



**Birchfield**  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

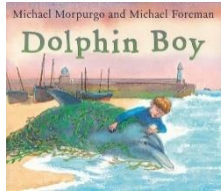
Year 2 Curriculum Overview  
Term 2.2

Teaching Team:  
Mrs Sperrin, Mr Chapman, Miss Bakalou  
SLT: Miss Saboor

PE Days: Monday & Wednesday

Homework: Homework is set on Friday and returned by  
Wednesday.

Please see below an overview of the main themes,  
knowledge and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	Where can we sail to?
Significant People	Woni Spotts Captain James Cook
Class Texts	<p>Dolphin Boy by Michael Morpurgo <b>(Themes: Kindness, Friendship, Love, Generosity, Determination, Teamwork)</b></p>  <p>Coasts by James Nixon <b>(Themes: Information, Knowledge)</b></p>
Reading	<p><b>Reading Domain:</b> 1b – Identify and explain key aspects of fiction <u>and non-fiction texts</u> such as characters, events, title and information</p> <p><b>Test Technique:</b> Ranking/ordering (1-5), Matching/labelling</p> <p>For word reading this half term, some children will be introduced to suffixes and common exception words (common exception words are words children must be able to read and write by the end of Year 2). They will learn how to read these in isolation and in sentences. Some children will continue to practise their fluency and accuracy when reading age-appropriate texts as automatic decoding is established. The children will develop their comprehension skills through retrieval. They will be introduced to non-fiction texts by looking at the structure of these and understanding their purpose.</p>
Writing	This half term, the children will be writing informal letters, using their whole class text, Dolphin Boy, as inspiration. They will take role

	<p>of characters within the story and write about the events and how they felt. Children will then be introduced to their new whole class texts 'Coasts'. They will learn about the organisational and language features of a non-fiction text and understand its purpose. They will then use what they have learnt to create their own reports linked to their enquiry question. Children will implement sentence openers and informative, formal language in order to achieve their purpose for writing, to inform. Children will continue to use conjunctions within their writing to make their sentences more complex and give the reader as much information as possible.</p>
Maths	<p>At the beginning of this half term, children will learn about length and height. Children will be able to use appropriate standards of units to estimate and measure length and height in any direction (m/cm). They will use rulers and other measuring vessels. They will understand that smaller objects can be measured using a ruler and larger objects can be measured using a tape measure. Children will be able to compare the lengths and record the results using the inequality symbols (&lt;,&gt;=). Towards the end of this half term, children will learn about mass capacity and temperature. Children will choose and use appropriate units to estimate and measure mass (g/kg), temperature (°C) and capacity (litres/milliliters) to the nearest appropriate unit using scales and thermometers. Children will also compare</p>

	and order the mass volume and capacity using the inequality symbols.
Geography	This term children will use maps to learn about the location of the world's seas and oceans and use keys to learn about map symbols. They will also find out about the directions on a compass. They will learn about the human and physical features of a coastline, including the effects of erosion and how to stay safe when visiting the coast. They will have the opportunity to learn about the work of the RNLI, what happened to the SS Rohilla and about the coastal town of Whitby, including how Captain Cook is linked to the town. They will research the tourism industry and consider what features make a place a successful tourist destination.
History	During the half term, children will make historical links within their Geography lessons: comparing the past to the present, they will reflect on what Whitby was like; what people used to do on the coast; what jobs were like in the past. Pupils will also study significant individuals such as explorer Captain James Cook and learn of his importance, and how they have shaped the present.
Science	During Science this half term, children will revisit and build upon their knowledge of plant survival, learning where they like to grow and what they need to grow. They will also learn about 'Unusual Plants' that require different things in order to grow. Children will have the opportunity to plant their own seeds and observe them germinate and grow. Children will also continue to learn about

	<p>animal survival, and how humans can help them to thrive. They will look around school and discuss where we could improve school in order to help animals survive – like building a bug hotel or having a compost heap. By the end of the half term, children will have researched, designed and finally built their own habitat improvement for animals to present to the rest of the class.</p>
D&T	<p>Children will begin the half term by investigating beach huts, looking at what they are used for, what they are made from and what colours they are. They will experiment with different materials and joining equipment to discover what materials are good for strengthening, and which are appropriate for joining materials. Finally, they will design, create and evaluate their own beach hut's against a design criterion.</p>
Music	<p>This half term, children will be exploring the song 'Zootime' which is a reggae song by Joanna Mangona. Throughout this unit of work, children will explore different reggae songs and compare this to other genres they have been exposed to. They will identify instruments that are used within the song 'Zootime' which are: Keyboard, drum, bass, electric guitar and singers. The children will use a variety of warm-up games to practise pulse, rhythm and pitch. Once they have learnt the song, children will use what they have learnt through their warm-up games to implement instruments using the notes C+D.</p>
Computing	<p>Learners will begin to understand what the term 'data' means, and how data can be</p>

