

Year 2: Spring Term: Busy Bees!

English:

Researching and writing in the present tense a non-fiction text on bees.

Writing poems linked to what we can see out of the window.

Planning and writing a diary entry based on our own adventure

Reading The Bee who Spoke. Using this book to explore characters though drama and writing character descriptions.

Develop our use of adjectives, writing sentences with different conjunctions and punctuated using full stops, capital letters and questions marks.

DT:

Children will design their own fruit kebab

Develop skills of peeling, chopping, slicing to create a tasty fruit kebab

Evaluate their product



PSHE: Children will think about the importance and diversity of families, and healthy, positive family relationships.

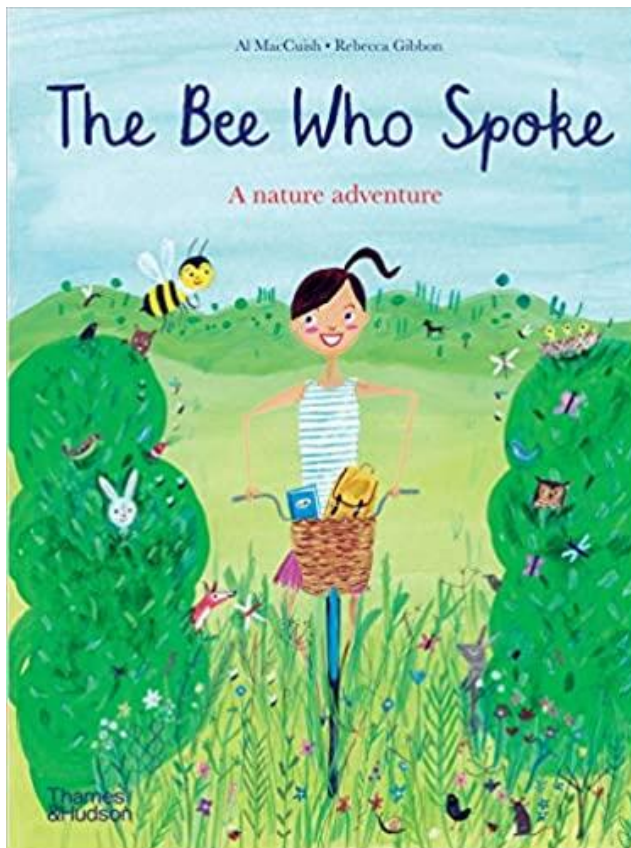
Computing: Children will be presenting data in the form of pictograms and block diagrams. They will use the data presented to answer questions.

PE: This term children will be learning a dance linked to minibeasts


Music: The children will continue to learn to play the ukulele.

RE: Who is a Sikh and how do they live?

Art: Developing sketching skills inspired by the bee drawings created by American Artist April Coppini.



Year 2: Habitats Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about habitats
life processes	Mrs Gren: Movement, respiration, sensitivity growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition.		<input type="checkbox"/> A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.
habitat	A habitat is a place where animals and plants live, where they can find everything they need to stay alive.		<input type="checkbox"/> There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts.
microhabitats	Some habitats are very small; we call these microhabitats. A microhabitat can be as small as a fallen branch or the space under a stone.		<input type="checkbox"/> A living thing possess the seven life processes.
arctic	The Arctic Circle is located at the very top of the Earth. It is very cold in the Arctic all year round.		<input type="checkbox"/> Habitats can be large or very small
ocean	The vast body of salt water covering about three quarters of the Earth's surface.	Important facts to know by the end of the habitats topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there • identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats • match living things to their habitat • know how animals find their food • name some different sources of food for animals • know the differences between things that are living, dead and never been alive 	<input type="checkbox"/> Animals and plants are suited to their environments
rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.		Main Scientific Skill taught in the Habitat topic.
desert	A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.		
adaption	A body part or feature or a behaviour that helps a living thing survive and function better in its environment.		Identify and classifying.
food chain	The order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food		Our big question is.
producer	Each food chain starts with a green plant. Green plants are called producers because they produce their own food.		
consumer	All animals are called consumers because they consume their food by eating plants and other animals		What minibeasts live in this microhabitat?