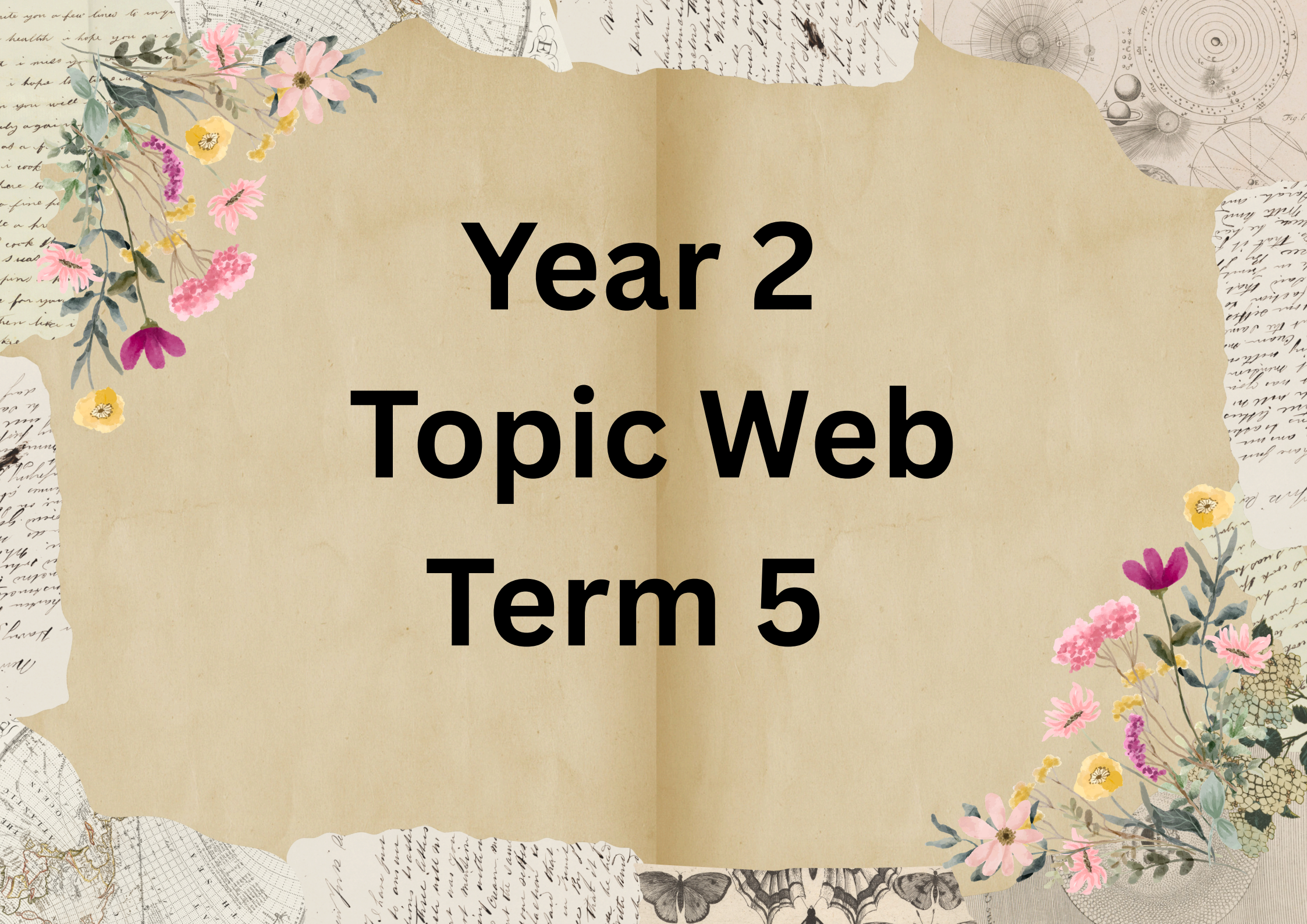


Year 2

Topic Web

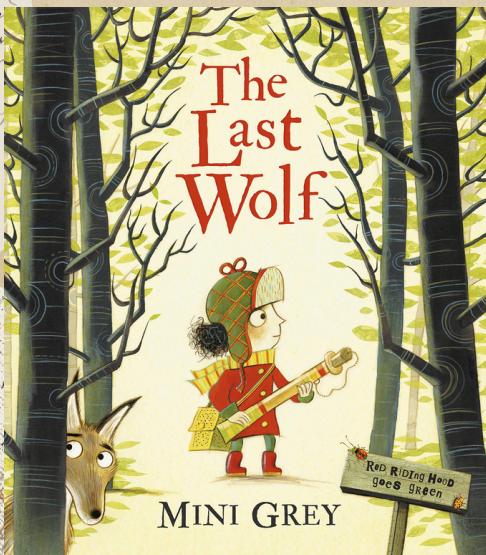
Term 5



English

Our Core text for the term is 'The last Wolf' by Mini Grey.

The outcome of our work will be to write a letter in role to persuade the characters to save the trees.



Tier 3 vocabulary

flung, supplies, lurk, pounce, wander, endless, grazing, awash, nowadays, pickings, popgun, stalking, bracken, tree stump, doorknob, land, lynx, human, miles.

SPaG knowledge



- Use subordination (if, that).
- Use punctuation correctly – full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, apostrophes for contracted forms.
- Use homophones and near homophones.
- Add '-er' and '-est' to adjectives.

Maths



In Year 2 this term, pupils will develop their understanding of fractions and time through practical and engaging activities. In mathematics, they will learn to recognise, find, name and write simple fractions such as $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of lengths, shapes, sets of objects and quantities.

They will also explore how to write simple fractions, for example understanding that $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 equals 3, and begin to recognise equivalence, such as $\frac{2}{4}$ being the same as $\frac{1}{2}$.

Key vocabulary

- whole
- fraction
- half
- quarter
- three quarters
- numerator
- denominator
- divide



Key vocabulary

- O'clock
- Half past
- Quarter past
- Quarter to
- Second
- Minute
- Hour



Alongside this, pupils will build their understanding of time by comparing and sequencing intervals of time, learning to tell and write the time to the nearest five minutes, including quarter past and quarter to the hour, and drawing the hands accurately on a clock face to represent these times. They will also learn key facts about time, including the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day, helping them to apply their knowledge to everyday situations.



