Year 2 Long Term Plan

Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Lost in the City	Dragons	Jetting out of Here	Under the Ground	Story Time	Oh I do like to be
	·	_	_		·	besides the sea
Author						
	Alex T Smith	Anthony Brown	Oliver Jeffers	Jeanne Willis	Roald Dahl	Malorie Blackman
Visits	Drama visitors -	Christingle -		National Coal Mining		Filey
	Great Fire of London	Thurcroft Church		Museum		
Science	EVERYDAY	EVERYDAY	ANIMALS AND	PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING	ANIMALS AND THEIR
	MATERIAL	MATERIALS	THEIR HABITATS		HUMANS	HABITATS
	Add a second		How do we know	What do healthy plants	Who is my mummy?	Why do animals live in
	What is it made from?	Science Investigations cont	something is living?	look like?	/Where is my Mummy?	Rockpools?
	7	CONT	To be able to identify	The children will recap	To find out about the	To explore the plants and
	To be able to identify		things that are living,	their previous knowledge	offspring of a variety of	animals that live in seaside
	a variety of materials	Ice, will it last forever?	things that are dead and	about the parts and their	different animals.	habitats.
	and sort them		things that have never	functions. Show a range of		
	according to a variety	The children will plan,	been alive.	plants (healthy/unhealthy).	Children will consider why	Children will identify
	of criteria	predict, observe and		The children will discuss	animals have babies, then	features of seaside
		report the outcomes of	Children will begin to identify some life	what a healthy plant looks like.	match parent animals to their offspring.	habitats and discuss which
	Can materials change	an investigation to find out if ice will last	processes which indicate	inc.	Their of rspring.	plants and animals might live in it, and where. They
	shape?	forever. The children will	that animals and plants	What is inside a bulb/seed?	Book Link- Monkey Puzzle	may then either identify
		observe the process and	are alive. They will then		,	and name a variety of
	To identify that some	effects of melting.	identify and sort	To understand that plants	How was I born? Did I	organisms, or sort
	materials can change		objects and organisms	can be grown from seeds or	come out of an egg?	organisms into those found
	shape by squashing,	Which materials Keep us	into group: living and	bulbs. Children will learn	T 6: 1	in seaside habitats, and
	bending, stretching	warm?	non-living things	about seeds and bulbs. The children will learn what is	To find out about the	those found in other
	and twisting, and	The shill have will also	Where do animals live?	inside a seed/bulb and what	different ways in which animals reproduce.	habitats.
	others can't.	The children will plan, predict, observe and	Where do unintals live?	helps it to grow.	unimais reproduce.	Link to trip to Filey
		report the outcomes of	To understand that		Children will begin to learn	Link to trip to I ney
	Why can't a window	an investigation to find	living things need to live	Why are dandelions	about how animals who give	Science Investigation
	be made of wood?	which materials keep us	in suitable habitats.	everywhere?	birth to live offspring, and	
	To identify the	warm. The children will		_ , ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	those who lay eggs,	
	suitability of	test to find out if a	Children will learn about	To be able to explain why	reproduce. They will then	
	materials for a	material is an	what a habitat is, and	and how seeds are dispersed.	match and sort animals	
	variety of purposes.	insulator/non-insulator.	what animals and plants	uisperseu.		

Science Investigations	The children will report on the outcomes of the	need to survive in them. They will then identify	Children
Which Material would be best to rebuild	investigations.	and group animals by their habitats.	fruits: T contain a which the
London after the Great		Why do Pandas live in	
Fire?		mountains	How does
The children will plan,		To be able to explore	
predict, observe and		plants and animals in an	The child
record their findings to identify which material		unfamiliar habitat.	life cycle
would be best to re-		Children will identify	their lea
build London.		characteristics of animals which give clues	life cycle
		about the habitats they	Science I
		live in. They will then	Does a pl
		discuss what a variety of habitats are like,	to grow?
		then either describe	The child
		what they provide for	predict,
		the organisms that live	record th
		in them, or how	investiga
		organisms are adapted	plants ne

Children will learn about fruits: The seeds they contain and some ways in which they are dispersed.

