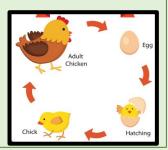


Science

Animals including Humans – Life cycles Animals, including humans have offspring which grow into adults. Each animal, including humans, follows a cycle of life, that can easily be mapped out into a simple cycle. Throughout this unit we will explore the lifecycle of humans, chickens, butterflies and frogs.



Let's map it!

Summary: Matha loves to map everything out from space, to her street to her home. Martha is going to help us map out our learning this half term, in fun and creative ways. It is amazing what you can create using simple maps and drawing!

The Arts

Music:

You can use your imagination to create wonderful pieces of music. We will continue to explore music and pulse and will be learning to play the ukelele with Mr. Hall the 'Music Man'.

DT:

Research, design, make and use are all key elements of our DT lessons. We are going to plan and make our own pencil cases using a range of methods to join material such as sewing, gluing and fastening.

PSHE:

Celebrating differences!

Everyone is unique, no two people are the same. These similarities and differences should be celebrated. We will be thinking about the importance of being kind to everyone, challenging stereotypes and thinking about bullying and the impact it has on ourselves and others.

Humanities

Atlas

History:

History is not explicitly taught this half term however; we will be using our prior knowledge of the birthplaces of significant people; Rosa Parks and Edith Cavell when looking at the world map in Geography. We will be able to find the country and identify the continent it is located in.

Geography:

Locate the continents and oceans of the world.

The world is made up of 7 continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. and 5 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic. We can use atlas globes and world maps to locate these.

RE:

Christianity

This half term we will be thinking about Christmas and exploring why Christians believe that God gave Jesus to the world.

Key Vocabulary

- Lifecycle
- Feotus
- Womb
- Offspring
- Reproduction
- Transformation
- Metamorphosis
- Froglet
- Sew
- Join
- Design
- Plan
- Evaluate
- Asia
- Europe
- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Australia
- Antarctica
- Continent
- Ocean
- Atlas
- Pacific ocean
- Atlantic ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Antarctic Ocean
- Similarities
- Differences
- Assumptions
- Stereotypes
- Bullying
- Feelings
- Diversity
- Unique
- Values

Let's map it out

Literacy/ Writing

Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: Writing about real events ,Writing poetry and Writing for different purposes

consider what they are going to write before beginning by: planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about, writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary, encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence

Write punctuated sentences: full stop, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks.

Computing

understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions

create and debug simple programs

use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs

Geography

name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans

use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map

Maths (Autumn term)

Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0 in tens from any number, forward and backward.

Recognise the place value if each digit in a two-digit number (tens and ones)

Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100 use < > and =.

Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words.

Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently and derive and use related facts up to 100.

add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones a two-digit number and tens two two-digit numbers adding three one-digit numbers

identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line.

- identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces
- identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]
- compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects

<u>DT</u>

design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria

generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology

select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics

evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

Music

Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.

Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.

Science

Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

PSHE

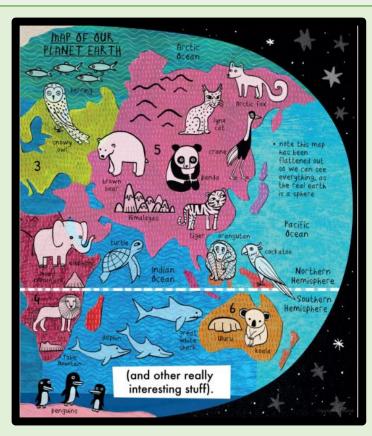
the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs

about different types of bullying and help to help yourselves and others.

Let's map it out

Engagement

We have a very special experience coming into school soon- We are going to hatch chicks! Children will get to watch the chicks hatch from eggs and see the chicks begin to grow. (January 24)



As Geographers we will be learning about the . We will be thinking about the 7 continents and the main oceans that surround them.

As scientists, we will be learning about animals, including humans, and their cycles of life. We will be creating our own lifecycles to represent some animals.

As Musicians we will be exploring music and playing musical instruments when taking part in the 'music man' sessions.

In DT we will be designing, making and evaluating our own pencil case projects. We will exploring different ways to join materials such as sewing and glue.

Engage

We will be learning about life cycles by experience the life cycle of a chick hands on.

Educate

We will foster a love of learning as we explore the continents of the world and all the wonders they have to offer.

Empower

We will be thinking about respecting each other and celebrating our differences. It is important to be kind to one another and we will think about how to achieve this in class.

Product / Experience / Outcome

Pencil cases as a Christmas gift/ for themselves Sharing their chick stories – Recording/ reading/ sharing online.