	<p>collected in the form of a tally chart. They will also learn the term 'attribute' and use this to help them organise data. They will progress onto presenting data in the form of pictograms, and finally block diagrams. Learners will continually learn to use the data presented to them to help answer questions.</p>
PSHE	<p>This half term Year 2 will be looking at 'What helps us to stay safe?' and exploring the theme of health and wellbeing. Children will look at rules that help us to stay safe and they will identify unsafe situations, including online. Children will understand and learn they can resist pressure to do something that makes them feel unsafe or uncomfortable. They will learn how not everything they see online is true and children will understand how they can seek help.</p> <p>The children will also be exploring our school value 'ambition'. They will reflect on what this is, who in our lives shows ambition, and how we can be ambitious.</p>
RE	<p>At the beginning of this half term children will be looking at the theme of 'caring for others, animals and the environment.'</p> <p>Towards the end of this half term, children will look at the theme of 'being merciful and forgiving.'</p>
PE	<p>Within every P.E unit, all pupils develop their physical, social, emotional and thinking skills.</p> <p><b><u>Gymnastics</u></b></p> <p>The children will also continue their</p>

gymnastics topic. They will continue to develop basic gymnastic actions on the floor such as jumping, rolling, balancing and travelling. There will be a bigger focus on using apparatus throughout this half term. The children will use the apparatus to create sequences. They will have to use different types of travel to link shapes on the mat and the apparatus to create a flow in their routine. They will learn how to use this safely on their own and with others. They will develop their feedback skills by recognising elements required for a high-quality performance.

### **Ball Skills**

Throughout our ball skills unit, the children will develop their ball skills such as throwing and catching, rolling, hitting a target, dribbling with both hands and feet and kicking a ball. The children will develop their social skills such as co-operation, communications leadership and supporting others as they work independently and with others. As the children progress to playing team games, they will have to think tactically, exploring different actions to achieve outcomes.



# Knowledge Organiser:

## Enquiry

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Award	A prize given for good work or a good act.
Prejudice	Unfair dislike directed against somebody or a group because of some characteristic e.g. gender or race.
Discrimination	When people are treated differently (badly) because of their identity e.g. gender or race.
Tourism	The business of supporting tourists. Tourists are people that go on holiday.
Achievement	Achieving something through hard work, e.g. winning a race is an achievement.
Abolished	To put an end to something.
Job	Working and being paid for it.
Bathing Machine	A shelter with wheels where people could get changed at the beach.
Pier	A structure built out into the water as a place for boats to dock or for people to walk.
Similarities	The same.
Differences	When two or more things are not the same.

## Where can we sail to?

### Jobs in the past and present

#### Past

Fisherman  
Puppeteer  
Stall owner  
Sailor  
Lighthouse keeper

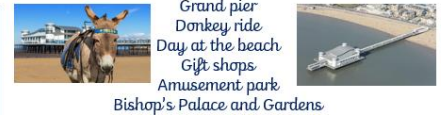


#### Present

Tour guide  
Shopkeeper  
Lifeguard  
Water sports  
Tour bus driver  
Hotel and Campsite manager  
Waiter/waitress  
Litter picker



### Tourism in Weston-Super-Mare



#### Weston-Super-Mare in the past



#### Hilary Lister born



#### Woni Spotts born 1964



#### Weston-Super-Mare in the present



Prehistoric ← BC	Ancient Civilisation 3000BC	Romans 43	Saxons 450	Vikings 793	Tudors 1485	Stuarts 1603	Industrial Revolution 1760	Victorians 1837	20 <sup>th</sup> Century 1900	21 <sup>st</sup> Century 2000
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### Comparison of Hilary Lister and Woni Spotts

Similarities	Differences
They were born in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.	
20 <sup>th</sup> Century 1900	
Lister and Spotts both set world records	Lister achieved her record in 2009 and Spotts achieved her goal in 2018.
	
They were both ambitious and inspiring women who had a strong desire to explore more of the world.	Lister was an English disabled yachtswoman and Spotts is an African-American traveller.
Lister and Spotts travelled around the UK.	Lister sailed around the UK on a boat, however Spotts arrived in the UK on an aeroplane.