How does a plant grow? (life cycle)

The children will learn the life cycle of plant. The children will demonstrate their learning by creating a life cycle diagram.

Science Investigation.

Does a plant need sunlight to grow?

The children will plan, predict, carryout and record the results of an investigation to prove that plants need sunlight to grow.

Can a plant drink any liquid to stay healthy?

to suit their habitat.

The children will plan, predict, carryout and record the results of an investigation to prove that plants need water to grow.

according to various criteria.

What is Frogspawn?

To learn about the life cycle of a frog.

Children will learn the stages of a frog's life - frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, frog.
The children will learn what tadpoles and frogs need in order to survive.

Science Investigation.

How will I change as I get older?

To explore how humans grow as they get older.

Children will learn about ways in which the body grows over time, then either describe some changes in their own words, or conduct a height investigation.

What do I need to survive?

To find out what animals, including humans, need to survive.
To explore the environment as a factor of survival for animals.

including humans.

Children will think about the basic needs of animals,

			والمتابعة المتابعة ال	
			such as eating, drinking	
			and breathing. They will	
			consider how these needs	
			vary between species, then	
			explain the needs of	
			various animals in their own	
			words. Children will learn	
			about ways in which	
			habitats provide some	
			things that animals need,	
			and how animals are best	
			suited to specific	
			environments.	
			How do germs spread?	
			The children will	
			investigate how germs are	
			spread. The children will	
			conduct an experiment to	
			show hoe germs can spread	
			from hands to	
			hands/surfaces (glitter	
			experiment.	
Geography	Where are the capital	Where in the world is	•	Where are the seaside
3,	cities of the UK?	it? Retrieval of		towns?
	Use a simple map of the	continents. China is part		Locational knowledge -
	UK to name the four	of Asia.		Name, locate and identify
	countries in UK & locate	Retrieval of learning on		seaside towns of the UK
	them.	'Where do I live?'		On own map mark out
	mon.	(Thurcroft, Rotherham,		known seaside towns
		UK). Link to scale in		Use compass points
	What will we find in a	terms of the world.		N,E,S.W
	capital city?	Name and locate seven		Recap knowledge of capital
	Identify the	continents and five		cities – which seaside town
	characteristics of the	oceans on a world map.		is nearest to London,
	capital cities of the UK	Locate the UK and recap		Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh
	· •	that it is part of Europe.		_
	Identify/label/compare	Locate China and		What will we find at the
	physical and human	establish that it is a		seaside?
	features of 2 places.	country within Asia. Use		Place knowledge & human
		maps/glob/atlas to name		and physical geography
	Man akilla	and locate continents/		Identify human and
	Map skills			,

Create and use a map with a simple key to identify features of London Draw a map with a key

Use the four compass points to navigate around a map

Compare and contrast areas

Compare Thurcroft to London (Geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area in the UK) Identify physical and human features of seaside. Look at Arial maps and locate features of London

north pole/south pole/equator.

What is it like in China? Retrieval of learning on

London, that it is the

capital city of the UK.
Explore some of the
cultural features of
China.
Describe some features
of the Chinese way of
life.
Explore some Chinese
celebrations and
traditions.
How are these things
similar or different to
the UK?
Introduce Beijing as the
capital city of China.

What is it like in China?

Human features. Begin to understand that there are different groups of people in China and some live in traditional towns and villages and some live in modern cities Use photos and other evidence to explore some human features Great wall of China Use Google Earth, books and photographs to compare human features of Beijing compared to London

What is it like in China?

physical features of the seaside
(Geographical similarities and differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area in the UK)
Identify physical and human features of seaside.
Look at Arial maps and locate features of Filey

Why is the seaside different in winter?

How daily or seasonal weather patterns can affect life in a place, and can explain what happens in a given place during the different seasons.

Map skills

Create and use a map with a simple key to identify features of Filey, eg, North Sea, beach, field, cliff, path, different buildings. I can compare this with a map created of the local area around our school, eg, houses, roads, buildings.

