



Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School

Year 2

Term: Autumn One

Topic: Towers, Turrets and Tunnels



Class Read: The Egg, M Robertson; Rapunzel, Beth Woolvin; The Tunnel, Anthony Brown

Hook: Dragon's Egg Discovery

	History	Geography	Science	PSHE & No Outsiders	DT	RE	Games	PE	Computing/ Online Safety	Music
This term, we are learning:	Castles and Castle life through the ages	Locating tower, tunnels and bridges around the world and in West	Everyday Materials	Me and My Relationships Can I join your club?	Structures: Constructing a castle	What is Godlike for Christians?	Foundation Ball Skills and Fundamental movements	Fundamentals	Computing systems and networks – Technology around us Online relationships	First Access Percussion Boonwhackers

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ A castle is a structure that was built to protect the people who lived inside from their enemies. Most castles were built hundreds of years ago
- ❖ They were usually built high up on a hill so that people could see if their enemies were coming
- ❖ The United Kingdom has many significant castles
- ❖ Many different people lived and worked in a castle.
- ❖ The Lord and his family owned and lived in the castle.
- ❖ The steward was in charge of running the castle.
- ❖ The knights defended the castle and fought for their lord.
- ❖ The ladies-in-waiting looked after the ladies who lived in the castle.
- ❖ The cooks prepared the food.
- ❖ The gong scourer cleaned out the castle toilets
- ❖ The first castles were made from wood but these were easy to burn down
- ❖ Later castles were built using stone so they were stronger and harder to attack.
- ❖ Parts of a castle: keep; motte, bailey, curtain wall, gatehouse
- ❖ A tower is a tall, narrow structure. Towers are built for many different purposes.
- ❖ Famous Towers: Eiffel Tower, Paris; CN Tower, Toronto; Big Ben, London; Tokyo Skytree, Tokyo
- ❖ Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a famous engineer who built bridges, tunnels, railway lines, docks and ships during the Industrial Revolution.
- ❖ A bridge is a structure built over a road, river or railway that allows people or vehicles to cross from one side to the other
- ❖ Types of Bridges: metal suspension bridge; concrete road bridge, rope footbridge, stone railway bridge
- ❖ A tunnel structure is a long passage under the ground. Tunnels are usually built as a way of getting from one side of an obstacle to the other.
- ❖ The Thames Tunnel under the River Thames in London allows people to walk under the river
- ❖ The Industrial Revolution: The time when work started to be done more by machines in factories than by hand

Science Knowledge:

- ❖ Explain why a material might or might not be used for a specific job
- ❖ Explain how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
- ❖ All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task.
- ❖ When choosing what to make an object from, the properties needed are compared with the properties of the possible materials, identified through simple tests.
- ❖ A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.
- ❖ Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, stretching, rolling, pressing etc.

Key Vocabulary:


- Motte:** A small hill in the middle of a castle on which a fort or keep is built tower or tunnel.
- Gatehouse:** The entrance to a castle.
- Keep:** The strong, central tower of a castle.
- Bailey:** The courtyard inside the outer wall of a castle.
- Turret:** A small tower on top of a large tower or at the corner of a building or wall, usually a castle.
- Rampart** – A defensive walkway of a castle.
- Trebuchet** – A machine used in medieval times to hurl stones as a means of attack.
- Portcullis** – a heavy gate that is made from wood and metal that can be lowered to prevent the enemy from entering a castle

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'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.' ³¹ The second is this: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.'