## Where can we sail to?

### Woni Spotts

Woni Spotts was born on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1964 in Los Angeles, California. She overcame gender discrimination and racism to become the first African-American woman to travel to every country and continent in the world. Woni has visited 195 countries of the world such as the United Kingdom, China, Egypt and India. As an avid traveller, she experienced a range of cultures, religions and lifestyles.

Following her parents' footsteps, Spotts became a musician, songwriter, pianist, and an actress. Her travels began as a child when she accompanied her parents on world tours. Later, Spotts hosted a travel documentary with the goal of visiting every country. Throughout her life, Spotts demonstrated great ambition and curiosity to see more of the world. She officially achieved her lifelong goal on September 28<sup>th</sup> 2018.



Woni Spotts in Greece and Argentina.

### Woni Spotts Timeline Dates

1964- Woni Spotts was born on 6<sup>th</sup> January in Los Angeles.

1979- Aged 15, she agreed to participate in a documentary that visited every country.

1982- By now, Woni had visited 165 countries. She decided to return to education.

1999- Woni famed an eCommerce business which she used to fund her entire travel journey.

2013- She completed her education and started travelling again to complete her world tour.

2014- She visited Jordan, Australia, Tanzania, India, Cambodia, Samoa, Ecuador, Antarctica, Morocco, Peru and Chile.

2015- She arrived in Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China.

2016- Woni travelled to Belize and Bolivia.

2017- Woni visited London, Ireland, Switzerland and Greenland.

2018- She travelled to India, Spain and Greece.

2018- In September 2018, Woni arrived in Turkey which was the last country on her list.

2018- On September 28<sup>th</sup>, Woni officially became the first African-American woman to travel to every country in the world (195 countries and 22 territories) - verified by the Traveller's Century Club.

# Science

## Plant Survival



### Germination

Germination is the first stage of plant growth when a seed starts to grow. Seeds need warmth and water to germinate. Seeds do not need light to germinate because they start to grow underground in the dark. The food stored inside the seed helps it to start growing.

## What plants need to grow:

**sunlight** to make food. In shady places, plants grow slowly.  
**warmth** to help them make food and grow quickly.  
**nutrients** to help them grow well and fight diseases. Nutrients are taken from the soil through the roots.  
**water** through their roots. The water carries nutrients around the plant.  
**air** to make food, as they take in carbon dioxide in through their leaves.  
**space** to grow. If an area is overcrowded, the nutrients and water in the soil are used up. Overcrowding also blocks sunlight.



A healthy tomato plant



Some time after germination, a shoot appears above the soil. The shoot develops into a stem and leaves. The leaves unfold and start to make food for the growing plant. The plant uses its roots to take in nutrients and water from the soil. The plant grows bigger over time. Some plants develop flowers and fruit.

## Unusual Plants



Not all plants need the same things to grow well. Some unusual plants in the world have developed ways to survive in their habitats. Reindeer moss survives in cold polar habitats. It is inactive for long periods of time to save energy.



An unhealthy tomato plant

## Glossary

**Germinate:** when a seed starts to grow.  
**Habitat:** the place where a plant or animal lives, such as a woodland or desert.  
**Season:** One of the four periods of the year, including winter, spring, summer and autumn.

### PROPERTIES

- absorbent
- not absorbent
- opaque
- transparent
- bendy
- not bendy
- rough
- smooth
- hard
- soft
- stretchy
- not stretchy
- strong
- not strong
- waterproof
- not waterproof

### MATERIALS!



### Reduce, Reuse, Recycle!

There are three ways we can save the Earth's natural resources.

Reduce the number of objects we buy and the amount of packaging we use. Reuse items like carrier bags and envelopes. Recycle as much waste as possible.

### bending



### stretching



### twisting



### squashing



### MATERIALS



wood



rock



paper



metal



glass



fabric



baked clay



plastic

### transparent vase



### stretchy elastic



### soft fabric



### absorbent sponge



Glossary	
Absorbent	an absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.
Opaque	an opaque material stops light from travelling through it, so you cannot see through it
Transparent	A transparent material allows you to see through it.
Waterproof	a waterproof material does not let water pass through it.

# Maths

## Maths Knowledge Organiser – Height & Length

### Topic Coverage

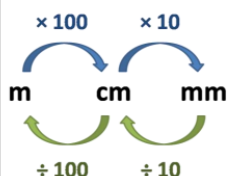
#### Height and Length

Choose and use appropriate standards of units to estimate and measure length and height in any direction (m/cm) using rulers and other measuring vessels.

Compare and order lengths and record the results using  $<$ ,  $>$ ,  $=$ .