Compare and contrast areas

Compare Thurcroft to Filey (Geographical similarities and

History	Can we work out how the	Who was Guy Fawkes?	Physical features Rivers What is the weather like there? Use photos and other evidence to explore some physical features Use Google earth, books and photographs to compare physical features compared to London Links between China and the rest of the world. Consolidate understanding of China, and learning over previous lessons. Extend to thinking about interconnections. How does China link to the rest of the world? Eg, things like travel and trade. The human processes that link us. Would the children prefer to live in a busy city with lots of interconnections (like Beijing), or a more traditional, rural area?	What was coal mining and	How do we know what	differences through studying human and physical geography of a small area in the UK) Identify physical and human features of seaside. Look at Arial maps and locate features of Filey Use the four compass points to navigate around a map, eg, by identifying what is east of the brigg, south of the pool, north of the golf course, west of the sailing club.
History	Can we work out how the fire started? Use evidence to find the answers to when? Where? How? Enquiry using evidence - Artefacts and 'clues' for children to investigate and make conclusions	Understand and use the words past and present when telling others about an event. Order and sequence events studied using		What was coal mining and where and when did it happen in Thurcroft? Slow reveal of picture or artefact linked to coal mining; Key questions - What is it? What is it used for?	How do we know what seaside holidays were like 150 years ago? 50 years ago? Photos, postcards, diaries, interviews, paintings Statements and evidence task	

about how the fire started, eg, newspaper cutting from the date of the fire, a piece of charred wood, a photograph), a map, a diary extract, picture of a baker making biscuits. Encourage children to think about what information we can find out from all of these different sources. Cause and consequence

Who was Samuel Pepys and why was he important during the Great Fire of London?

Samuel Pepys Picture reveal - what is happening? What is he doina? Look at further evidence - x-ray images of artefacts. BBC Watch Magic Grandad - Samuel Pepys - Great Fire of London -YouTube The Great Fire of London Episode 1 | History KS1 | BBC Teach - YouTube Find out about Samuel Pepys' experience of the fire. Interpretation

their own and class timeline.

Use information to describe the events, people in the past.

Recount the main events from a significant event in history.

Look at and use books and pictures, stories, eye witness accounts, pictures, photographs, artefacts, historic buildings, museums, galleries, historical sites and the internet to research/find out about the past.

Describe objects, people or events in history.

How does? Why does? How do you know? How can you find out..? What clues are there?

Put Gunpowder plot on timeline.

Where do you think it come from? How do you think we get it?

Why was coal mining so important? ie, coal is used to create heat, used for cooking and for heating iron. This heat causes water to boil (again for cooking), which then produces steam (for transport & machinery).

Show evidence of mining in the local area - Thurcroft colliery (1909-1992), Dinnington Pit

History of
Thurcroft colliery:
https://thurcroftcolliery.w
eebly.com/history-ofthurcroft-pit-1.html

Coal and the Industrial Revolution:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bite size/articles/zpfy3j6#zvr c96f (includes dangers of working in the mines - Q2 below)

Why was coal mining dangerous? What were the most dangerous factors of working down the pit?

To research the dangers of coal mining and understand why some animals were important to miners. Talk about the different jobs

Write questions to ask a 'granny' about what it was like for her as a girl at the seaside

Interview a 'granny'.

Introduce Kathryn Ferry,
a real-life historian who
studies the history of the
seaside and Victorian
times. (slide with info on
about Kathryn Ferry, have
her book? Keep referring
back to throughout to help
us to find out what seaside
holidays were like I the
past).

What was a visit to the seaside like 150 years ago?

Clothes and entertainment in Victorian times
Sorting
similarities/differences
between seaside holidays
then and now
Talk about the
disadvantages and
advantages of holidays in
the past and now
Queues, traffic, pollution,
sunburn

How have seaside holidays changed over the past 150 years?

Differences in clothing, beach activities, method of

What are the sequence of events of the Great Fire of London?

Using the evidence gathered so far ...
Story-telling and picture sequencing in chronological order.
Look at the evidence we have so far about the fire (photos, artefacts, diary extracts).
Consider the involvement of different people in the fire, and how they might have been feeling.
Interpretation

Why did the fire spread so quickly and keep on burning?