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Year 2 Term: Autumn Two Topic: Muck, Mess and Mixtures				Class Read: George's Marvellous Medicine, Roald Dahl				
Trip:		Hook: Messy Morning – Using liquids, dough, food and paint to explore recipes and create a class art gallery						
This term, we are learning:	Science	PSHE & No Outsiders	Art	RE	Games	PE	Computing/ Online Safety	Music
	Changing materials	Valuing differences How to be a lion	Painting and Mixed Media: Life in Colour	Why is giving so important to Christians?	Foundation Ball skills and fundamental movements	Fitness	Creating media – Digital photography Self-image and identify	Kaboom rhythms Christmas Production
Key Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Some Materials can be solids and liquids ❖ A solid stay in one place and can be held. ❖ Some solids can be squashed, bent, twisted and stretched. ❖ Wood, metal, plastic, play dough an elastic are solids ❖ A liquid moves around easily and is difficult to hold in your hands ❖ Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are held ❖ Water, juice, milk, washing up liquids and bubble bath are liquids ❖ Melting – Some materials melt when they are heated. Melting changes, a solid into a liquid ❖ Chocolate melts when it is heated ❖ Freezing – Some materials freeze when they are cooled. Freezing changes a liquid into a solid. ❖ Water freezes at zero degrees (0°c) ❖ Mixtures are made by mixing different solids and liquids. E.g. water, salt, flour and yeast are mixed to make bread dough ❖ Solids can be mixed with solids. E.g. muesli is a mixture of oats, seeds and dried fruit ❖ Liquids can be mixed with other liquids. E.G cordial can be mixed with water to make squash ❖ Sometimes, liquids don't mix with other liquids. E.g. oil does not mix with water. The oil floats on top of the water. ❖ Solids can be mixed with liquids. E.g. clay can be mixed with water to make a runny clay called slip ❖ Some solids dissolve when mixed with liquids 					Key Vocabulary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance: a solid, liquid, powder or gas of a particular kind Solid: something that stays in one place and can be held Mixture: a substance made by mixing solids and liquids Melt: to change a solid into a liquid by heating Liquid: something can be poured easily, takes the shape of its container and can't be held Freeze: to change a liquid into a solid by cooling Float: to stay on the surface of a liquid Dissolve: when a solid mixes with a liquid and can't be seen anymore Celcius: a unit to measure temperature 			

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Year 2

Term: Spring One

Topic: Street Detectives



Class Reads:

The Tear Thief by Carol Ann Duffy

The Street Beneath my Feet by Charlotte Guillain

The Skies Above My Eyes by Charlotte Guillain

Trip: Milestones Museum

This term, we are learning:	History	Geography	Science	RSE	PSHE & No Outsiders	Art	RE	Games	PE	Computing/ Online Safety	Music
		History of the Local Area compared with the Victorian times	Local Field Study	Animals including humans	Keeping Safe	Growing and changing The Great big book of families	Craft and Design: Map it Out	What is the Torah and why is it important to the Jewish family?	Team Invasion Games	Gym: body tension, control and balance	Picograms - J2data Online Reputation

Key Knowledge:

- ❖ A map is a picture or a drawing that shows the location of human and physical features.
- ❖ Maps often include symbols instead of words to show important features
- ❖ A key explains what the symbols mean
- ❖ A settlement is a place where people live and work
- ❖ Settlements have common features such as housing
- ❖ Physical features are made naturally – woods, hills, beaches, rivers
- ❖ Human features are man-made – churches, bus shelters, parks, train station
- ❖ Materials – the human features of a settlement can be made from natural and man-made materials
- ❖ Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing
- ❖ Man-made materials are made by people. They are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties
- ❖ Man-made materials – concrete, glass, plastic, paper
- ❖ A community is made up of people who live there
- ❖ People in the community may have similarities or differences but all should be treated with kindness
- ❖ It is also important to look after the environment in the community – removing litter and planting bulbs are good ways to keep the community looking nice
- ❖ There are many people who work and help look after the community. These people can be police officers, teachers. Nurses, librarians and firefighters
- ❖ A community can change over time.
- ❖ Research the life of Queen Victoria. What are the differences with the monarchy today?
- ❖ Research life in the Victorian times and compare home, school and shops with today
- ❖ In the past, people shopped in smaller shops but now many people shop in supermarkets
 - Grocers sell food like butter, cheese and eggs
 - Bakery – sell bread and cakes. They are baked fresh every day in the shop

- ❖ Butcher's – Meat was bought from the butcher shop. The butcher would cut the meat so that the customer could get the right amount
- ❖ Sweet shops were bought from the sweet shop. They were kept in jars behind the counter and were weight out on scales

Science Knowledge

- ❖ Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults. Some animals give birth to live young, others lay eggs and some have other stages before they become adults.
- ❖ The young of some animals do not look like their parents – for example, tadpoles.
- ❖ All animals need food, water and to breathe to survive.
- ❖ To grow and be healthy animals also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.
- ❖ Good hygiene prevents disease and infections.

