and communication technology
	Make
With a focus on:	 To select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining
Self Image & Identity	and finishing]
Online Relationships	To select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and
Privacy & Security	ingredients, according to their characteristics.
	Evaluate
	To explore and evaluate a range of existing products.
Music	To evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria
Music	PE Outdoor games
Hands, feet, heart	Outdoor garnes
Tallay, Edy lear	 master basic movements including running and jumping as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination.
 To use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes 	
To play tuned and untuned instruments musically	
 To listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music 	
 To experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music. 	
R	
Activity focus:	
To find and march in time with a pulse. To copy and clap back that has	
 To copy and clap back rhythms To make up your own rhythm 	
To play instruments using up to three notes.	
To compose a simple melody.	
is compact a simple measure.	
PSHE – Relationships Mixed 1/2	PSHE - Relationships Pure Y2
Session 1 – Families	Session 1
 about people who care for them, e.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives, friends, teachers 	how to be a good friend, e.g. kindness, listening, honesty
the role these different people play in children's lives and how they care for them	about different ways that people meet and make friends
 what it means to be a family and how families are different, e.g. single parents, same-sex parents, etc. Session 2 – Asking for help 	Session 2 strategies for positive play with friends, e.g. joining in, including others, etc.
about the importance of telling someone — and how to tell them — if they are worried about something in their family	Session 3
how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else	about what causes arguments between friends
Session 3 – Friendships	how to positively resolve arguments between friends
how to be a good friend, e.g. kindness, listening, honesty	Session 4
about different ways that people meet and make friends	how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else
how friends can have both similarities and differences	Session 5
Session 4 – Arguments between friends	how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online
about the things they have in common with their friends, classmates, and other people about what success assumests between fixeds.	what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online Section 6.
 about what causes arguments between friends how to positively resolve arguments between friends 	Session 6 about what bullying is and different types of bullying
strategies for positive play with friends, e.g. joining in, including others, etc.,	how someone may feel if they are being bullied
Session 5 - Hurt feelings/behaviour	Session 7
 about situations when someone's body or feelings might be hurt and whom to goto for help 	about the difference between happy surprises and secrets that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help
how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online	how to resist pressure to do something that feels uncomfortable or unsafe
 what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online 	how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use
Session 6 – Bullying	Session 8
about what bullying is and different types of bullying	about the things they have in common with their friends, classmates, and other people
how someone may feel if they are being bullied Session 7 – Secrets	how friends can have both similarities and differences Session 9.
Session 7 – Secrets about the difference between happy surprises and secrets that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help	Session 9 • how to play and work cooperatively in different groups and situations
how to resist pressure to do something that feels uncomfortable or unsafe	Session 10 Session 10
how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use	how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give reasons for their views
Session 8 – Privacy and Touch	
 about what it means to keep something private, including parts of the body that are private 	
 to identify different types of touch and how they make people feel (e.g. hugs, tickling, kisses and punches) 	
how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe	
when it is important to ask for permission to touch others	
how to ask for and give/not give permission,	

Sess	on 9 – Kindness & Respect	
•	what kind and unkind behaviour mean in and out school	
•	how kind and unkind behaviour can make people feel	
•	about what respect means	
Sess	on 10 – Teamwork	
•	about class rules, being polite to others, sharing and taking turns	
•	how to play and work cooperatively in different groups and situations	
•	how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give reasons for their views	
RE		

Who is a Christian and what do they believe?