How long did the fire last? Look for evidence to find four reasons why the fire continued to spread, Eq. materials of the houses, lack of an organised fire service, the weather. communication between different people involved. Children will begin to compare some of these aspects of life in 1666 to that of modern-day life. Cause and consequence

How was it eventually put out?

that children had to do underground and how the family had to work together

National Coal Mining Museum visit? Experience life down the pit

What might mining life have been like in Thurcroft? How is that different to life today? Why was mining important in Thurcroft?

Chronology

What was life like for mining families? How does this compare to my family? Life as a coal miner (1941):

https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=zc9FhQ7gL2Q

Pit top (1992):

https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=FzQtjbTkaNQ visit to the Thurcroft colliery site (pit top)

Thurcroft colliery

photos:

https://thurcroftcolliery.w eebly.com/pit-photos-1.html

What did mining bring to the people of Thurcroft/Dinnington? Employment in Thurcroft, Housing built travel, destinations
Victorian, 1960's, today
Sort family album out
(time line) explain their
choices
What is the
same/different between
the years? (continuity and
change)

How have seaside holidays changed over the past 150 years? (Cont.) Change and continuity

look at photos from 50 years ago. Is this Victorian times? How do the children know? What evidence can they see?

Who was Grace Darling and why is she remembered?

- learn about her life story and sequence images
- retell though drama
- retell through writing a report about her life
- Answer the question why was Gracie Darling remembered through discussion/written task?
- comparison to modern day sea rescue - RNLI (comparison of life in different periods)

Look at evidence to see how people tried to put out the fire. What did King Charles, Samuel Pepys, The Mayor, Thomas Bludworth do to help? What did they do that might have made it worse? Cause and consequence

Is London a better/safer place to live now? Why do you think this? How did the fire affect the people who experienced it? How was London changed by the fire? How was it rebuilt so the disaster didn't happen again? Think about why it spread so quickly (evidence based) what would need to be changed. Include the development of the first fire engines. Cause and consequence

for Thurcroft mining families from 1913 onwards.

1916 a railway line
was laid into the village so
that building bricks for the
houses could be
transported quickly.

Trip recount?? Relate to life in Thurcroft now

How did coal mining develop and change over the years? How did working conditions in the mines change? What were the consequences of this?

Chronology

Jobs from the past - mine trapper (children): https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=PFZiw3Eq3EY

Mining photograph sorting: Victorian mining, 1900's and now. How do we know?

How is coal mining different today? How has it developed over the years? Why did coal mining decline? Eg, high costs, cheaper imports, pollution (there ae cleaner

	alternatives), dangerous,
	increase in popularity of
	alternative power, eg,
	electric. (modern mining
	information below)
	History of coal mining in
	pictures:
	https://www.theguardian.c
	om/environment/gallery/20
	15/dec/18/coal-mining-
	<u>britain-brief-history-in-</u>
	<u>pictures</u>
	How was coal mining
	significant in Thurcroft?
	Significance
	Consider previous learning
	and evidence gathered over
	the previous questions.
	Mining was a big part of
	Mining was a big part of
	Thurcroft's history and
	helped to shape the village,
	however the end of mining
	in the village led to job
	losses and economic
	challenges for people living
	in the village. Discussion
	point: mining was good for
	the village, but also bad
	in some ways.
	Reasons that coal mining
	was so important in
	Thurcroft. It was a key