Science

Our science topic this term is 'Animal Survival', we will be exploring different animal habitats, human impact on habitats as well survival patterns from animals.

Microhabitats

A microhabitat is a small habitat contained within a larger habitat. There are different microhabitats.



rock pool



pond



hedgerow



under logs and stones



The living and non-living parts of a microhabitat can be very different to those in the surrounding larger habitat. For example, a pond is found within a larger garden habitat. It is different to the garden because it contains freshwater where frogs, pond snails and duckweed can live.



feeding wildlife



insect hotel



wild, uncut areas



weeding by hand

Habitats

A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. There are different habitats, such as forests, polar regions, deserts, oceans, mountains and rainforests.

Habitats have living and non-living parts. Living parts include the plants and animals that live there. Non-living parts include sunlight, air, water, soil and temperature. Each habitat varies in its living and non-living parts.

All living things depend on the living and non-living things in their habitat to survive. This is called interdependence.



mountain habitat



ocean habitat



Food chains

A food chain shows how living things depend on one another for food. All food chains start with a plant, which is a producer, followed by animals, which are consumers. Animals can be herbivores that only eat plants, carnivores that only eat meat or omnivores that eat plants and meat.



lettuce (plant)



slug (omnivore)



hedgehog (carnivore)

History

Our topic this term is called
'Titanic Tragedy'

We will be exploring:

- Why the RMS Titanic was so special.
- How the classes differed on the Titanic.
- What everyday life was like on the Titanic.
- The events of the Titanic tragedy.