#### Important information/conversions

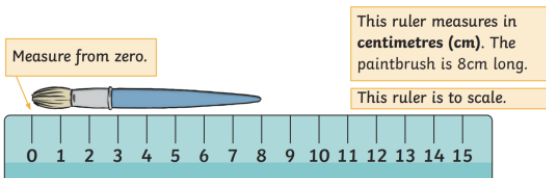
10mm = 1cm  
100cm = 1m



#### Measuring in centimetres

If you are measuring smaller objects then you must use a ruler.

See the example below:



#### Measuring in metres

If you are measuring larger objects then you must use a metre ruler, trundle wheel or a tape measure.

See the example below:



We can measure the length or height of larger objects in metres (m).  
The girl is 1m and 20cm tall.



We can use metre sticks, trundle wheels or tape measures.  
1 metre = 100 centimetres

#### Appropriate measuring tools

Use a **ruler** if you are measuring small objects such as: **Pencils, books, paper, rubber, buttons, key and dice.**

Use a **metre ruler or tape measure** if you are measuring bigger objects such as: **People, table, chair, trolley and a door.**

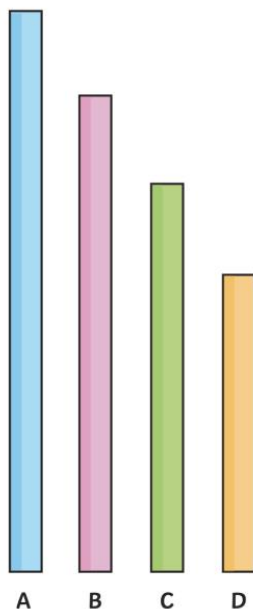
Use a **trundle wheel** if you are measuring large areas such as: **Playground, field, classroom and hall.**

### Key Vocabulary

Length	Distance from one end to another end of an object.
Long	Length that is large.
Short	Length that is small.
Height	Vertical distance from the base of the object to the top.
Tall	Similar to height 'How tall something is'.
Measure	Giving something a number based on its size.
Ruler	A tool used to measure distances in cm or mm.
Tape measure	Flexible form of a ruler (can be made of plastic or metal).
Metre stick	A larger form of a ruler. Can measure up to 1 metre.
Millimetre (mm)	Measurements used for small lengths.
Centimetre (cm)	A unit of measurement (bigger than mm)
Metre (m)	A unit of measurement used for large lengths.
Compare	Looking at differences between numbers.
Order	Putting things in their correct place following some rule (e.g. smallest to largest).

### Compare and order lengths and record the results using $<$ , $>$ , $=$ .

#### Ordering length



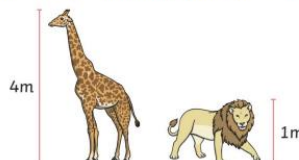
The straws are in order from **longest** to **shortest**.

A is the **longest**.  
D is the **shortest**.  
B is **longer** than C.  
C is **shorter** than A.

#### Comparing height

The giraffe is **taller** than the lion because **4m is bigger than 1m**.  
The lion is **shorter** than the giraffe because **1m is smaller than 4m**.

$4m > 1m$  The inequality symbol faces the larger number

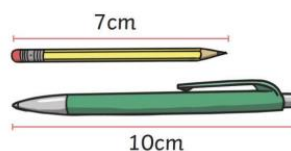


The animals are measured in **metres** because they are **large**.

#### Comparing length

The pencil is **shorter** than the pen because **7cm is smaller than 10cm**.  
The pen is **longer** than the pencil because **10cm is bigger than 7cm**.

$7cm < 10cm$  The inequality symbol faces the larger number



The stationary are measured in **centimetres** because they are **small**.

# Maths Knowledge Organiser – Mass, Capacity & Temperature

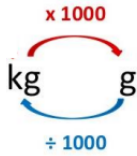
## Topic Coverage

### Mass, Capacity & Temperature

Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure mass (g/kg); temperature and capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales and thermometers.  
Compare and order lengths, mass volume/capacity and record the results using < > +.

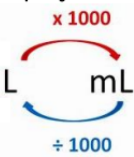
### Important information/conversions

#### Mass



1000g = 1kg

#### Capacity



1000ml = 1L

### Mass

Mass measures the weight of objects.

