

YEAR TWO LONG TERM PLAN

	AUTUMN 1	Autumn 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
GENERAL THEMES NB: THESE THEMES MAY BE ADAPTED AT VARIOUS POINTS TO ALLOW FOR CHILDREN'S INTERESTS TO FLOW THROUGH THE PROVISION WELL-BEING & BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING	UP, UP AND AWAY Animals around the world Continents and oceans Traditional Tales - Inside the Villains Moving vehicles	GLOBAL INSPIRATIONS Stories from other cultures - Pattan's pumpkin All aboard for the Bobo road Biographies Black History Month Yayoi Kusama - Dot artwork	CHINA Chinese New Year The Great Race story Dragons Food - tasting chinese food, making simple foods Animals around the world Comparison between UK and Non-European place Stories with familiar settings - Mr Majeika	THE GREAT FIRE The Great Fire of London Guy Fawkes Festival of Light Fire safety Firefighters then and now Diary writing Poetry	MARVELLOUS MEDICINE Nurses Wartime Safety around medicine Healthy Humans Exercise and balanced diets Observing, drawing and sculpting humans	ENCHANTED WOODLAND Plants and growth Gardening Maps and aerial photographs of the school grounds and local areas Stories by the same author - Anthony Browne School Trip to Brockholes

POSSIBLE TEXTS	Traditional Tales - Jack and the Baked beanstalk Non-Fiction Non chronological report Big Cats Little People, Big Dreams David Attenborough - Non-Fiction How to help a hedgehog and protect a polar bear (13 different habitats) - Non-Fiction	David Attenbourgh Little People Big Dreams Greta Thunberg	Stories with familiar settings - Mr Majeika How to catch a dragon - Caryl Hart Non-Fiction Instructions	Great fire of London - Non-fiction text Toby and the great fire of London -Narrative The Bonfire at Night - Enid Blyton -Classic Poetry London's burning rhyme - Nursery Rhyme	George's Marvellous Medicine - Roald Dahl Zog and the Flying Doctors - Stories with a repetitive pattern Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole -Non-Fiction non-chron reports and information	The enchanted wood - Enid Blyton Stories by the same author - Anthony Browne stories e.g. Gorilla , Willy and the cloud, What if? Ten Seeds (seed dispersal) - Non-Fiction Explanation
THEME DAYS AND ENRICHMENT WEEKS	Remembrance Day Harvest Time Roald Dahl Day Maths Week	Guy Fawkes / Bonfire Night Christmas Time / Nativity Diwali Hannukah Black History Month Remembrance day Road Safety World Space Week Children in Need Anti- Bullying Week	Chinese New Year LENT Valentine's Day Internet Safety Day Pirate Day World Book Day Reading Week	Easter time Mother's Day Queen's Birthday Science Week Easter Egg Hunt	Start of Ramadan Eid D-Day	Father's Day Sport/Healthy Eating Week World Environment Day Anniversary of the NHS School Trip Forest School Outdoor day
ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITII	Baseline	Half termly assessments in Phonics, English and Maths Mock SAT's Papers for Reading, SPAG and maths	Half termly assessments in Phonics, English and Maths	Half termly assessments in Phonics, English and Maths Mock SAT's Papers for Reading, SPAG and maths	Half termly assessments in Phonics, English and Maths Resit Phonics Screening Statutory Assessment	End of year summative assessments in English and Maths