				driver of industrial growth in the area:		
ICT	Computer systems and Networks What is IT? IT in school. It in the world The benefits of IT Using It safely Using IT in different ways.	Creating media Digital photos Taking photographs Landscape or portrait? What makes a good photograph? Lighting Effects Is it real?	Robot Algorithms Giving instructions Same but different Making predictions Maps and routes Algorithm design Break it down	Data and Information Counting and comparing Entering data Creating pictograms What is an attribute? Comparing people Presenting information	Creating Media Digital music How music makes us feel. Rhythms and patterns How music can be used. Notes and tempo Creating digital music Reviewing and editing music	Programming - Programming Quizzes Scratch recap Outcomes Using a design Changing a design Designing and creating a program Evaluating
DT	Food & Nutrition Making bread related to Pudding Lane Bakery Present their food product to impress the intended user Cook their product to change the nature of the raw ingredients Use a range of small tools - Weigh and measure ingredients accurately	Mechanism Winding Mechanism on a Dragon Catcher Use a range of small tools - Use tools accurately and safely (junior hacksaw, glue gun, hammer) Use a range of small tools - Measure, mark out and cut materials using safe ways of cutting Make materials stronger by folding and joining with L brace joints Communicate their	Textiles Finger puppet to retell the Chinese New Year Story Use a range of small tools - Use a pattern to mark out identical pieces of fabric Use a range of small tools - use a needle and thread to join fabric pieces Know that textiles have different properties and that these can be used for a specific product (stretch/woollen/cotton/fe	Food & Nutrition Food groups Know that there are different food groups		Structures Triangulation - making piers Use a range of small tools - Use tools accurately and safely (junior hacksaw, glue gun, hammer) Use a range of small tools - Measure, mark out and cut materials using safe ways of cutting Know how triangles can be used to strengthen structures (Triangulation) Make structures stable and
	Use a range of small tools - Safely and effectively	understanding of winding mechanisms through pictures and labels (axle and handle)	It) Joining techniques - Know some simple sewing techniques (running stich, over the edge stich) Know how to use simple decorative techniques (hair from wool, buttons for eyes, padding, applique)			Make structures stable and strong so they can hold greater loads (bridge) Make materials stronger by folding and joining with L brace joints
RE	Where do I belong? What is most important to you and why? Family	How do we say thank you for the Earth?	Puzzling Questions about God What do we do if we don't know?	What does Easter mean to Christians? What is new life? What are the signs of new life?	Leaders: Who needs them? Being a leader; Being a follower.	Being fair: What can we learn from religious stories? Caring and being cared for

	Aqiqah Do some people belong to God? How do people start to belong in Christianity? What have we learned about belonging?	Can you ask big questions about the world around you? What does it feel like to create something that I am proud of? What stories do Christians and Muslims share about the beginning of the Earth? If God made the world, how would he feel about it today? What do Muslim people think about where the earth came from? How do Christians say thank you for the Earth to God?	What are the most puzzling questions we can think of? What questions would you like to ask the person who knows everything? What would you like to ask God if you could have one question? How did Jesus help people? How do peoples beliefs make a difference to what they do?	What examples of new life and fresh starts can we find? What do Christians remember about the Holy Week and Easter Stories? The Easter Story Retelling the Easter story How do Christians celebrate Easter?	What does an Imam do? Where how and why do Muslims worship? What is the Imam's job? How does a Christian Minister help people? What questions would I ask a religious leader? Why did Mother Teresa hold hands with a beggar? Who inspires us?	What can stories tell us about caring? Who is a neighbour to me? Who do we care for and who cares for us? How have some people shown they have cared?
Music	London's Burning Sing songs in 4/4 and 3/4 time Hold and use a glockenspiel beater with good technique to make a clear, chiming sound Play known songs on glockenspiel, using knowledge of pitch from singing Begin to play pitch and rhythm patterns from staff notation (ta, ti-ti, ti-ka-ti-ka and shh, E and G)	Dragons / Christmas Sing songs with an understanding of phrases Accurately play three pitch songs on the glockenspiel, including playing from staff notation (A, E and G) and using rhythms ta, ti-ti) Play known songs on glockenspiel, using knowledge of pitch from singing Compose call and response pieces on the glockenspiel, using the pitch and rhythm range as above	China Sing songs, accurately matching pitches do, mi, so and la Accurately play three pitch songs on the glockenspiel, including playing from staff notation (C, A, E and G) and using rhythms ta, ti- ti, ta-a sh) Play known songs on glockenspiel, using knowledge of pitch from singing Choose instruments for performance based on the timbre of their sound Play a polyrhythmic piece of music using a range of rhythm	Journey Underground Sing songs, accurately matching pitches do, re, mi, so and la Accurately play three pitch songs on the glockenspiel, including playing from staff notation (C, D, A, E and G) and using rhythms ta, ti-ti, ta-a sh) Play known songs on glockenspiel, using knowledge of pitch from singing Improvise and compose melody inspired by a piece of music, using pentatonic scale	Making Music with computers Sing songs, accurately matching pitches do, re, mi, so and la Accurately play three pitch songs on the glockenspiel, including playing from staff notation (C, D, A, E and G) and using rhythms ta, ti-ti, ta-a sh) Play five pitch songs on the glockenspiel, using music technology as a guide Improvise and compose melody, bass and rhythm using music technology	By the Sea Sing songs, accurately matching pitches do, re, mi, so and la Accurately play four pitch songs on the glockenspiel, including playing from staff notation (C, D, A, E and G) and using rhythms ta, ti-ti, ta-a, tika-ti, sh) Play chords on the glockenspiel to accompany a melody Compose a whole class song with pulse and chord accompaniment

