



Birchfield
PRIMARY SCHOOL

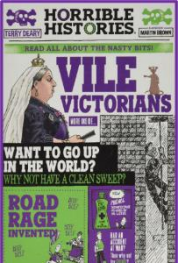
Year 2 Curriculum Overview
Term 3.2

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	Who is the King or Queen of the castle?
Significant People	Abdul Karim
Class Texts	<p>Vile Victorians by Terry Deary (Themes: Non-fiction: To inform)</p> 
Reading	<p>Reading Domain: 1a – Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.</p> <p>Test Technique: Fact or opinion (table) Multiple choice – (circle/tick/underline)</p> <p>In Reading children will be focussing on the domain, 1a. They will explore what different words mean by using what they have read to help them and understand why particular words are used within a text. They will also develop different test techniques. They will learn what fact and opinion means and will then answer questions on this using their whole class text. Some children will be exploring non-fiction texts and comparing how these are structured differently to fiction texts.</p>
Writing	<p>This half term, the children will be developing their writing skills through recounts, instructions and narratives. We will also be writing poems using our enquiry as inspiration, as well as summer. By the end of the half term, children will have a better understanding on the</p>

	<p>organisational features of these genres as well as the language devices used. They will continue to focus on coherence and adding detail to make their writing even better.</p>
Maths	<p>This half term, the children will be focusing on position and direction. They will be able to order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences. They will be able to describe position, direction and movement using a range of mathematical vocabulary such as left, right, above, below, between. Children will be able to understand rotation as a turn and describe it as a quarter, half, three-quarter or full turn. They will also be able to say whether it is clockwise or anti-clockwise.</p>
History	<p>This half term, children will continue their project 'Magnificent Monarchs' and learn about the British monarchy and the impact different monarchs have had on the world – past and present. They will learn about: Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria and Elizabeth II and will continue developing their understanding of each monarch's significance. They will have the opportunity to use historical models to order monarchs of their significance, and discuss who they believe is the most significant, and why.</p>
Science	<p>This half term, children will continue their Habitats project in Science, learning what a habitat provides for the plants and animals that live there, and that habitats contain both living and non-living things. They will identify living things using the seven life</p>

	<p>processes and sort the non-living things into those that have lived and those that have never lived. They will use spotting sheets to identify plants and animals by carefully observing their physical characteristics. They will research how a woodland habitat provides the things necessary for the survival of the animals that live there. Pupil's will learn about food chains and construct their own. They will investigate the different ways prey animals avoid being eaten, and investigate animal camouflage. They will also look at the different methods plants use to avoid being eaten, and group them according to how they defend themselves. Children will then use the skills they have learned in the project to investigate the living things, food chains and adaptations in a mystery habitat.</p>
D.T	<p>In D.T this term we will be focussing on the craft of textiles and will be focussing on the skill of sewing. In lessons, children will research the designer Naeem Khan before designing and creating a royal souvenir with a focus on the skill of a straight stitch and embellishment. Once they have designed and created their souvenir, they will evaluate their designs and product, thinking about what went well and what they could improve next time.</p>
Music	<p>Reflect, Rewind, Replay</p> <p>This half term, children will be consolidating their learning from the year. Each session will be focused on revisiting songs and musical activities to practise pulse and rhythm. They</p>

	will also continue to listen to a variety of music and learn about its history.
Computing	This half term, children will begin to understand programming whilst learning how to program a quiz. The unit initially recaps on previous skills learnt from using Scratch Jr, and learners will begin to understand that sequences of commands have an outcome and make predictions based on their learning. They use and modify designs to create their own quiz questions in Scratch Jr and realise these designs in Scratch Jr using blocks of code. Finally, learners evaluate their work and make improvements to their programming projects.
PSHE	This half term Year 2 will be looking at 'How do we recognise our feelings?' They will be exploring the theme of health and wellbeing. Children will be able to recognise, name and describe a range of feelings. They will understand how different things, times and experiences can bring about different feelings for different people. Children will understand how feelings can affect their bodies and behaviour and will understand how they can manage it and seek help. The children will also be exploring our school value 'empathy'. They will reflect on what this is, who in our lives shows empathy, and how we can be empathetic.
RE	At the beginning of this half term children will continue looking at the theme of 'being imaginative and explorative'.

