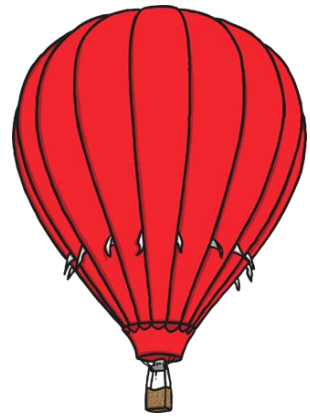
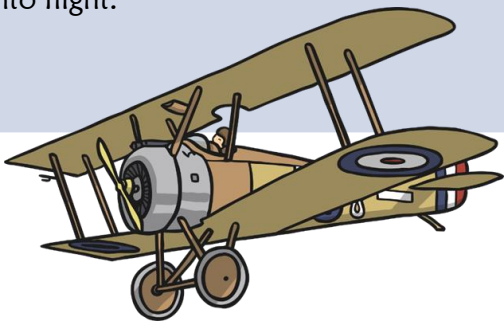


Year 2: Spring Term: Up, Up and Away



Key Driver: Sticky Knowledge about Aviation

- People have been telling stories about flying for thousands of years. We have always wanted to fly!
- People have experimented with different ways to fly for many years. Most were not successful!
- The Wright brothers invented and built the world's first-ever successful heavier-than-air aeroplane.
- Amelia Earhart was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
- The hot air balloon has become the oldest invention that can successfully take people into flight.



Secondary Drivers: Art – Nature, printing and William Morris

- Explore how nature is portrayed in art
- To learn about an influential artist – William Morris.



- To learn about printing techniques and create our own string print tile.
- To create a repeating pattern by printing.

Computing: Digital photography
Children will learn how to take a good photograph and edit using digital tools


PSHE: Taking Care Project
Children will learn how to recognise their Early Warning Signs when they don't feel safe and to identify people that we can speak to about their feelings.

PE: Children will practise different balances in gymnastics.

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

RE: Children will learn about Hinduism.

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.			Identify and classifying.
adaption	A body part or feature or a behaviour that helps a living thing survive and function better in its environment.		Our big question is.	
food chain	The order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food			What minibeasts live in this microhabitat?
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			