			notation (ta, ti-ti, sh, ti- ka-ti-ka, ta-a)			
PE -	<i>G</i> YMN <i>AS</i> TICS	DANCE	<i>G</i> YMN <i>ASTICS</i>	DANCE	BALL SKILLS/BASKET	ROUNDERS
Teacher Led	To learn new travelling techniques and shapes	Movement to music	To Learn new jumps and rolls To show control and co-ordination when moving around apparatus	Begin to learn specific moves to put into a sequence independently	BALL Understand how to attack and defending within a game situation	To show improvement in batting and fielding within a game situation
PE - Live &	Speed, Agility and	UNI - HOCKEY	Mini Trampolining	FOOTBALL	CRICKET	Athletics
Learn	Quickness		., 5			
	Improve the techniques for running, balancing and body control through various activities and exercises	Understand how to tackle in a small sided game situation	To begin to create routines by linking different skills together	Understand how to attack and defending within a game situation	To show improvement in batting and fielding within a game situation	To begin to show improvement within the three areas of Athletics. Running, jumping and throwing
PSHE	The caring school	I.	Healthy lifestyles	Growing and changing	Keeping myself safe	World of drugs
	Feelings and relartions	hips			,,	
Art	Touch Down in London	St George and the	Plum Blossom - Jin	Various artwork - Yayoi	Quentin Blake	Alexandra Kehayoglou -
	Town - Charles Fazzino	Dragon - Pablo Uccello	Nong 1757	Kusama	Illustrations	Textile artist
	Pencil drawings	1470	Pencil drawings	Pencil drawings	Pencil drawings	Pencil drawings
	Pen drawings	Pencil drawings	Pen drawings	Pen drawings	Pen drawings	Pen drawings
	Oil pastel	Pen drawings	Oil pastel	Oil pastel	Oil pastel	Oil pastel
	Clay collage	Oil pastel	Clay collage	Clay collage	Clay collage	Clay collage
	sewing	Clay collage	sewing	sewing	sewing	sewing
	Fabric collage	sewing Fabric collage	Fabric collage	Fabric collage	Fabric collage	Fabric collage
Maths	Number Sense	Number Sense	White Rose Planning	White Rose Planning	White Rose Planning	White Rose Planning
	White Rose planning	White Rose planning	Shape	Multiplication and division	Fractions	Statistics
	Place Value	Place Value	Money	Fractions	Mass, Capacity and	Position and direction
	Shape	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division	Length and height	temperature Time Revisits	Revisits
Literacy	Claude in the City	Pet Dragon	The Empty Pot	Jack and the Beanstalk	George Marvellous	Bone Girl, Stone Girl
•	Great Fire of London	George and the Dragon	Goldilocks and the 3	Enormous Turnip	Medicine	Letter
	Letter (narrative)	Historical report	bears/panda	Narrative - adapted	Revolting Rhymes	Recount
	Historical report	Letter (narrative)	Instructions	Narrative - adapted	Frog report	Historical report
	Instructions	Instructions	Narrative retell	Recount	Character Descriptions	poetry
	London report	Poetry	Report x 2		Alternative	
			Narrative adapted		traditional stories	