Key Vocabulary:

Community: A group of people living in the same area

Litter: Things that have been thrown away onto the ground

Settlement: A place where people live and work

Symbol: A shape, sign or object that represents something else such as a cross for a church

Route: A set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another

Man-made: materials that are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing such as stone or wood

Natural materials: Materials made by people such as plastic

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Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School

Year 2

Term: Spring Two

Topic: Land Ahoy



Class Read: Pirates Next Door by Jonny Duddle

Hook: Pirate Day

This term, we are learning:	History	Geography	Science	RSE	PSHE & No Outsiders	Art	RE	Games	PE	Computing Online Safety	Music
		Famous Pirates and how they used to live Adventures of Captain Cook and Sir Francis Drake	Grid References and compass points Locating Continents and oceans	Plants	Growing and Changing PANTS program	Rights and Respect Amazing	Sculpture and 3D: Clay Lighthouse	Why do Christians call Jesus Saviour?	Athletics, running, Jumping, throwing	Yoga	Algorithms - BEEbots

- ❖ The United Kingdom has 4 seas and oceans around it
- ❖ These are the North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean, English Channel. The English Channel is part of the Atlantic Ocean
- ❖ An **ocean** is a very large area of sea.
- ❖ There are many types of boat and ships. They can be different shapes or made from different materials.
- ❖ In the past there were large, wooden ships called galleons. They were powered by the wind that blew into their sails
- ❖ Parts of a galleon: Crow's nest, rudder, helm, shroud, mast, sail, deck, anchor
- ❖ **Pirates:** The Golden Age of Piracy lasted between 1650 and 1730.
- ❖ Pirates were sailors who robbed other ships and stole their precious cargo.
- ❖ **Edward Teach** – 1680 – 1718 – tied burning ribbons to his beard to scare his enemies. He was given the name Blackbeard. His ship was called Queen Anne's Revenge
- ❖ **Bartholomew Roberts** – 1682 – 1722 – Bartholomew was given the name Black Bart as he was a tough, cruel fighter. He sailed a ship called the Royal Fortune
- ❖ **Jack Rackman** – 1682 – 1720 – Jack was given the name Calico because he wore bright clothes made from the material calico. He sailed a ship called Ranger
- ❖ **Anne Bonny** – 1700 – 1782 – Anne was a strong, fearless female pirate. She sailed with **Calico Jack** and was given the nickname **Anney**
- ❖ **Grace Darling:** She lived in a lighthouse with her family. In 1838 she risked her life to rescue the survivors from a ship that had been wrecked off the coast of Bamburgh, Northumberland
- ❖ Pirates went to sea for a long time. Fresh food, such as meat and cheese, would go off very quickly. Spices and herbs were used to make rotten food taste better. Pirates also ate dried beans and hardtack biscuits (which were not very nice!).
- ❖ **Scurvy** was a disease caused by lack of vitamin C. It killed more than 2 million pirates and sailors because they had no access to fresh food supplies
- ❖ **Lighthouses** are used to guide ships to the shore and warn them about dangers.
- ❖ Many modern lighthouses have lights controlled by a computer. Other have people inside them to look after and operate the light
- ❖ The **RNLI** is a charity that was created in 1824. They provide a lifeboat search and rescue service and lifeguards at the coast. They also teach people about water safety. Over 8000 people are helped by the RNLI every year
- ❖ **Captain James Cook** was a famous English sea captain, navigator and explorer. He was born in 1728 and died in 1779. He joined the Royal Navy in 1755 and learned navigation and map drawing

- ❖ **First Voyage:** Captain James Cook's first voyage was in 1768 and his crew went to explore the Pacific Ocean and look at the planet Venus. They sailed a ship called the **Endeavour** and visited Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia.
- ❖ **Second Voyage:** In 1772, he sailed on a ship called *The Resolution* with another ship called the **Adventure**. He visited Tahiti and New Zealand again. He sailed closer to the Antarctica than anyone had been before
- ❖ **Third Voyage:** In 1776, Captain Cook went on his final voyage, He sailed on the **Resolution** again and the **Discovery** travelled with him. He was looking for a route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He visited the Hawaiian Islands, where he was killed.