	Phonics, English and Maths				SAT's for reading, SPAG and maths	
PARENTAL Involvement	Friday Open Afternoon Meet the Teacher Reading workshop	Friday Open Afternoon Nativity Maths workshop Parents Evening Book at Bedtime	Friday Open Afternoon Writing workshop Share a story Stay and Read morning	Friday Open Afternoon Parents Evening Art workshop / Gallery Share a story	Friday Open Afternoon Share a story Maths Morning – Look how far we have come!	Friday Open Afternoon Share a story Parents Evening Parent's Picnic
BRITISH VALUES	Mutual respect We are all unique. We respect differences between different people and their beliefs in our community, in this country and all around the world. All cultures are learned, respected, and celebrated.	Mutual Tolerance Everyone is valued, all cultures are celebrated and we all share and respect the opinions of others. Mutual tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for	Rule of law We all know that we have rules at school that we must follow. We know who to talk to if we do not feel safe. We know right from wrong. We recognise that we are accountable for our actions. We must work	Individual liberty We all have the right to have our own views. We are all respected as individuals. We feel safe to have a go at new activities. We understand and celebrate the fact that everyone is	Democracy We all have the right to be listened to. We respect everyone and we value their different ideas and opinions. We have the opportunity to play with who we want to play with. We listen with intrigue and value	Recap all British Values Fundamental British Values underpin what it is to be a citizen in a modern and diverse Great Britain valuing our community and celebrating diversity of the UK. Fundamental British Values are not

Being my

Keeping

PSHE

Valuing

Rights and

Me and my

by other democratic countries.

Growing and

Safe	differences	best	respect	relationships	changing
Safe and unsafe secrets	Being kind and helping others	Growth Mindset	Cooperation	Bullying and teasing	Life cycles
Appropriate touch	Celebrating difference	Looking after my body	Self-regulation	Our school rules about bullying	Dealing with loss
Medicine safety	People who help us	Hygiene and health	Online safety	Being a good friend	Being supportive
	Listening Skills	Exercise and sleep	Looking after money – saving and spending	Feelings/self-regulation	Growing and changing
					Privacy

Relationships Children can explain different ways that family and friends should care for one another.

Health and well being Children can make simple choices about some aspects of their health and wellbeing and know what keeps them healthy. Children can talk about the harmful aspects of some household products and medicines, and describe ways of keeping safe in familiar situations.

Living in the wider world Children can recognise that bullying is wrong and can list some ways to get help in dealing with it. They can recognise the effect of their behaviour on other people, and can cooperate with others (for example by playing and working with friends or classmates). They can identify and respect differences and similarities between people.

ENGLISH Word	Phonics Phase 5c consolidation No-Nonsense Spelling Scheme (Phase 6)	Phonics No-Nonsense Spelling Scheme (Phase 6)				
READING, COMPREHENSION, DEVELOPING A PASSION FOR	Colour LAPS Reading See LAP 1 Year Two	Planning for Progressi	■ Colour LAPS Reading I See LAP 2 Year Two	Planning for Progressi	Colour LAPS Reading F See LAP 3 Year Two	Planning for Progressio

READING Children will visit the library weekly						
	Narrative: Traditional tales with a twist Non-Fiction: Non chronological report Poetry: Animal Riddles WAC: Diary entry Letter home Setting description	Narrative: Stories from other cultures Non-Fiction: Meerkat Christmas (Postcards) WAC: Weather report from around the world	Narrative: Stories with familiar settings Non-Fiction: Instructions/ persuasive advert WAC: Postcard from China	Narrative: Animal stories Non-Fiction: Diary writing Poetry: Classic Poems WAC: Historical recount/biography of The Great Fire	Narrative: Stories by the same author Non-Fiction: Non-Chronological reports/information leaflets WAC: Non-Chronological report about staying healthy	Narrative: Stories with repetitive patterns Non-Fiction: Explanations WAC: A leaflet for an area of interest from fieldwork
WRITING	Mono LAPS Writing See LAP 1 Year Two Y2 Traditional Tales Y2 Non-chronologic Y2 Poems with a Str	al reports.docx	Mono LAPS Writing See LAP 2 Year Two W Y2 Stories with Fan W Y2 Instructions.doc W Y2 Animal Adventu W Y2 Classic Poems.d	cx are Stories.docx	Mono LAPS Writing See LAP 3 Year Two W Y2 Stories by the Sai	

MATHS

GUIDED REASONING WILL BE PLANNED FOR EVERY FRIDAY RELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES LEARNT DURING THE WEEK WITH A FOCUS ON USING MATHEMATICAL LANGUAGE, PROBLEM SOLVING AND REASONING. OPPORTUNITIES TO PRACTICE SAT'S STYLE QUESTIONS TO BE PLANNED FOR DURING THIS TIME.

