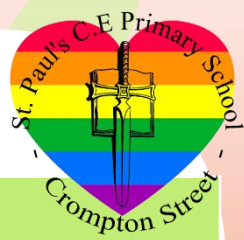


Geography Year 2 – Summer 2: Where would you prefer to live: England or Kenya?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Key human features include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Key physical features include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

A **map** is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real-life objects.

Key features of maps include: **a title, a compass rose, symbols, a key** and **different colours for important things**, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.

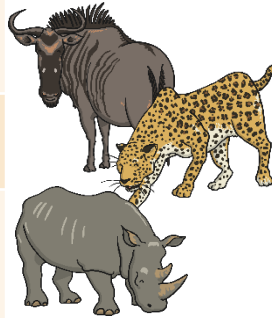
A **aerial view** is a view from above. It is also known as a 'bird's-eye' view. Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view.

Countries around the world have different weather and temperatures. Countries near the equator tend to be hotter.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Africa is a continent made up of many different countries. It has hot weather all year round as it is close to the equator.

There are **five oceans** in the world: the **Arctic Ocean**, the **Atlantic Ocean**, the **Indian Ocean**, the **Pacific Ocean** and the **Southern Ocean**.



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Continent

A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are **seven continents**: **Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America** and **South America**.

Ocean

A large area of salt water. There are **five oceans**: the **Arctic Ocean**, the **Atlantic Ocean**, the **Indian Ocean**, the **Pacific Ocean** and the **Southern Ocean**.

National Park

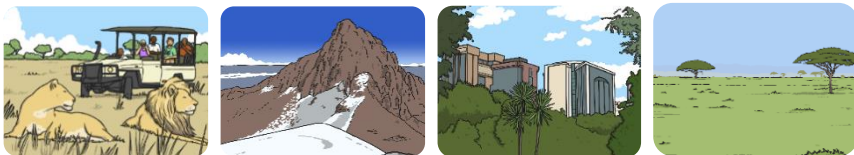
A protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed. No humans live there.

Safari

An expedition in which people search for animals in their natural environments.

Tribe

A group of people, families, or villages that share the same language, social customs and ancestors.

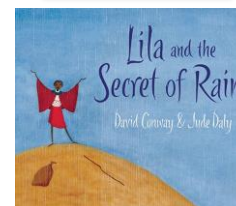


Key Texts



One Day on our Blue Planet in the Savannah

by Ella Bailey



Lila and the Secret of Rain

by David Conway

Science Year 2 – Summer 1 and 2 : How do I keep myself healthy?

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Animals need water, food and air to survive.

Animals grow from off-spring into adults.

The name of basic parts of the human body such as: head, neck, arm, elbow, leg, knee, face, ear, eye, hair, mouth and teeth.

A carnivore only eats meat. A herbivore only eats plants. An omnivore eats meat and plants.

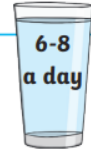
What will I need to remember for future learning?

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and exercise.

Being active and exercising keeps our bodies and minds healthy.

All young animals, including humans, change as they go through different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.

As we develop and get older, we usually get bigger and stronger. We may also be more independent as we have lots of time to practice and get better at things. **Remember** – people are all different and not everybody does the same things at the same time.



Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Eat less often and in small amounts.



oil and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Diet

The food and water that an animal needs.

Balanced diet

A balanced diet contains the correct amount of all food groups.

Germ

Tiny living things that can cause disease.

Hygiene

How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.

Exercise

A physical activity to keep your body fit.

Survival

To remain alive

Nutrition

Food needed to live, grow and be healthy.

Disease

A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal or plant.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