Science Knowledge

- ❖ When the conditions are right the seed soaks up water and swells and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell, this is called germination
- ❖ When a plant sprouts it grows new shoots A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight
- ❖ Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant, they can be moved by the wind or animals
- ❖ Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight. All plants need water and sunlight to grow, without water seeds and bulbs will not germinate

Key Vocabulary:

- Explorer:** A person who travels to places where no one has been before to see what is there
- Navigator:** A person who uses maps or special instruments to plan and direct the route of a ship, aircraft or other form of transport.
- Century:** A period of 100 years.
- Decade:** A period of 10 years
- Timeline:** A list of events in the time they happened
- Cargo:** The goods that are carried by large types of transport, such as ships and aircraft
- Coast:** The place where the land meets the sea or ocean
- Ocean:** A large sea. The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans.
- Compass:** A compass is a tool for finding direction. A simple compass is a magnetic needle mounted on a pivot, or short pin. The needle, which can spin freely, always points north.

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Year 2 Term: Summer One Topic: Wriggle and Crawl		Class Read: The Bog Baby by Jeanne Willis
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Hook: Bog Baby Hunt

	Science	RE	PSHE & No Outsiders	DT	Games	PE	Computing & Online Safety	Music
This term, we are learning:	Living Things and their non-living things	Why do Jewish families celebrate the gift of Shabbat?	Being my Best What the Jackdaw saw?	Structures: Fairy Furniture	Net and wall games, fundamental movements with bats and rackets	Dance: travelling, jumping and turning	Creating media – digital music Chrome Music Lab	Recorders

<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Minibeasts: A minibeast or invertebrate is a small creature. ❖ There are thousands of different minibeasts in the United Kingdom – these include ladybirds, snails, spiders and woodlice. ❖ Habitats: A habitat is a place where plants and animals live ❖ Habitats must have everything the plants and animals need to survive, including water, air, food and shelter ❖ Animals are adapted to survive in the habitat in which they live ❖ Some minibeasts live in microhabitats. A microhabitat is a small habitat. Under a log or stone be a microhabitat ❖ Identifying minibeasts: Mini beasts can be identified and grouped by their features such as colour, the number of legs they have or their body parts ❖ A classification key can help us to identify minibeasts. ❖ A food chains shows how animals get energy from food. ❖ Plants get energy from sunlight; animals get energy from eating other plants or other animals ❖ A food chain always starts with a producer, such as a plant, and ends with a predator such as a fox ❖ Minibeasts use different ways to protect and defend themselves from predators that want to eat them. ❖ They may use camouflage, mimicry, warning colours or play dead to trick predators. Some minibeasts use stings, bites or sprays to protect themselves ❖ Camouflage: The colour or shape of an animal that helps it to blend in with its surroundings. Example – The Praying mantis looks like a leaf so it can't be seen by predators ❖ A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals ❖ Mimicry: Copying something else for protection from predators and prey. Example – The spots on a peacock butterfly mimic the eyes of larger predators ❖ Warning Colours: Example – The black and yellow warning colours on a bumblebee warn predators that it will sting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Playing Dead: Example – The weevil plays dead so predators won't want to eat it ❖ Honey Bees are insects. They are important because they collect pollen and carry it from flower to flower. This helps plants to make seeds so new plants will grow ❖ Honey Bees also collect nectar from flowers and use it to make honey ❖ The honey bee life cycle has four stages. These are the egg, larvae, pupa and adult stages. ❖ The queen honey bee lays an egg – A larvae hatches out of the egg and grows – The larvae forms into a pupa – The adult bee come out of the pupa <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Antennae: body parts found on heads of some minibeasts that are used for feeling, smelling, tasting and sometimes hearing</p> <p>Camouflage: The colour or shape of an animal that helps it to blend in with its surroundings.</p> <p>Food Chain: a series of living thigs that depend on each other as food</p> <p>Habitat: a place where plants and animals live</p> <p>Honey: a sweet, golden liquid made by honey bees from nectar</p> <p>Lifecycle: the changes a living thing goes through during its life</p> <p>Microhabitat: A small habitat</p> <p>Mimicry: copying something else for protection from predators and prey</p> <p>Pollen: a fine powder that flowers use to make seeds</p> <p>Predator: an animal that hunts and eats other animals</p>
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Year 2 Term: Summer Two Topic: Beachcombers		Class Read: The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch by Ronda Armitage
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Hook: Worthing trip