Homework ideas

Can you write a set of instructions for a simple everyday routine? (Algorithms)	Can you choose an animal and create a representation of their lifecycle?	Can you practice your handwriting, ensuring all your letters are correctly formed?	Can you research, design, make an evaluate a new product using materials you have at home?
Such as making a sandwich, going to bed, getting up, going to the park etc	Try to choose one different from the ones we have done in our science lessons.	Use the formation sheets to support you!	You could make a robot, pillow, castle, stuffed toy etc
Make sure you add lots of details.	You could do a turtle, dog, insect etc.	(See teacher for sheets)	Make sure to take photographs of each step!
Can you create your own number cards to 100?	Can you draw a map of the world – making sure you add all 7 continents and the oceans?	Can you create your own music at home?	Can you create a poster explaining why bullying is not ok?
Can you place the cards in order? Can you pick two numbers and	Can you add some countries to your map?	You could practice and play an instrument or even make your own instrument.	Think about how to be a kind friend and how to make friends also!
add them together?	Can you add what animals you may find in each continent?	Can you create simple rhythms and perform to your family.	Make sure you add some lovely drawings.

Please practice reading and writing these words.

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

Year 1

they the one be once a he do ask friend to me she today school we of put said push no pull says go full SO are by house were my our was here is his there where has love come you some your

Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	
dald as uh		1.77	

Science Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including humans 2 - Life cycles

Careers connected to human's life cycle: midwife, medical receptionist, radiologist















Lesson Sequence



1. Learn how to order the stages of the human life cycle



2. Describe the stages of life from adulthood to old age



3. Learn how to match offspring to their parent



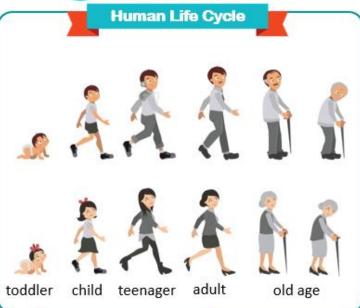
4. Explore the life cycle of a chicken

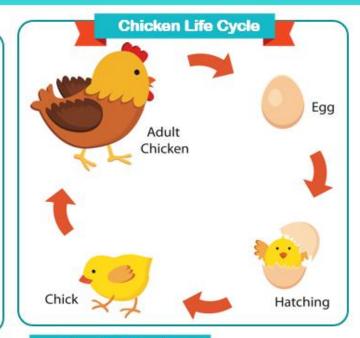


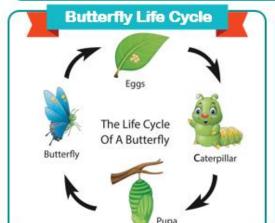
5. Describe the life cycle of a butterfly



6. Explore the life cycle of a frog









- 1. Eggs Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.
- 2. Tadpole After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from egg.
- 3. Jumps Grows front legs. Uses nutrients in tail as food.
- 4. Grows fins and hind legs.
- 5. Adult Frog Eats insects instead of plants. After 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



Unit Rocket Words: Year 2 – Animals, including humans 2 – life cycles















life cycle	a diagram showing the changes in the life of a living thing
foetus	a baby growing inside its mother's womb
womb	area of the mother's body where the foetus grows
offspring	the child, or young, of an animal or plant
reproduction	the process of producing offspring
transformation	a change in appearance or form
metamorphosis	the processes of insects, and some animals, developing into adult forms through a cycle of change
froglet	a young frog that has recently changed from being a tadpole

Geography Knowledge

Knowledge Organiser Geography study (

Continents and Oceans

Year 2 Autumn Term

Name and locate the seven continents

- 1. Antarctica
- 2. Africa
- 3. Asia the biggest continent
- 4. Europe
- 5. North America
- 6. South America
- 7. Australia (Oceania)



Facts:

- . The world is made up of many countries.
- · The countries can be grouped into continents.

Name and locate the five oceans

- 1. Arctic Ocean
- 2. Atlantic Ocean
- 3. Indian Ocean
- 4. Pacific Ocean the biggest ocean
- 5. Southern Ocean



Facts:

- . The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.
- . Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.

Key Vocabulary:

	S11)	(I)
North, east, south, west	Ocean (all names above)	Continent (all names above)
globe	atlas	Hemisphere (northern and southern)
South Pole, North Pole	physical features	human features

RE Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Spring 1

Buddhism

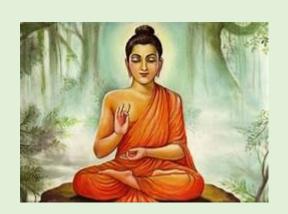
Why is the story of the Buddha important to Buddhists?

Buddhism began around 2500 years ago in ancient India.



Buddhism does not have a God. The Buddha is a person who has reached enlightenment.





Siddhartha Gautama is a prince who became known as the Buddha.

He thought he could help people live their life in a less selfish and greedy way – these became a key part of his teachings.

Buddhists believe that humans are responsible for their own path which involves thinking about what you say and do.

Buddhists look to the Buddha as a role model.



Key Vocabulary		
Siddhartha Gautama	A prince who became known as the Buddha.	
Buddha	A person who has reached enlightenment.	
Enlightenment	Understanding the world, how it works and the meaning of life.	
Greed	Wanting too much of something and this can lead to not sharing and being unkind.	
Selfish	Thinking of yourself first and not considering others around you.	