Place Value

-Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (10s, 1s)
-Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
-Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs

Addition and Subtraction

-Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 -Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and 1s a two-digit number and 10s 2 two-digit numbers adding 3 one-digit numbers

Fractions

-Recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3, 1/4, 2/4 and 3/4 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity.

Measurement

-Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels -Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =

Properties of Shapes

-Identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a

Place Value

-Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line -Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs

Addition and Subtraction

-Solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods

Position and Direction

-Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns

Statistics

-Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and tables. -Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity. -Ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.

Multiplication and Division

-Show that multiplication of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of 1 number by another cannot.
-Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication

Place Value

-Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in 10s from any number, forward and backward -Use place value and number facts to solve problems.

Addition and Subtraction

-Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.
-Show that addition of

-Show that addition of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot.

Properties of Shapes

-Identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes. -Compare and sort

common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.

Fractions

-Write simple fractions, for example 1/2 of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2.

Measurement

-Compare and sequence intervals of time -Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. -Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.

Problem Solving

-All objectives covered.

	Multiplication and Division -Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers -Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs	vertical line -Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces	and sequencesUse mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise).	and division facts, including problems in contexts. Measurement -Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular valueFind different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of moneySolve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change.		
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SCIENCE

DURING YEARS 1 AND 2, PUPILS SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO USE THE FOLLOWING PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC METHODS, PROCESSES AND SKILLS THROUGH THE TEACHING OF THE PROGRAMME OF STUDY CONTENT: ASKING SIMPLE QUESTIONS AND RECOGNISING THAT THEY CAN BE ANSWERED IN DIFFERENT WAYS OBSERVING CLOSELY, USING SIMPLE EQUIPMENT PERFORMING SIMPLE TESTS IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING USING THEIR OBSERVATIONS AND IDEAS TO SUGGEST ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS GATHERING AND RECORDING DATA TO HELP IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

Animals, including humans **Focus on Animals** Pupils should be taught to:

-notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults -find out about and describe the basic needs of animals. including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

In this unit children will:

- 1.Be able to explain that animals have offspring which grow into adults. 2.Be able to talk about the changes of young animals to adults.
- 3.Be able to identify the basic needs of animals.
- 4.Be able to talk about why animals need water, food and air to survive.

Living things and their habitats

Pupils should be taught to: -explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive -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

- -identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats
- -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.

In this unit children will:

1.Be able to give examples of things that are living, dead and have never been alive. 2.Be able to compare things that are living, dead and have never been alive and talk about ways to identify them. 3.Be able to explain what a habitat is. 4.Be able talk about the habitats that particular animals and plants live in and how they are suited to them. 5.Be able to identify microhabitat and talk about how it is different to a habitat. 6.Understand that animals get their food

7.Be able to complete a simple food chain.

from plants and other animals.

Uses of everyday materials

Pupils should be taught to:

- identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses -find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some

materials can be

bending, twisting

by squashing,

and stretching.

changed

In this unit children will: 1.Be able to describe the properties of different everyday materials. 2.Be able to identify which materials suit a

Animals, including humans **Focus on Humans**

Pupils should be taught to: -notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults -find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) -describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

In this unit children will: 1.Be able to explain that humans have offspring which grow into adults. 2.Be able to talk about the changes of babies to adults. 3.Be able to identify the basic needs of humans and talk about why they need water, food and air to survive. 4.Be able to describe the importance of exercise and its effects on the body. 5. Be able to talk about a healthy balanced diet and the importance of good hygiene.