	Towards the end of this half term, children will look at the theme of 'being imaginative and explorative.'
PE	<p>Within every P.E unit, all pupils develop their physical, social, emotional and thinking skills.</p> <p><u>Athletics</u></p> <p>Children will develop skills that are needed when participating in athletic activities such as running at different speeds, jumping and throwing. Children will be measuring their performance and compete against others to improve their personal best against their peers. They will do this by discussing their strengths as well as areas to develop. Throughout the half term, the children will be working collaboratively and independently.</p> <p><u>Striking and Fielding</u></p> <p>Throughout this topic, pupils will learn the principles of striking and fielding games. They will develop the skills of throwing and catching, tracking and retrieving a ball and striking a ball that they learnt in previous topics. They will then begin how to use these skills strategically when playing small-sided games. They will learn the rules of games and how to score. As children will be working in teams and against each other, they will also develop their resilience and respect towards others.</p>

Knowledge Organiser:

Enquiry

Who is the King or Queen of the castle?

Alfred the Great
AD 871–899



Historical period: Anglo-Saxon

Alfred the Great was one of the sons of King Aethelwulf. He made peace with the Vikings and split England between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. He was a strong and wise king.

William the Conqueror
1066–1087



Historical period: Norman

William the Conqueror became the first Norman King of England. He was a powerful king and defeated anyone who was against him. He gave land and castles to his supporters and ordered his men to take a survey called Domesday.

Henry VIII
1509–1547



Historical period: Tudor

Henry VIII wanted a son as his heir and so needed a divorce from his first wife, who was too old to have another child. The Pope said no so Henry VIII created the Church of England. He was a cruel king who wanted all the power and executed anyone who disagreed with him.

Elizabeth I
1558–1603



Historical period: Tudor

Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife. She was a popular, wise and clever queen. She defeated Philip II of Spain and the Spanish Armada in 1588. She encouraged exploration and the creative arts. Elizabeth I never married and she was the last Tudor monarch because she had no children.

Queen Victoria
1837–1901



Historical period: Hanoverian

Queen Victoria was the niece of William IV. She ruled with her husband, Prince Albert. She reigned over a time of great change in the country, including the Industrial Revolution. There were many great inventions and discoveries during her reign and new museums were opened. The British Empire doubled in size.

Elizabeth II
1952–2022



Historical period: House of Windsor

Elizabeth II was the longest reigning monarch in British history. Elizabeth II and Prince Philip had four children. Elizabeth II has travelled widely around the country and the Commonwealth. She was the royal patron of many different charities and associations.

Vocabulary	Definition
Domesday	Britain's earliest public record. Made by William the Conqueror in 1085. It states how much money and land people in England had.
British Empire	All of the countries that used to be ruled by Britain.
Charities	Organisations set up to give help to those who need it.
Peace	A time without any fights or wars.
Survey	A list of questions used to gather information about individuals or a group of people
Executed	Killed.
Pope	Head of the Roman Catholic Church.
Church of England	Christian religion set up under the rule of Henry VIII, when he broke away from the authority of the Catholic Church.
Exploration	The act of searching an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it.
Defeated	To win.
Bayeux Tapestry	A tapestry is a type of textile art made by stitching yarn into a design on cloth. The Bayeux tapestry was made to inform people about the Battle of Hastings in 1066.



Bayeux tapestry used pictures as many people could not read.

Henry VIII's Impact

Positive	Negative
Henry VIII visited the King of France to try to become friends. They held a festival called the Field of the Cloth of Gold.	Henry VIII made lots of enemies during his reign who might want to invade England.
Henry VIII loved poetry, painting, music and sport. The arts and sport flourished with his support.	Henry VIII had the power to make laws without asking parliament.
Henry VIII and Jane Seymour had a son called Edward in 1537.	Henry VIII closed all the monasteries in England to show his power. He took all their land and money for himself.
Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon so that England and Spain would remain friends.	Henry VIII fought and lost many wars against France.

Elizabeth II

Supported charities.	Head of the Commonwealth.
Reigned for 70 years.	Hosted garden parties.
Gave out awards.	Longest reigning British monarch.
Wore colourful clothes	Held state banquets
Passed the Succession to the Crown Act.	Had four children.

Links to watch:

Alfred the Great

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William the Conqueror

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Elizabeth I

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Queen Victoria

Traditions	Decorating a tree at Christmas, wearing a white wedding dress, having a tiered wedding cake, taking family photographs and eating afternoon tea.
British Empire	Queen Victoria was the head of the British Empire. It included about 400 million people. This made Britain powerful, but it also meant that many people's lives were affected when their countries were taken over and ruled by Britain.
Family	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had a happy marriage. They had nine children. They taught their children good morals and family values.
New laws	Stopped young children from working in factories and mines. Education was also made compulsory for all young children.
Charity work	Queen Victoria was the first monarch to support charities and encourage them to improve education, hospitals and the lives of the poor.

