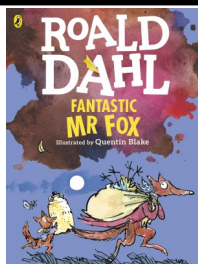


Y2 Spring Term 1 Curriculum Map (6weeks)



Our focus book this term is:

Fantastic Mr Fox by Roald Dahl

Fantastic Mr. Fox is a hilarious book that readers will adore. Three horribly cruel, but also entertaining farmers are out for revenge against Mr. Fox, who has been stealing their livestock to provide for his wife and four baby foxes.

Literacy

Children will :

- Write a fact file about a fox.
- Write a newspaper report from the point of view of the villagers.
- Write a non-fiction report about one of the other animals from the story.
- Write a poem about a fox.
- Write a letter in the character on one of the foxes.
- Write a narrative from the perspective of Mr Fox.

Science – The Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Knowledge and Skills to learn:

- To know that some materials are natural and some are man-made.
- To know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs.
- To know why some materials such as plastic and metal are suitable for many different uses.
- To investigate how some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need.
- To know that some materials can be recycled. To know that plastic is non-biodegradable.
- To know about the lives of important people who have developed useful new materials. To know about Zaha Hadid who used her knowledge of materials to design buildings.

Geography – Using Maps

Key Knowledge and Skills to learn:

- To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans *using an atlas*
- To use atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries
- To be able to use compass points to navigate around a map.
- To devise a simple map and use basic symbols in a key.
- To use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks.



Art/DT

To use cutting, shaping and joining to create a 3D map which includes human and physical features.

RE—Judaism

- Why are they having a party?
- What is Rosh Hashanah?
- Why is Rosh Hashanah important to a Jewish person?
- What is Sukkot?
- Why are Jews remembering at their festival of Sukkot?
- What is Hanukkah?
- What are Jews celebrating at their festival of Hanukkah?

Computing—Using and Applying

- To use the paint programme on the laptop to create a picture of a woodland.
- To use the paint programme on the laptop to create a simple map.
- To use PowerPoint to create a presentation page about foxes which includes text and pictures.
- To use scratch junior to create precise instructions for a character.
- To use scratch to create a code for a pair of characters.
- Internet safety lesson—to know whether a website is appropriate for children.

Core Learning Skills

Improving our own learning and behaviour.

PSHE – Families and Committed Relationships.

- To know the different people who can be part of a family.
- To be able to describe the things that make family relationships happy and healthy.
- To know that there are all kinds of families.
- To explore mindfulness through art, using different materials to make a collage picture.

Maths

- U7- Time
- U8- fractions
- U9— Add and subtract 2-digit numbers (regrouping and adjusting)

Guided Reading

Where possible, choose books related to animals, materials, building and maps.

Homework

To find out how recycling impacts positively on the environment.

Other

Possible trip: Cutty Sark at Greenwich—link to travel and map skills and the materials used to make a ship

Y2 Science—The Uses of Everyday Materials Knowledge Mat

Key Vocabulary

metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things
squashing	Squashing is pushing things closely together.
bending	Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.
twisting	To twist something you move part clockwise and the other anticlockwise.
stretching	Stretching is making something bigger by pulling it to make it longer.
Alexander Parks	Alexander Parkers created the first man-made plastic. It was called Parkesine.
Charles Macintosh	We know Charles Mackintosh for inventing mackintoshes which was a special type of coat. We use the word 'mac' today because of his invention.
Zaha Hadid	Zaha Hadid was an architect who designed some amazing buildings. An architect needs an excellent knowledge of building materials.

Learning Link Backs:

Do you remember learning about the names of different materials and their properties?

What do you remember?

Sticky Knowledge

The shape of materials can be changed to suit what the material is needed for.

Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating.

Natural wood is biodegradable which means it will decay and rot away.

Glass is a hard material that can be made in many shapes.

Glass is a material made primarily from **sand**.



Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.

Plastic is non-biodegradable which means it will last for hundreds of years. It will not decay and does not break down to a natural, environmentally safe condition.



Most of the paper or cardboard we use came from trees.



Glass is usually **transparent**, which means you can see through it, but it can also come in different colours.



Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. It is used for toys, mobile phones, bottles, window frames, storage boxes and many more things.

Plastic is an **opaque** material, which means you can not see through it.

Plastic was invented just over 100 years ago.

Petrol is used to make plastic.

Petrol comes from petroleum which is found under the earth's surface.

Y2 Geography—Using Maps Knowledge Mat

Key Vocabulary

atlas	A collection of maps in one book.
continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are 7 continents. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
ocean	A large area of salt water. There are 5 oceans—the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans
physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans, e.g. a bridge or a house.
aerial view	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's-eye' view.
Compass and Compass rose	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way. The compass rose is drawn on a map to show directions.
key	Helps us to understand map symbols.
map symbol	A picture or sign on a map that represents something else.
route	A way of getting from one place to another.

Learning Link Backs:

Do you remember learning about our local area? What human and physical features might you find in our local area?

What do you remember about what you learnt?

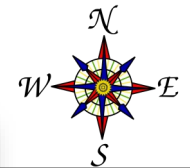
Sticky Knowledge

What is a map?

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

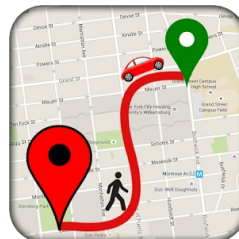
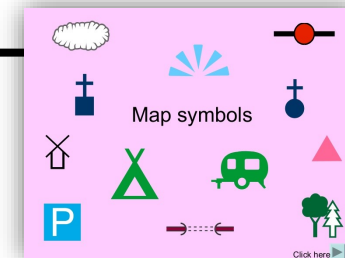
Key features

The key **features** of a map include a compass rose, symbols, a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.



Compass Directions

People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a compass are north, south, east and west.



Planning a Route

When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or fastest route.

Did you know?

Maps cannot possibly show everything that is really there.

Seas are smaller areas of water than oceans. They are found where the land and water meet.