Plants Pupils should be taught to: -observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants -find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

In this unit children will: 1.Be able to describe how seeds or bulbs grow into mature plants. 2.Be able to use simple tests to find out how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow. 3.Be able to describe what happens to plants that are not kept

particular	in the correct
purpose and	environment to
confirm this using	grow.
simple tests.	
3.Be able to test	
and discuss how	
some solid	
materials can be	
changed.	

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

GEOGRAPHY - PUPILS SHOULD DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WORLD, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THEIR LOCALITY. THEY SHOULD UNDERSTAND BASIC SUBJECT-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY RELATING TO HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND BEGIN TO USE GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS. INCLUDING FIRST-HAND OBSERVATION, TO ENHANCE THEIR LOCATIONAL AWARENESS.

HISTORY - PUPILS SHOULD DEVELOP AN AWARENESS OF THE PAST, USING COMMON WORDS AND PHRASES RELATING TO THE PASSING OF TIME. THEY SHOULD KNOW WHERE THE PEOPLE AND EVENTS THEY STUDY FIT WITHIN A CHRONOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND IDENTIFY SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WAYS OF LIFE IN DIFFERENT PERIODS. THEY SHOULD USE A WIDE VOCABULARY OF EVERYDAY HISTORICAL TERMS. THEY SHOULD ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS, CHOOSING AND USING PARTS OF STORIES AND OTHER SOURCES TO SHOW THAT THEY KNOW AND UNDERSTAND KEY FEATURES OF EVENTS. THEY SHOULD UNDERSTAND SOME OF THE WAYS IN WHICH WE FIND OUT ABOUT THE PAST AND IDENTIFY DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH IT IS REPRESENTED

Geography Locational knowledge

-name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Locating areas of the world and what its is like to live there throughout the year - focus on other places in the world.

Geography: Style of maps

find land/sea on globe.
 Use teacher drawn base maps.
 Use large scale OS maps.
 Use Google maps.

Use Google maps.
Scale/ Distance - begin to spatially match places (e.g recognise UK on a small scale and larger scale maps)
Using maps - Use an infant

History

Pupils should be taught about:
-the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods David Attenborough and Greta Thunberg

History: Range & depth of historical knowledge - recognise why people did things, why events happened and

Geography Place knowledge

-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
Learn about a small
province in China

Geography: Geographical enquiry - children encouraged to ask simple geographical

History

Pupils should be taught about: -changes within living memory – where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. -the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life

History: Chronological understanding - sequence artefacts

The Great Fire of London

in different periods

History

about:
-changes within living
memory – where appropriate,
these should be used to
reveal aspects of change in
national life.

Pupils should be taught

-the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole Wartime medicine

History: Historical enquiry -Use a source to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple

Geography Human and Physical Geography

Pupils should be taught: -Basic geographical vocabulary to refer

to:
-Key physical
features, including:
beach, cliff, coast,
forest, hill,
mountain, sea,
ocean, river, soil,
valley, vegetation,
season and weather
-Key human
features, including:

