



# Maths

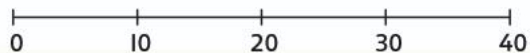
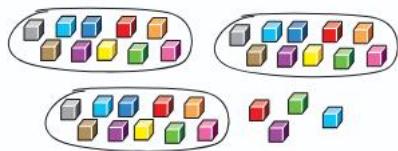
## Unit 1 Numbers to 100



In this unit we will ...

- ⚡ Count numbers to 100
- ⚡ Use different ways to show numbers to 100
- ⚡ Use place value grids to make and compare numbers
- ⚡ Compare and order numbers to 100
- ⚡ Count in 2s, 5s and 10s
- ⚡ Count in 3s

Can you work out how many there are?



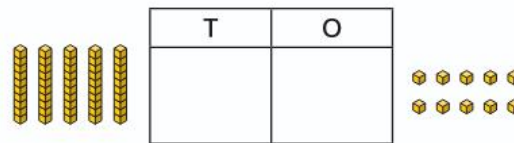
Here are some maths words you have seen before. Which ones can you remember?

- tens
- ones
- place value grid
- partition
- more
- fewer
- fewest
- greatest
- smallest

We can use 

T	O

 to show a number. Use it to show 43.





# Maths

## Unit 2



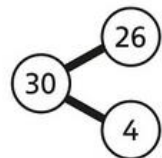
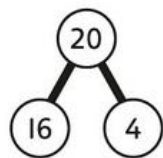
## Addition and subtraction 1



In this unit we will ...

- ⚡ Use related number facts
- ⚡ Compare number sentences
- ⚡ Make number bonds to 100
- ⚡ Add and subtract 1s and 10s
- ⚡ Add a 2-digit and a 1-digit number
- ⚡ Subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number

We have used this before. What is the same? What is different?



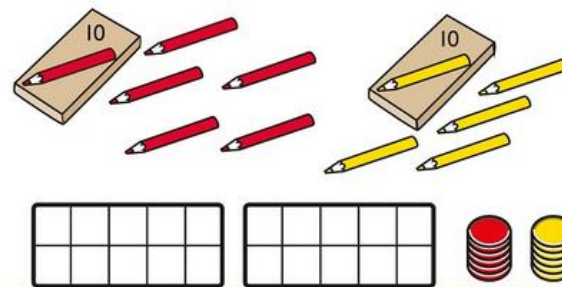
We need some maths words. Are any of these new?

add subtract difference sum

fact family number sentence total

number bonds multiples plus minus

How many pencils are there altogether? You can use a ten frame and counters to find the total.

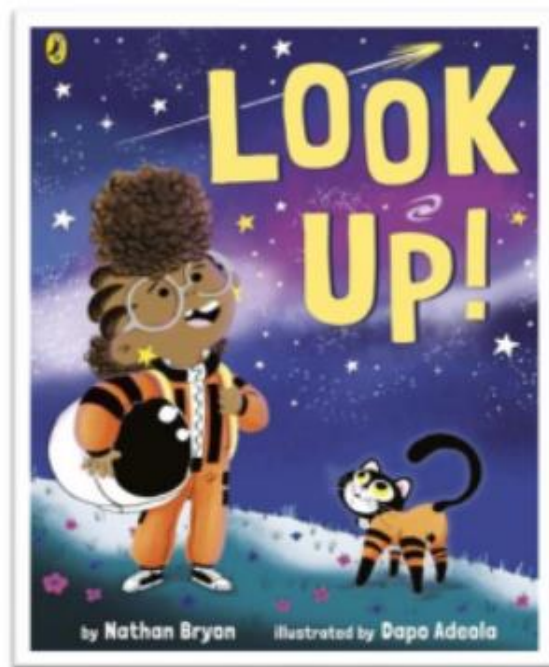




# English

# Look Up!

by Nathan Bryon



Year 2 Pathways to Write: Autumn 1

## Outcome: Recount – Diary Writing

### Writing outcome:

To write a diary entry about a space flight.

### Greater depth writing outcome:

To write a diary entry about a space flight, drawing on wider reading about the topic to inform vocabulary choices.