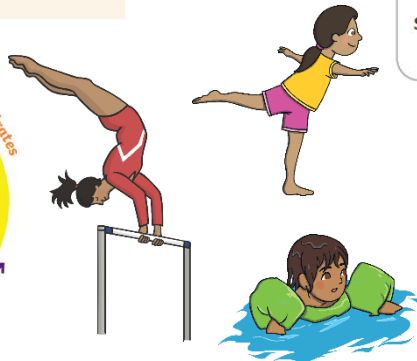
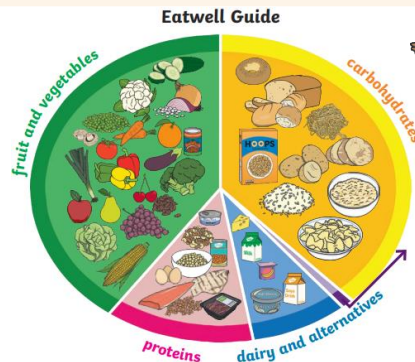
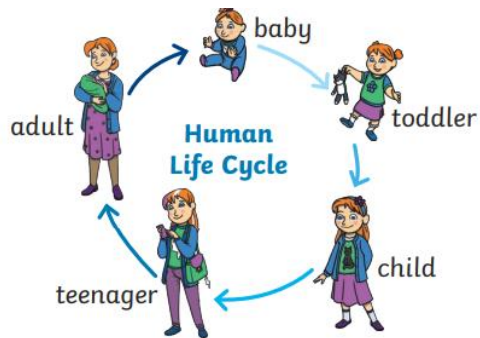
air



water



food

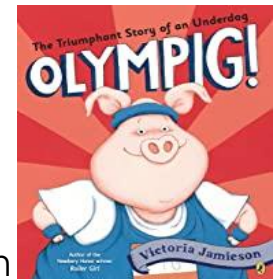


To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.

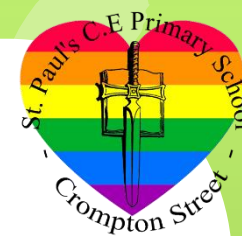


Key Texts

Olympig! by Victoria Jamieson



RE Year 2- Summer 2: Special Books & Places of Worship (Non-Christian)



What do I need to know from previous topics?

How people celebrate Eid and Ramadan (Islam), Hanukkah and Purim (Judaism), Holi and Diwali (Sikh) and Mahayana New Year (Buddhism).

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The **Muslim** holy book, the **Qur'an** must be treated with respect. You must take off your shoes, wash your hands and cover your head before opening the book. When not in use, it should be wrapped and stored on the highest shelf.

The **Jewish** holy book, the **Torah** cannot be touched with fingers. Jews have a special pointer in the shape of a hand to point to the **Hebrew** letters.

For **Sikhs**, the **Guru Granth Sahib** is always at the centre of their lives, giving guidance in all situations. Sikhs take off their shoes in the presence of the holy scriptures and also never turn their back on them. It is treated with great respect just like a living Guru.



Synagogue



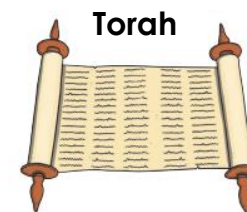
Mandir



Gurdwara

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mandir	The Hindu place of worship is called a Mandir.
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.
Synagogue	The Jewish place of worship is called a synagogue.
Mosque	The Muslim place of worship.
Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy book. Treated with the same respect as a person.
Torah	The Jewish special book is called the Torah. It is sometimes placed on the bimah or kept safe in the ark .
Qur'an	The Muslim holy book.

Key Texts



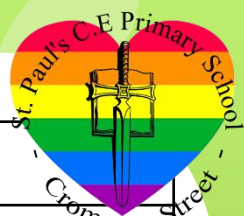
Torah



Guru Granth Sahib

PSHE Year 2 Summer 2

Growing and Changing



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
As we develop and get older, we usually get bigger and stronger. We may also be more independent as we have lots of time to practice and get better at things. Remember – people are all different and not everybody does the same things at the same time.	Every person is unique . Even twins, who may look very similar, have some slight differences. They also think, feel and behave differently . Our bodies are unique and special. This means it is the only one of its kind; unlike anything or anyone else.
If someone moves away we can keep in touch with them in different ways e.g. letter, text, facetime.	We can help each other by offering positive feedback during activities.
The private parts of our body are private and no one has a right to touch them or look at them, because they belong to you . Remember – talk to your trusted people if you are feeling uncomfortable.	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Unique	Being the only one of its kind.
Personality	How we think, feel and behave is what we call our personality.
Privacy	Privacy is the right to be left alone.
Consent	Consent means giving someone a choice about touch or actions and respecting their answer. We often use the language "asking for permission."
Privates, or private parts	These are the parts of your body that belong to you and only you can say whether someone can touch them or not.
Private belongings	Things that belong to you and that no one else can touch without permission.
Private information	Information that is personal to you and that you only want your special people – such as your close family and close friends to know about.