We will be getting creative by making models, using role play, writing post cards and even designing our own boats for an engaging and immersive experience!

Tier 3 vocabulary

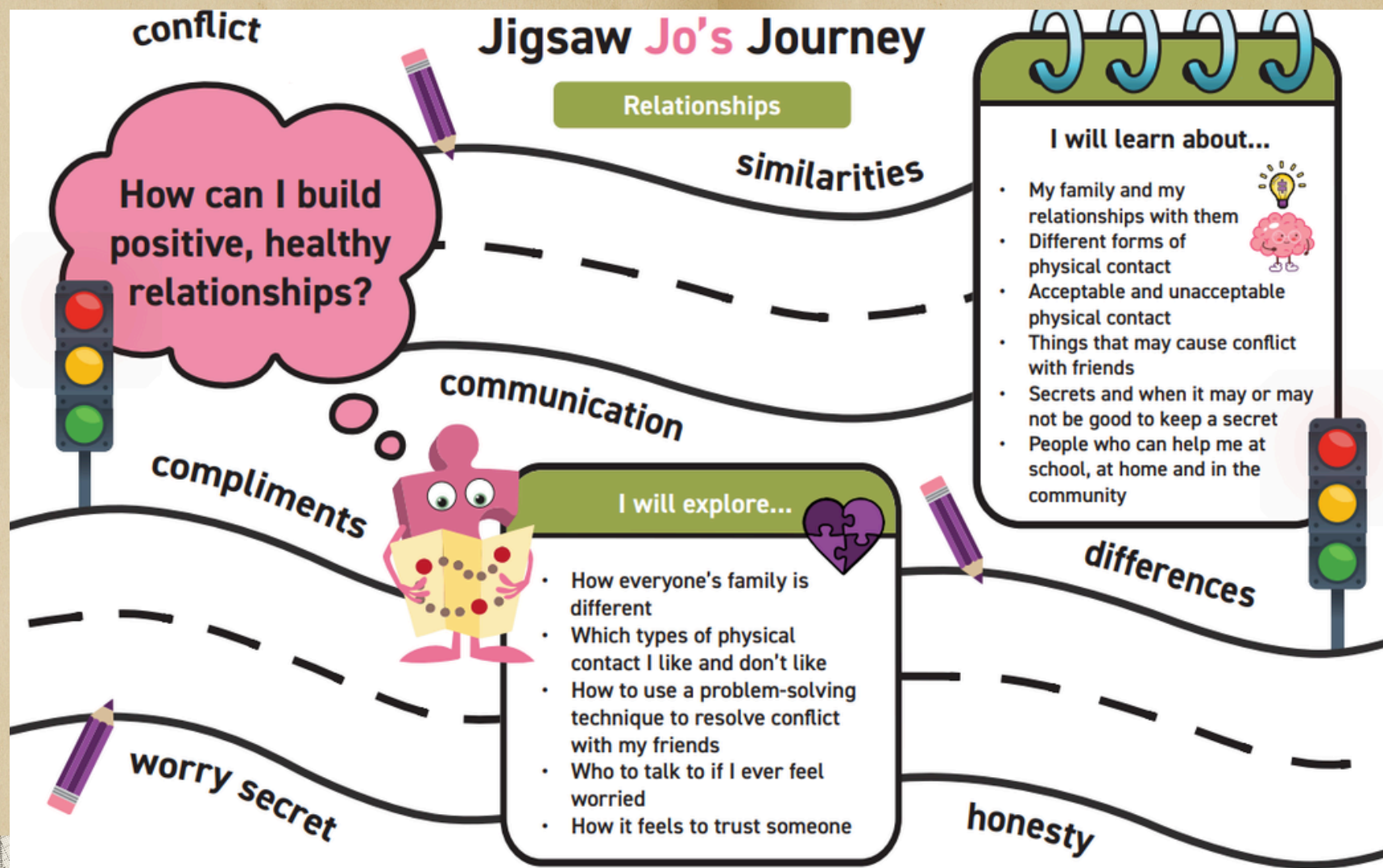
cabin	Morse code
captain	orchestra
crew	passenger
crow's nest	promenade
deck	second class
disaster	ship
distress signal	steward
first class	stewardess
iceberg	survivor
lifeboat	third class
lookout	unsinkable
maiden voyage	vessel