features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

map to locate places. Map knowledge - Identify significant places and environments. Identify locations and discuss what has been previously learnt. In this unit, pupils will be taught: 1 - To understand what a continent is and name all seven. 2 - To know the difference between a sea and an ocean and name all five. 3 - To locate the seven continents and five oceans on a map/globe. 4 - Understand key geographical features of each continent and their relative sizes. 5 - To know which continent we live in.	what happened as a result. Identify differences between ways of life at different times. In this unit, pupils will be taught: 1 - To know key events from David Attenborough's life. 2- To know key events from Greta Thunberg's life. 3 - Why are these two individuals significant? 4 - What differences can you identify between David Attenborough and Greta Thunberg's lives? 5 - How have David Attenborough and Greta Thunberg influenced life today?	questions; Where is it? What's it like? Use books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos and the internet as sources of information. Investigate their surroundings. Make appropriate observations about why things happen. Make simple comparisons between features of different places. In this unit, pupils will be taught: 1 - To locate China on a World Map. 2 - To research what life is like in Beijing. 3 - To compare what life is like in Beijing and Warton. 4 - To learn about Chinese culture and compare this to British culture. 5 - To learn about key geographical features in Beijing. What places are	closer together in time. Sequence photographs from different periods of their life. Describe memories of key events in their own and other's lives. Interpretation of history - compare two versions of a past event. Compare pictures and photographs of people and events in the past. In this unit, pupils will be taught: 1 - Where do these events fit on our timeline? 2 - Why were these events significant? 3 - How can we find out about them? 4 -Who was involved? Where did it take place? 5 - Did things change as a result of these events?	In this unit, pupils will be taught: 1 - To know who Florence Nightingale was and when she was alive. 2- To know who Mary Seacole was and when she was alive. 3 - Why are these two individuals significant? 4 - To compare aspects of life in different periods for the two women. 5 - How have Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole influenced life today?	Geography: Fieldwork: Observing and labelling key human and physical features. In this unit, pupils will be taught: 1 - What are the key physical features of a countryside? 2 - What are the key physical features of a city? 3 - What are the key physical features of the seaside? 4 - To draw a map of our local coast line. 5 - To follow a route on a map.
why? Rosh Hashanah Yom Kippur Sukkot All Saints Day	special and why? Diwali Hannukah Christmas	special and why? Epiphany Ash Wednesday / Shrove Tuesday St David's Day Shivaratri	why? Holi Palm Sunday Passover Easter Start of Ramadan	belong? Eid Shavuot	our world? Summer Solstice

MUSIC

KEY STAGE 1 PUPILS SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO: USE THEIR VOICES EXPRESSIVELY AND CREATIVELY BY SINGING SONGS AND SPEAKING CHANTS AND RHYMES, PLAY TUNED AND UNTUNED INSTRUMENTS MUSICALLY, LISTEN WITH CONCENTRATION AND UNDERSTANDING TO A RANGE OF HIGH-QUALITY LIVE AND RECORDED MUSIC EXPERIMENT WITH CREATE. SELECT AND COMBINE SOUNDS USING THE INTER-RELATED DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC.

Hullabaloo Scheme of work

WHOLE-SCHOOL-SATELLITE-VIEW-1.pdf

ART AND DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

Children to produce a piece of artwork each half term to be displayed for 'Celebration wall' for school / parents to show how drawings have developed - lots of links to Fine Motor Skills.
Children to explain their work to others.

Design and Technology

Design- design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria Make -Select from and

Make -Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
Evaluate
-evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria
Technical knowledge

-explore and use

Art and Design

Pupils should be taught:
-about the work of a
range of artists, craft
makers and designers,
describing the
differences and
similarities between
different practices and
disciplines, and making
links to their own work.

Andy Goldsworty - collage at Forest School.

Collage - Experiments with creating mood, feelings and movement.

Design and Technology

Food Design -design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria Make -select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks for example, cutting. **Evaluate** -explore and evaluate a range of existing products

evaluate their ideas

and products against

Design and Technology

Design -Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make -Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and

finishing]

Art and Design

Pupils should be taught: -to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products -to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination -to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Sculptures of humans

Art and Design

Pupils should be taught:
-to use drawing and
painting to develop and
share their ideas,
experiences and
imagination
-to develop a wide
range of art and design
techniques in using
colour, pattern, texture,
line, shape, form and
space.

Drawings of landscapes (school grounds or local areas).