<b>Gateway keys</b> (non-negotiables/basic skills)	<b>Mastery keys</b> (year group national curriculum expectations)	<b>Feature keys</b> (vocabulary, manipulating sentences and tense, structure)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Combine words to make sentences</li><li>• Join words and clauses using and</li><li>• Sequence sentences to form short narratives</li><li>• Leave spaces between words</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use <b>punctuation correctly</b> – full stops, capital letters</li><li>• Use <b>expanded noun phrases to describe and specify</b></li><li>• Use <b>subordination (because) and coordination (and)</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Include detail and description to inform the reader</li><li>• Write in first person</li><li>• Use consistent past tense</li><li>• Order events with adverbs of time</li><li>• Include personal comments and own viewpoint</li><li>• Set the scene with a clear opening and establish the context</li><li>• Finish with a closing statement with personal comment or summary e.g. <i>What an amazing day we all had!</i></li></ul>



# Science

## Science - Habitats



Habitats provide food and shelter for the animals and plants that live there.

shark

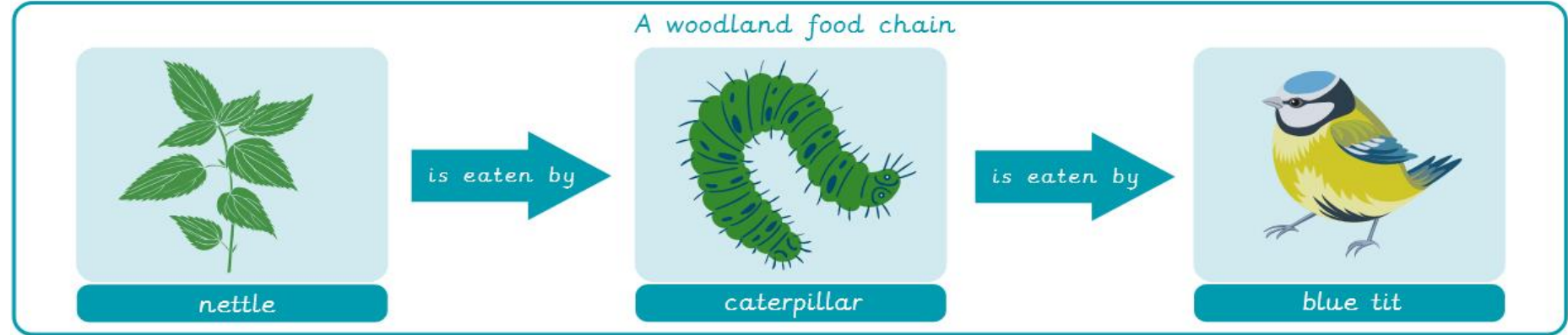
stingray

jellyfish

turtle

crab

clownfish



# Religious Education



## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Y1 A1 KNOWLEDGE MAT



### WHAT DO CHRISTIANS BELIEVE GOD IS LIKE?

#### OUTCOMES

- Identify what a parable is
- Tell the story of the Lost Son
- Explain what the story means to Christians about what God is like
- Give examples of a way in which Christians show their love to God
- Understand how and why Christians pray
- Know that God forgives us
- Understand the importance of forgiveness

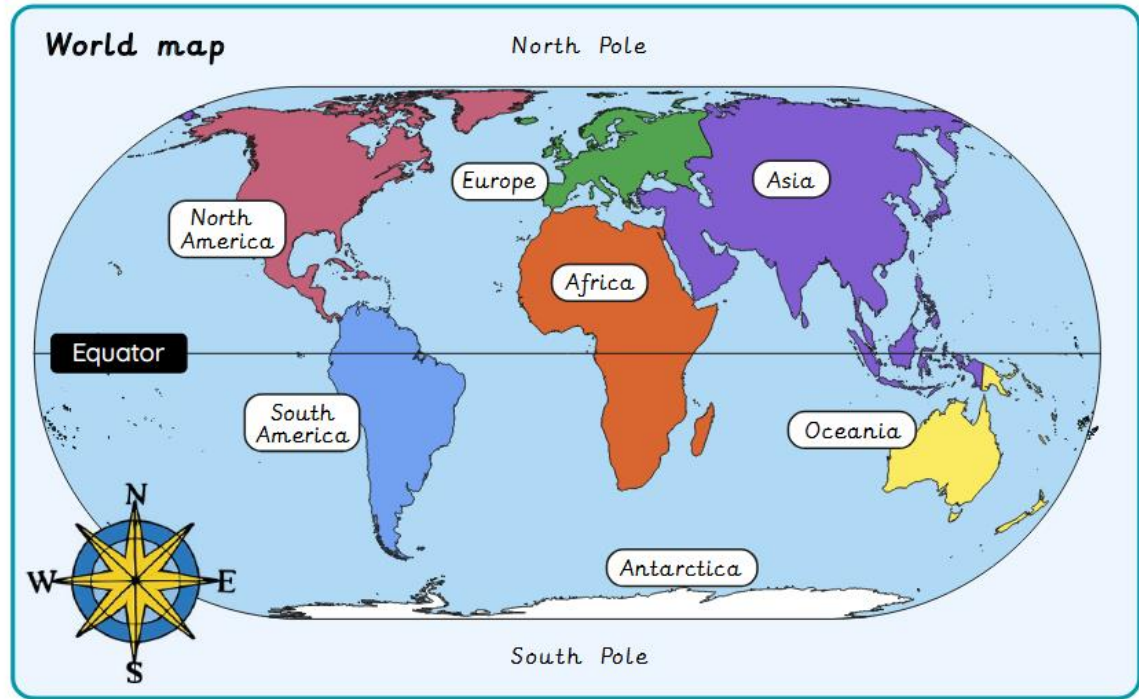
PARABLE	PRAYER
Short story to teach a lesson	Have a conversation with God
WORSHIP	LOVING
Show love and praise to God	Feeling or showing love and care
FORGIVING	
Let go of anger against someone	

Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving	Christians find out about God in the Bible
Christians believe in the Trinity, God - Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.	Christians worship and pray to God



# Geography

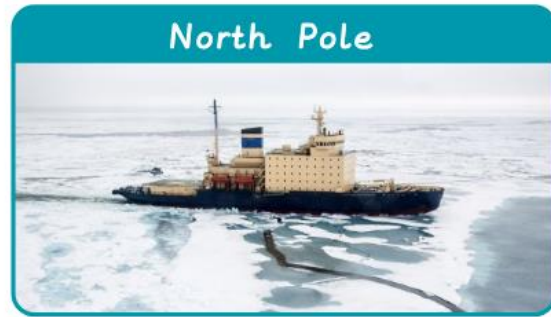
Year 2 - Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold place?



UK

What is the same?  
What is different?

Kenya

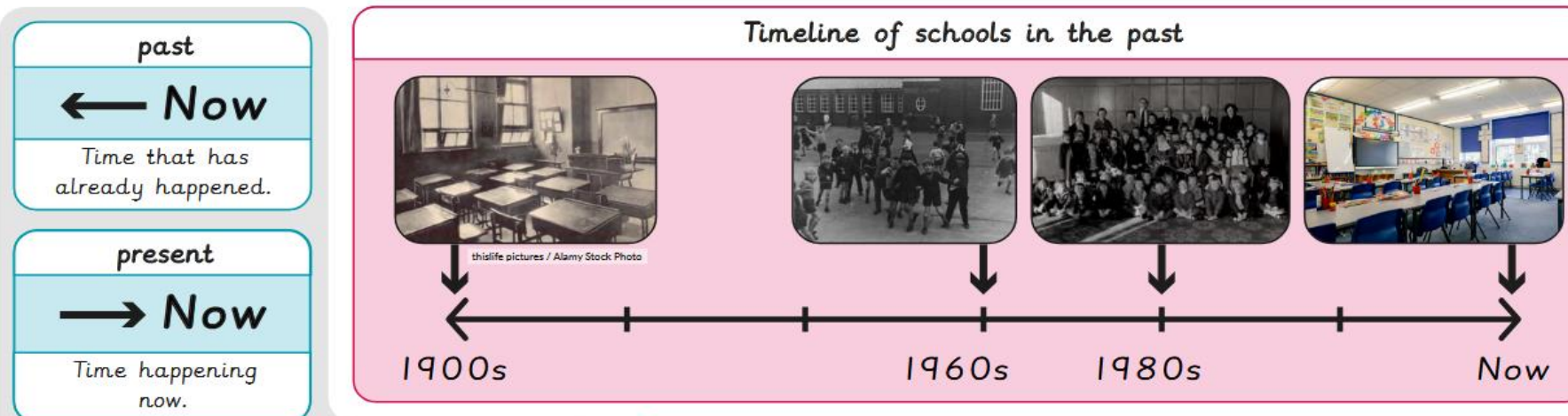




# History



## History - How was school different in the past?



**past**

← **Now**

Time that has already happened.

---

**present**

→ **Now**

Time happening now.

**living memory\***

100 years ago ← **Now**

---

**beyond living memory\***

← **100 years ago**

**What has changed?**

1900s vs Now

**What has stayed the same?**

\*key vocabulary



# Art

## Year 2 - Drawing



Charcoal	A drawing material made from burnt wood
Cross-hatching	Drawing lines crossed over and close together
Scribbling	Drawing lines in a fast and irregular way
Concertina	Folding something backwards and forwards so it becomes smaller but can be stretched out again
Expression	Is the look on a face caused by how someone is feeling
Stippling	Making quick up and down hand movements to make dash and dot marks on paper
Illustrations	Showing a story using pictures
Illustrator	Someone who draws book illustrations

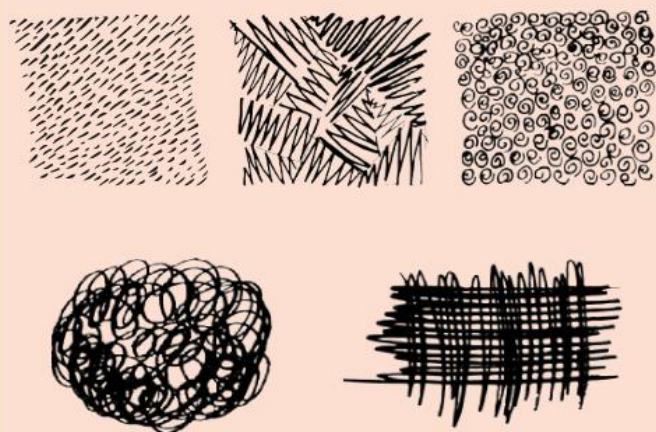
What is charcoal? Charcoal is wood that has been burnt. It is black and snaps easily. It is good for drawing but can be messy.