Science

Habitats

What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where plants and animals live.

There are many different habitats on Earth, including:



forest

polar

desert



ocean

mountain

rainforest

Every habitat provides the things that plants and animals need to survive:

- **food** to provide nutrients for energy and growth
- **water** for plants to make food and stand upright and for animals to stay alive
- **shelter** for protection from weather and predators
- **space** to grow, feed and have offspring

Living and non-living things

Habitats contain living things, such as plants and animals, and non-living things, such as dead plants and animals, rocks and water. Living things can be identified because they carry out the seven life processes:

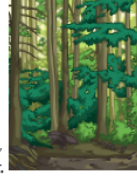
- moving
- getting rid of waste
- breathing
- feeding
- producing offspring
- using their senses
- growing

Identifying plants and animals

Many different plants and animals live in a habitat. Unknown plants and animals can be identified using spotting sheets. Observations of their physical features and behaviour can be compared with pictures and descriptions of plants and animals on the spotting sheet to find a match.

Woodland habitat

Woodland habitats are green, damp and shady. They contain living things, such as oak trees and squirrels, and non-living things, such as rocks and streams. Woodland habitats provide everything needed for its living things to survive and grow.



Food Chains

A food chain shows how energy from food is transferred from plants to animals in a habitat. The arrow between members of a food chain means 'is eaten by'. Food chains start with a plant because plants make their own food using sunlight. Plants are eaten by animals, some of which are eaten by other animals. Predators are animals that eat other animals. Prey are animals that are eaten.



In this food chain, the grass is a producer because it makes its own food from sunlight. It is eaten by the water vole, a herbivore, which is eaten by the stoat, a carnivore. The stoat is the predator, and the water vole is its prey.

Maths

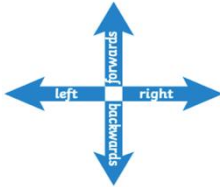
Maths Knowledge Organiser – Position and Direction

Topic Coverage

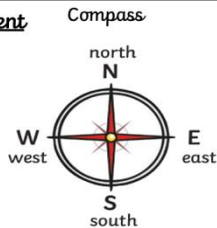
Position and Direction

- Use 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).
- Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences.

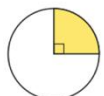
Describing Straight-Line Movement



Left and Right
The hand that makes an L shape is the **left hand**.



Describing Turns



quarter turn



half turn



three-quarter turn



full turn

clockwise



If the turn is in the same direction as the hands of a clock, it is **clockwise**.

anticlockwise



If the turn is in the opposite direction of the hands of a clock, it is **anticlockwise**.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Forwards	The direction ahead of you.
Backwards	The direction behind you.
Left	The hand that makes an 'L' shape is your left hand.
Right	The hand that does not make an 'L' shape is your right hand.
North	It is one of the four compass points.
South	It is one of the four compass points.
East	It is one of the four compass points.
West	It is one of the four compass points.
Quarter-turn	A quarter turn or rotation of one right angle One right angle = 90 degrees
Half-turn	A half turn or rotation of two right angles. Two right angles = 180 degrees
Three-quarter turn	A three quarter turn or rotation of three right angles. Three right angles = 270 degrees
Clockwise	The direction in which the hands of a clock turn.
Anticlockwise	The opposite direction to the way in which the hands of a clock turn/
Pattern	A repeated design.
Sequence	A list of numbers or objects in a special order.

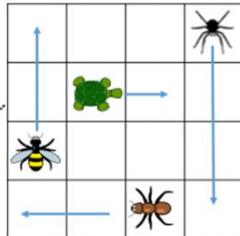
Describing Movement

The has moved 1 square right.

The has moved 2 squares left.

The has moved 2 squares up.

The has moved 3 squares down.



Describing Turns



The triangle has made a **half turn clockwise**.



The triangle has made a **quarter turn clockwise**.



The triangle has made a **quarter turn anticlockwise**.

Making Patterns With Shapes



The rule is to turn the rectangle a **quarter turn**.

Important information

- It is important to be aware of the direction the object is facing before it is turned.
- A right angle is a quarter turn.

Home Learning and Useful Links:

Home Learning

Research Abdul Karim and write a fact file on him.
Create a poster inviting people to visit Buckingham
Palace.

Build your own Royal Residence.

Useful links

Alfred the Great

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William the Conquer

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Elizabeth I

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