Printing - Explore images by recreating

mechanisms, wheels	Textiles - Weaving using	design criteria	-Select from and use a		texture using
and axles, in their	strong wool through		wide range of materials	3D work - Able to	wallpaper, string,
products.	card and paper. Use	Chinese food -no bake	and components,	create texture and	polystyrene.
	colours to create	Spring Rolls	including construction	specific effects using a	Drawing - Uses line and
Vehicles to explore the	pattern.		materials, textiles and	range of tools.	tone (light/dark lines)
world, including a	Evaluating - Identify	Working with tools -	ingredients, according	Evaluating - Identify	in drawings that show a
vehicle with wheels and	what they would do	Follow safe procedures	to their characteristics	what they would do	controlled range of
axles.	different next time.	for food safety and		differently next time.	marks.
	Generate a written	hygiene.	Make an insulated	Generate a written	Painting - Represents
In this unit children	evaluation.		sandwich bag (sewing)	evaluation.	things observed,
will:		In this unit children			remembered or
1.Explore and create	In this unit children	will:	In this unit children	In this unit children	imagined using colour.
prototypes of wheels	will:	1.Evaluate existing	will:	will:	Colour - Mix colours
and axles in different	1.Explore the work of	products and say what	1.Design a sandwich	1.Use drawing, painting	and know which
products.	Andy Goldsworthy	they like or dislike	bag, create a mock up	and sculpture to plan	Primary Colours make
2.Design and label a	sharing their opinions	about them.	and talk through their	their end product.	Secondary Colours.
vehicle using a design	and exploring the	2.Plan and design a	ideas with others.	2.Decide which	
criteria.	materials/techniques	Spring roll using a given	2.Choose appropriate	materials they will use	In this unit children
3.Use a range of tools	used.	design criteria.	materials after	to create their	will:
and materials to create	2.Explore replicating	3.Use chopping,	evaluating	sculpture.	1. Use drawing and
a moving vehicle.	Andy Goldsworthy	grating, rolling and	effectiveness of each	3.Create textures and	painting to plan their
4.Evaluate their model	collages using the same	peeling techniques.	against the design	detail using a range of	landscape.
against the design	materials and	4.Evaluate their	criteria.	tools.	2.Experiment with
criteria.	techniques.	product against the	3.Use running stitch to	4. Evaluate their work	different materials to
	3.Use the work of Andy	design criteria.	join the material	saying what they would	print.
	Goldsworthy to inspire		together.	do differently next	3.Mix colours and be
	a piece of artwork and		4.Evaluate their	time.	able to identify which
	talk about the		product against the		primary colours make
	techniques they have		design criteria.		secondary colours.
	used.				4.Use lines and tone to
					add details to the

COMPUTING

KEY STAGE 1 PUPILS SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO: UNDERSTAND WHAT ALGORITHMS ARE: HOW THEY ARE IMPLEMENTED AS PROGRAMS ON DIGITAL DEVICES; AND THAT PROGRAMS EXECUTE BY FOLLOWING PRECISE AND UNAMBIGUOUS INSTRUCTIONS CREATE AND DEBUG SIMPLE PROGRAMS. USE LOGICAL REASONING TO PREDICT THE BEHAVIOUR OF SIMPLE PROGRAMS, USE TECHNOLOGY PURPOSEFULLY TO CREATE, ORGANISE, STORE, MANIPULATE AND RETRIEVE DIGITAL CONTENT, RECOGNISE COMMON USES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BEYOND SCHOOL USE TECHNOLOGY SAFELY AND RESPECTFULLY, KEEPING PERSONAL INFORMATION PRIVATE; IDENTIFY WHERE TO GO FOR HELP AND SUPPORT WHEN THEY HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT CONTENT OR CONTACT ON THE INTERNET OR OTHER ONLINE TECHNOLOGIES.

landscape.