Democracy



Rule of Law



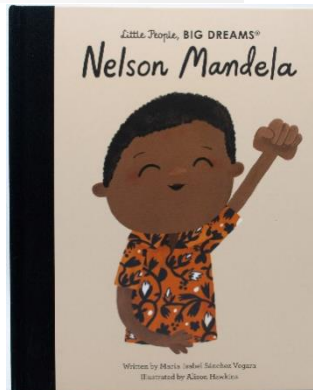
Individual Liberty



Respect & Tolerance

British Values – Influential People

Nelson Mandela



Key Dates

29th June-
Transition Day into
Year 3

Art Year 2 – Summer 2: Sculpture and 3D art: Ammonite Sculpture

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Sculptures can be found anywhere.

Sculptures can be **modelled, carved, assembled** or **joined** (welded metal)



Artist Darrell Wakelam created beautiful Ammonite sculptures inspired by fossils from Lyme Regis Museum.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Man-made	Made or formed by human beings; not natural.
Environment	The environment is everything around us. The environment includes everything living and non-living.
Replicate	An exact reproduction (copy) of the piece of art work being studied.
Sculpture	You might call sculptures models or statues. Sculptures are 3 dimensional (3-D)



Weaving, sewing joining fabrics and plastics.



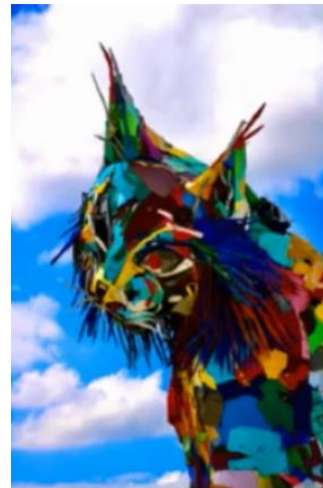
Welding - joining metal



Assemblage - joining wood or other materials



Modelling



Design and Technology Year 2 – Summer 2: What shall we have on our sandwiches today?

Design brief: To research, design and make a healthy sandwich.
The sandwich will be prepared and made hygienically.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

There are **five main food groups** and it is recommended that you eat a mixture of foods from them in order to have a **varied, balanced, and healthy diet**.

Food hygiene rules before preparing food:

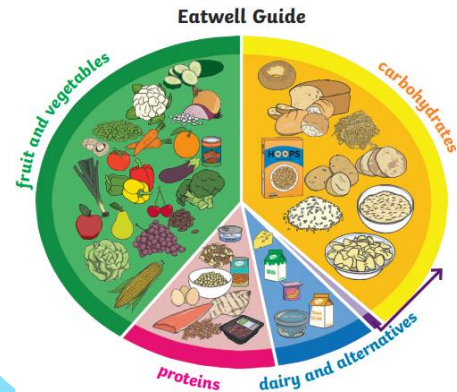
- Wash hands and remove jewellery and nail varnish.
- Tie hair back.
- Roll sleeves up.
- Put apron on.
- Wash surfaces.

Safe preparation skills:

The Bridge

The Claw

Fork Secure



Healthy sandwich checklist
Use this checklist to help you make a healthy sandwich.

Bread Grainy, wholemeal, white, rolls, sliced, wraps, thin.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spread Reduced or low fat - you might not need spread if your sandwich filling is moist.	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Filling Cheese, ham, chicken, tuna, hummus or egg.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fruit and vegetables Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, sweetcorn, carrot, lettuce. Add two types to your sandwich.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Low or reduced fat salad cream, mayonnaise, salad dressing. You don't have to add these!	<input type="checkbox"/>

Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing.



Wash your hands before and after touching food.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Healthy	A healthy diet contains food that helps to maintain or improve a person's overall health and wellbeing. It provides all the essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals and more that the body needs to work.
Hygienic	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease, Hand washing is an important part of hygiene.
Fruit and Vegetables	Aim to eat 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day as they are good sources of vitamins, minerals and fibre. Choose from fresh, frozen, tinned, dried or juiced,
Carbohydrates	Foods such as bread, pasta, rice and potatoes make up just over a third of the foods we eat. Carbohydrates are important for providing us with energy for the day.
Proteins	Proteins such as fish, eggs and meat are very important for helping us grow and build muscles. Try to eat 2 portions of fish a week and reduce the intake of processed meat.
Dairy	Dairy and dairy alternatives (such as soya milk and yoghurts) are a great source of protein, calcium and other vitamins. Dairy foods with lower sugar and fat content are the best options.