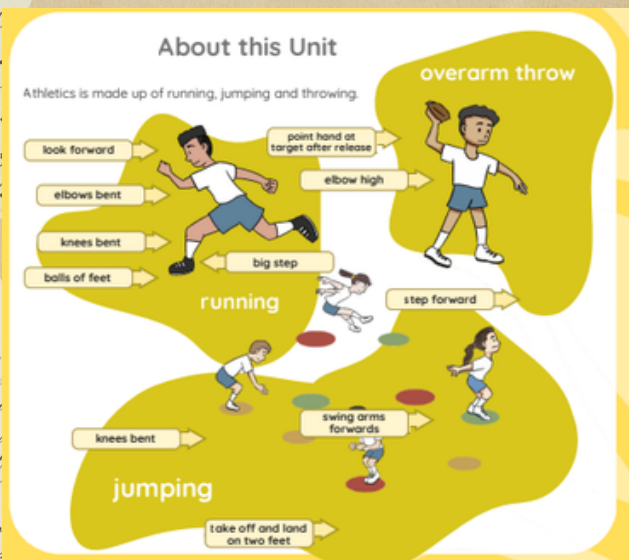
PSHE



Relationships



PE



Key Vocabulary



overarm

aim

height

sprint

distance

jog

take off

far

jump

target

fast

landing

throw

Movement Skills

- run
- jump for distance
- jump for height
- throw for distance
- throw for accuracy

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social communication, work safely, support others

Emotional determination, independence

Thinking comprehension, observe and provide feedback, explore ideas, select and apply skills

Ladder Knowledge



Running:

Running on the balls of your feet, taking big steps and having elbows bent will help you to run faster.

Jumping:

Swinging your arms forwards will help you to jump further.

Throwing:

Throw in a straight line by pointing your throwing hand at your target as you let go of the object.



RE



Jumu'ah is the special Friday prayer for Muslims, held every week at midday. It is a time when the community gathers at the mosque to pray together and listen to a short talk called a sermon, which teaches about good behaviour and faith. Jumu'ah is important because it brings people together and reminds them to be kind, honest, and helpful. Muslims prepare by washing, wearing clean clothes, and arriving on time to show respect.

ablutions area

The place where Muslims go to clean themselves before prayer.

adhan

The call to prayer.

dome

A rounded roof that may be seen on top of a mosque.

headscarf

A scarf worn by Muslim women that covers their neck, head and hair.

Imam

A person who leads prayers in a mosque.

Jumu'ah

Group prayer that takes place every Friday.

mihrab

A space in a mosque wall that shows the direction of Mecca.

minaret

A tall tower that is part of a mosque where the muezzin stands to call Muslims to prayer.

minbar

Steps in a mosque where the Imam may stand to preach.

mosque

A place of worship for Muslims.

Music

In music we are exploring musical structure where we will be creating a final performance based on the different concepts we have learnt - our motif is 'myths and legends!'

rhythm: A regular pattern of beats, sounds or movements.