Purple Mash Purple Mash Purple Mash Purple Mash Purple Mash Purple Mash Unit 2.8 Unit 2.1 Coding Unit 2.2 Online **Unit 2.3 Unit 2.4 Questioning Unit 2.6 Creating pictures** Create and debug Safety Spreadsheets Use technology Use technology Presenting ideas simple programs. Use technology Use technology purposefully to create, purposefully to create, Use technology **Computer Science** safely and purposefully to purposefully to organise, store, organise, store, To explain that an respectfully, create, organise, manipulate and manipulate and retrieve create, organise, algorithm is a set of keeping personal store, manipulate retrieve digital digital content. store, manipulate instructions to information and retrieve digital **Information Technology** and retrieve digital content. Information complete a task. When private; identify content. To demonstrate an ability content. Information to organise data using, for designing simple where to go for **Technology** Information **Technology** programs, children help and support To demonstrate an example, a database. **Technology** To demonstrate an ability to organise data show an awareness of when they have **Unit 2.7 Making Music** To demonstrate an ability to organise using, for example, a the need to be precise concerns about Use technology ability to organise data using, for database. with their algorithms so content or contact purposefully to create, data using, for example, a database. that they can be on the internet or organise, store, example, a **Unit 2.5 Effective** successfully converted manipulate and retrieve database. other online Searching into code. technologies. digital content. Use technology To create a simple **Computer Science Information Technology** purposefully to program that achieves a To know the To demonstrate an ability create, organise, specific purpose. They implications of to organise data using, for store, manipulate can also identify and inappropriate example, a database. and retrieve digital online correct some errors. content. To identify the searches. Children Recognise parts of a program that begin to common uses of respond to specific understand how information events and initiate things are shared technology beyond specific actions. For electronically. school. example, they can write **Digital Literacy** a cause and effect To effectively sentence of what will retrieve relevant. happen in a program. purposeful digital content using a search engine. They can apply their learning of effective searching beyond

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION

PUPILS SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO: MASTER BASIC MOVEMENTS INCLUDING RUNNING, JUMPING, THROWING AND CATCHING, AS WELL AS DEVELOPING BALANCE, AGILITY AND CO-ORDINATION, AND BEGIN TO APPLY THESE IN A RANGE OF ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATE IN TEAM GAMES, DEVELOPING SIMPLE TACTICS FOR ATTACKING AND DEFENDING PERFORM DANCES USING SIMPLE MOVEMENT PATTERNS.

Year 2 Gymnastics

Gymnastics

Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements in: Travelling skills Perform body actions with control and coordination.

In this unit children will:

1.Show awareness of opponents and team-mates when playing games. 2.Perform basic skills of rolling, striking and kicking with more confidence. 3.Apply these skills in a variety of simple games. 4. Make choices about appropriate targets, space and equipment. 5.Work well with a partner and in a small group to improve their

skills.

Year 2 - Games -Piggy in the Middle Games

Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements in: Travelling skills. Sending skills. Receiving skills

In this unit children will:

opponents and

1.Show awareness of

team-mates when playing games. 2.Perform basic skills of rolling, striking and kicking with more confidence. 3.Apply these skills in a variety of simple games. 4.Make choices about appropriate

targets, space and

5.Use a variety of

equipment.

Year 2 Dance **Moving Along**

Dance Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements Perform body actions with control and coordination and perform short dances, showing an

expressive qualities. In this unit children will:

understanding of

1.Consistently perform a range of body actions correctly. 2.Use different parts of the body singly

fluently. 3.Show a sense of dynamic, expressive

and in combination

Year 2 FMS Playground games in the 20th Century

Games

Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements in: Travelling skills. Sending skills. Receiving skills

In this unit children will: 1.Show awareness of opponents and team-mates when playing games. 2.Perform basic skills of rolling, striking and kicking with more confidence. 3.Apply these skills in a variety of simple games. 4. Make choices about appropriate targets, space and equipment. 5.Use a variety of simple

tactics.

Year 2 - Games - Striking and Fielding Games

Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements in: Travelling skills. Sending skills. Receiving skills

In this unit children will: 1.Show awareness of opponents and team-mates when playing games. 2.Perform basic skills of rolling, striking and kicking with more confidence. 3.Apply these skills in a variety of simple games. 4. Make choices about appropriate targets, space and equipment. 5.Use a variety of simple tactics. 6.Describe how their bodies work and feel when playing games.