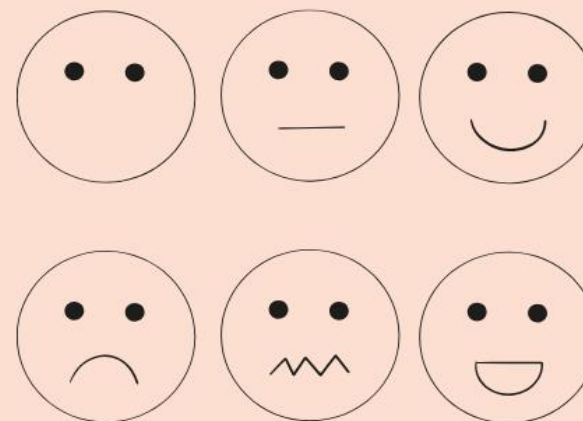
### Quentin Blake

- Born in London in 1932
- Most famous for illustrating Roald Dahl books
- He has won lots of prizes for his work
- He has been a teacher showing other people how to draw

How can you use charcoal to make these marks?



Simple lines and shapes can show different expressions



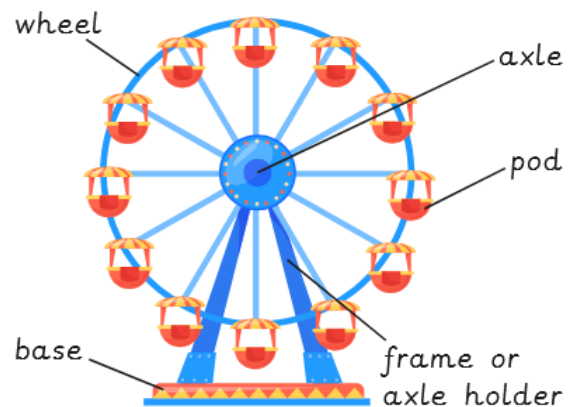


# Design and Technology



## D&T - Fairground wheel

<b>axle</b>	A long, straight piece of material which connects to a rotating part (e.g. the wheels of a car).
<b>design brief</b>	A challenge that asks for something to be designed.
<b>design criteria</b>	A set of instructions for the project.
<b>evaluation</b>	Looking at what is good and bad about something and thinking about how to make it better.
<b>Ferris wheel</b>	A ride at a fairground which carries passengers around a large, vertical wheel.
<b>mechanism</b>	The parts of an object that move together as part of a machine.
<b>pod</b>	The container which carries passengers around the fairground wheel.
<b>survey</b>	Questions used to find out what people like.



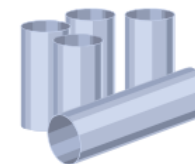
Materials have different properties. A **fairground wheel** design needs to be **stable** and **strong**. Which materials could be used?



Bricks are made from clay. They are stiff and strong.



Wood comes from trees. It is strong and flexible.



Metal comes from mining ore in the ground. It is strong and hard.



# Computing

## What is a computer?

Battery	A cell or connected group of cells that store electrical energy to power wireless devices.
Buttons	Switches that you can press to control a device.
Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that stays in one place.
Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
Electricity	A type of energy, that is usually invisible, that can be made or stored and used to make devices work.
Input	A way of telling the computer what you want it to do.
Invention	A new device or process which solves a problem.
Keyboard	An input device made up of buttons that create letters, numbers, and symbols, as well as perform other functions.
Laptop	A compact computer that is easy to carry and move around.
Monitor	An output device, which shows what is happening on the computer for example videos, images and text.
Mouse	A handheld device that is used to move things around on the computer screen.
Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
Technology	Using scientific knowledge to help us to create new devices or tools.
Wire	A long, thin and flexible piece of metal protected by a plastic coating. Electrical wire is used to carry electricity.

## Key facts



Some computers have a keyboard, screen and mouse, others have buttons to make them do things.



All computers need electricity - they can get this through wires into the wall or batteries!

These items all use technology.





# Music

## Music - Call and response (Animals)



### call and response:

One person sings or plays something and others sing or play something back, in reply.



my turn

What sound does a lion make?



your turn

Roar!

### dynamics:

The volume of a piece of music.



### sound pattern:

When long and short sounds repeat in a certain way.



clap



clap



clap



clap

I

am

growling



I

am

growling



I

am

growling