This term, we are learning:	History	Geography	Science	PSHE	DT	RE	Games	PE	Computing	Music
	Seaside holiday in the past	Journeys to the Beach – Worthing Town route map	Living Things and their habitats including burrowing animals	Growing and Changing All are welcome	Mechanisms: Ferris Wheel	Thematic: Why should we look after our world?	Striking and Fielding	Team Building	Programming quizzes SCRATCH Jr Managing Information online	Recorders Saint-Saen: Carnival of the animals

<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Physical Features: The United Kingdom is an island with a long, varied coastline ❖ A physical feature is a feature that has occurred naturally ❖ There are many physical features along the coastline such as arches, caves, stacks, and islands ❖ Rain, wind and waves can change the shape of the coastline and physical features over time ❖ An arch forms when the rock of a headland is worn away by the sea ❖ A stack is formed when an arch collapses. It is a column that stands on its own in the sea ❖ A cave is a large hole on the side of a cliff that forms when waves wash away the rock ❖ A cliff is a high area of rock with a straight side ❖ A headland is an area of a cliff that extends into the sea or ocean ❖ An island is formed when land breaks away from a continent or volcanoes form under the sea and rise out of the water ❖ Habitats: A habitat is the place where a plant or animal lives and has everything it needs to survive, including air, food, water and shelter. there are many habitats at the coast such as cliffs, beaches, sand dunes and marshes ❖ Microhabitats are smaller habitats found within a larger habitat such as a rock pool ❖ Living Things: life can be hard for animals and plants that live in the coast as they have to cope with strong winds, heavy rain, crashing waves and tides. Animals and plants that live there have adaptations that help them survive in the tough conditions ❖ Oyster catchers have long legs for wading through shallow water. Their long beak helps them open the shells of mussels and cockles ❖ Shore crabs have hard shells to protect their soft bodies. They can live underwater or on land under rocks and stones ❖ Limpets have strong, muscular foot which holds them tightly to rocks and stops them from being washed away or drying out ❖ Seaweed is a type of algae. It clings to rocks using a special part called a holdfast, which stops it from being washed away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Seas and oceans are very large habitats. A huge number of different animals live in seas and oceans. These animals have special body parts that helps them to breathe, move, feed and protect themselves ❖ Fish have gill that help them to breathe underwater. Their body shape and fins help them move easily through the water ❖ Squids have gills inside their bodies to breathe underwater. They have long, thin bodies and fins that help them move through the water, they have suckers in their tentacles and arms that they use to grab prey. To protect themselves from their predators, they release a black ink that help them escape. ❖ Non-Living Things: Many non-living things can be found on the beach – sand, water and rocks are non-living things. Sometimes, non-living things are left on the beach by visitors or washed up from the sea. These non-living things can be harmful to the environment. ❖ Pollution: A lot of the waste that is thrown away goes into the world's seas and oceans. This is called pollution. ❖ Plastic waste takes a long time to break down and tiny parts of it will never go away. Plastic waste can be harmful to living things. <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Algae: A simple, plant-like living thing that grows in or near water</p> <p>Aquatic: Living in or near water</p> <p>Beach: An area of sand or shingle between the sea or ocean and the land</p> <p>Cliff: A high area of rock with straight side</p> <p>Coast: The land near the sea</p> <p>Headland: An area of cliff that extends into the sea or ocean</p> <p>Island: A piece of land with water all around it</p> <p>Predator: An animal that eats other animals</p> <p>Prey: Animals that are eaten by other animals</p> <p>Rock Pool: A pool filled with seawater on a rocky seashore</p> <p>Sea: A large area of saltwater. Seas cover large parts of the Earth</p>
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