#### Comparing mass



The pear is **heavier** than the tomatoes because **5g is bigger than 3g**.  
The tin of tomatoes are **lighter** than a pear because **3g is smaller than 5g**.  
 $5g > 3g$



The sack of potatoes is **lighter** than the dog because **2kg is smaller than 4kg**.  
The dog is **heavier** than the sack of potatoes because **4kg is bigger than 2kg**.  
 $2kg < 4kg$

## Key Vocabulary

Mass	How much something weighs.
Gram	A measurement of mass (small).
Kilogram	A measurement of mass (large).
Lighter	Having a weight that is less than that of another object.
Heavier	Having a weight that is more than that of another object.
Capacity	The amount of liquid a container can hold.
Volume	How much liquid is in the container.
Millilitre	A measurement of volume (small).
Litre	A measurement of volume (large).
Temperature	How hot or cold something is.
Celsius	Measurement of temperature.
Degrees	

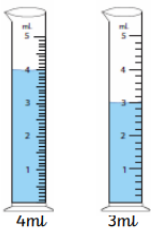
### Appropriate measuring tools



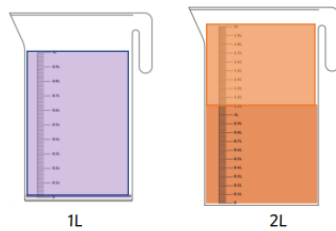
### Capacity and Volume

Capacity is the amount of liquid a container can hold  
Volume is how much liquid is in the container.

#### Comparing Volume

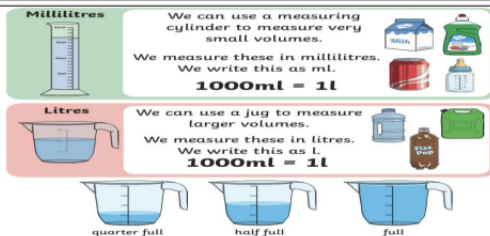


4ml is a larger volume than 3ml  
because 4ml is bigger than 3ml  
3ml is a smaller volume than 4ml  
because 3ml is a smaller number than 4ml.  
 $4ml > 3ml$



2L is a larger volume than 1L  
because 2L is bigger than 1L  
1L is a smaller volume than 2L  
because 1L is a smaller number than 2L.  
 $1L < 2L$

### Appropriate measuring tools



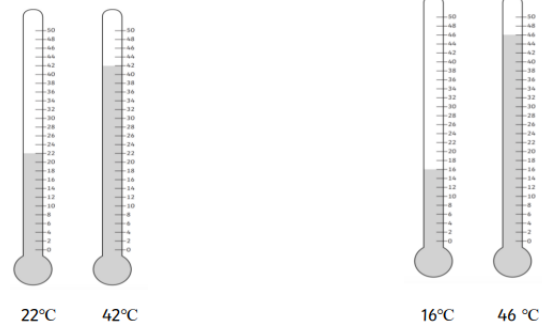
### Temperature

Temperature is a measurement of heat.  
We usually measure temperature in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}C$ ) but some parts of the world use degrees Fahrenheit ( $^{\circ}F$ ).

We measure the temperature of air, liquids or objects using a thermometer.

Most thermometers have small tubes and a bulb of liquid at the bottom. The hotter the temperature, the higher the liquid from the bulb rises in the tube. There are markings along the side of the glass tube (scale) that shows the temperature.

#### Comparing Temperature



22°C is **cooler** than 42°C because it is a smaller number than 42°C. (didn't rise as much).  
42°C is **hotter** than 22°C because it is a bigger number than 22°C. (rose more)  
 $22^{\circ}C < 42^{\circ}C$

16°C is **cooler** than 46°C because it is a smaller number than 46°C (didn't rise as much).  
46°C is **hotter** than 16°C because it is a bigger number than 16°C (rose more).  
 $46^{\circ}C > 16^{\circ}C$

## Home Learning and Useful Links:

### **Home Learning**

Research Captain James Cook in preparation for a non-chronological report at school.

Create a fact file on Woni Spotts

Creating a poster on Weston-Super-Mare and what people can do there (written in the past).

### **Useful links**

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/cook\\_captain\\_james.shtml](https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/cook_captain_james.shtml)

[https://www.ducksters.com/biography/explorers/captain\\_james\\_cook.php](https://www.ducksters.com/biography/explorers/captain_james_cook.php)

[https://www.google.co.uk/intl/en\\_uk/earth/](https://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/)

<https://www.ncetm.org.uk/in-the-classroom/national-curriculum-resource-tool/?topic=1563&year=1450>

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd/articles/zk\\_p2jsg](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd/articles/zk_p2jsg)

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsrfvwx/articles/zd\\_9w8hv](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsrfvwx/articles/zd_9w8hv)

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsrfvwx/articles/z62\\_txbk](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsrfvwx/articles/z62_txbk)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9DzUU9DVv5M>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qJAEudN-Yk>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/>