The



princess



one
beat

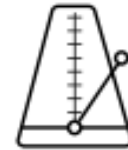
paired
half
beats

rest:
A quiet beat when no
sound is made.



thinking voice:

Hearing the sound
pattern in your head.



tempo:

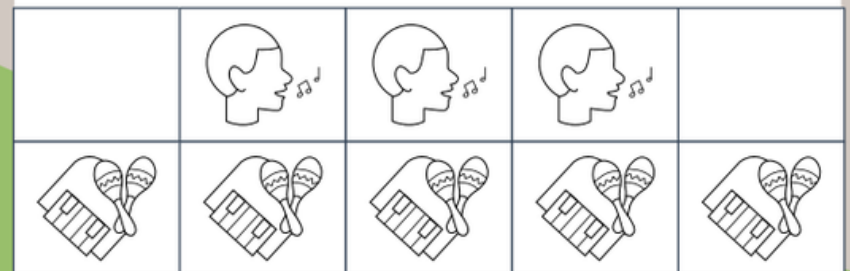
The speed of the music
(fast or slow).



pulse:

The heartbeat of the
music. Sometimes
called the 'beat'.

structure: How the music is organised into different sections.



Computer Science

In computing this term we are exploring stop motion! We will be using the ipads to create our very own stop motion animation.

Animations are made up of a sequence of still images, the sequence below makes the robin look like it is flying.



To see the finished animation, ask an adult to scan the QR code:



Animation	Pictures or photographs in a sequence to give the illusion of movement.
Animator	Someone who specialises in the creation of animations.
Contraption	An old-fashioned device.
Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
Download	Saving files from the internet, intranet or another device.
Film review	Writing your opinion about a film.
Filming	Using a video recorder to capture moving images.
Import image	To place a picture into a document or into other software.
Plan	An idea about how to do something in future.
Sketch	A rough drawing to help you plan.
Software	A series of instructions written for a computer to follow.
Stop motion	A sequence of photographs used to create an animation.
Storyboard	A sequence of sketches that show what you plan to make for an animation or video.
Upload	To send files from one device to another device.

Art

In art this term we are focusing on 'still life' where we will be exploring still life artists as well as still life techniques.

techniques

What is a still life?

A still life is an artwork showing an arrangement of everyday objects. Paul Cézanne and Vincent van Gogh are famous still life artists.



The Basket of Apples by Paul Cézanne, 1893-1895



Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers by Vincent van Gogh, 1888

Composition

Artists arrange objects in their artworks carefully. They decide which objects will go in the foreground or background of the work. They also think about the size of the objects they have chosen.



Paul Cézanne painted the apples in the foreground and the jug in the background in this painting.



Jan Brueghel the Elder painted large flowers at the top of the vase and small ones at the bottom.

Colour

Artists choose colours carefully. They decide whether to use warm or cool colours and think about how those colours make people feel.



Paul Cézanne painted these apples in bold, warm colours.

Texture

Artists select different materials to create a range of textures. They might try to create a smooth or rough texture.



Vincent van Gogh used thick oil paint to create a rough texture.

background The part of an artwork that seems furthest from the person looking at it.

composition The way objects have been arranged in an artwork.

cool colour A colour that reminds people of cool things, such as water and shade.

foreground The part of an artwork that seems closest to the person looking at it.

human-made Something created by humans.

natural Something found in nature that has not been created by humans.

subject matter The objects shown in an artwork.

texture The surface of an artwork and the way it feels.

warm colour A colour that reminds people of warm things, such as fire and heat.

Home Learning

Home learning will be given our weekly on a Friday and is to be handed in on a Thursday. Each home learning challenge will include 3 tasks - English, Maths and Spellings.

If you wish to support your child further please use spelling shed and doodle maths as enhancements to home learning.

Please continue to listen to your child read 3 times weekly.

Here are the year 2 common exception words for reference to weekly home learning.

Year 2 Common Exception Words				
floor	most	Year 2	sure	pretty
poor	only		sugar	grass
door	both		break	pass
because	old	everybody	steak	class
mind	cold	parents	great	fast
kind	clothes	who	told	last
behind	water	Christmas	gold	past
find	again	beautiful	hold	father
after	busy	whole	eye	could
wild	money	plant	should	would
child	Mr	path	many	any
children	Mrs		people	bath
			hour	