Year 2 Athletics Athletics

Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements.

In this unit children will:

1.Run at fast. medium and slow speeds, changing speed and direction. 2.Link running and jumping activities with fluency, control and consistency. 3.Make up and repeat a sequence of linked jumps. 4. Take part in a relay activity, remembering when to run and what to do. 5.Throw various

RELIGIOUS	TAKEN FROM RE SYLLABUS FOR CHURCH SCHOOLS WRITTEN BY BLACKBURN DIOCESE.						
EDUCATION	The Bible Why is the Bible such a special book? Do people of all world faiths have holy books? Islam, Judaism, Sikhism	Christmas Why was the birth of Jesus such good news?	Jesus Why did Jesus welcome everyone?	Easter How do symbols help us to understand the Easter story?	Ascension and P What happened at the Ascen The Churc Why is the church a special why are holy buildings import Hinduism, Islam,	sion and Pentecost? ch place for Christians? ant to people of faith?	
	Which stories are special and why? Rosh Hashanah Yom Kippur Sukkot All Saints Day	Which people are special and why? Diwali Hannukah Christmas	What places are special and why? Epiphany Ash Wednesday / Shrove Tuesday St David's Day Shivaratri	What times are special and why? Holi Palm Sunday Passover Easter Start of Ramadan	Being special: where do we belong? Eid Shavuot	What is special about our world? Summer Solstice	

END OF THE YEAR EXPECTATIONS

READING	WRITING	Maths	Science
Year 2 Teacher Assessment Framework Expected Standard The pupil can: • read accurately most words of two or more syllables • read most words containing common suffixes • read most common exception words In age-appropriate books, the pupil can: • read most words accurately without overt sounding and blending, and sufficiently fluently to allow them to focus on their understanding rather than on decoding individual words • sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation. In a book that they can already read fluently, the pupil can: • check it makes sense to them, correcting any inaccurate reading • answer questions and make some inferences • explain what has happened so far in what they have read.	Year 2 Teacher Assessment Framework Expected Standard The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher: • write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional) • write about real events, recording these simply and clearly • demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required • use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently • use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that /because) to join clauses • segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonetically-plausible attempts at others • spell many common exception words • form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters • use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.	Year 2 Teacher Assessment Framework Expected Standard The pupil can: • read scales* in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens • partition any two-digit number into different combinations of tens and ones, explaining their thinking verbally, in pictures or using apparatus • add and subtract any 2 two-digit numbers using an efficient strategy, explaining their method verbally, in pictures or using apparatus (e.g. 48 + 35; 72 – 17) • recall all number bonds to and within 10 and use these to reason with and calculate bonds to and within 20, recognising other associated additive relationships (e.g. If 7 + 3 = 10, then 17 + 3 = 20; if 7 - 3 = 4, then 17 - 3 = 14; leading to if 14 + 3 = 17, then 3 + 14 = 17, 17 - 14 = 3 and 17 - 3 = 14) • recall multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and use them to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary • identify 1/4,1/3,1/2,2/4,3/4, of a number or shape, and know that all parts must be equal parts of the whole • use different coins to make the same amount • read the time on a clock to the nearest 15 minutes • name and describe properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes, including number of sides, vertices, edges, faces and lines of symmetry.	Year 2 Teacher Assessment Framework

	[year 1] • group animals according to what they eat [year 1], describe how animals get their food from other animals and/or from plants, and use simple food chains to describe these relationships [year 2] • describe seasonal changes [year 1] • name different plants and animals and describe how they are suited to different habitats [year 2]
	habitats [year 2]
	distinguish objects from materials, describe their properties, identify and group everyday
	materials [year 1] and compare their suitability for different uses [year 2].