
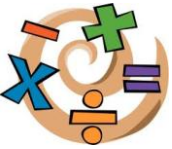

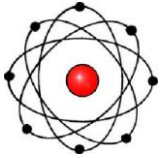


Year Two, Spring Term Curriculum Overview 2012 for Parents

Subject	What we will do at school	What you can do at home
<p style="text-align: center;">Literacy</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular reading and comprehension activities. • Continue to practise joined continuous cursive handwriting script. • Spelling practice. • Look at books by the same author. • Develop the correct use of speech marks, exclamation marks, capital letters and full stops. • Explore poetry and write own simple poems and rhymes. • Write imaginative and extended stories with clear beginnings, middles and endings. • Write information texts. • Revise and review phonics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the weekly spelling lists together. • Complete reading that is set by the teacher and sign and comment in the reading journal. Draw your child's attention to the role of punctuation in reading books. • Continue to practise the joined script whenever possible. • Read and enjoy poems with your child. • Read lots of stories to and with your child! Discuss the beginning, middle and end. Also discuss how characters are feeling and the choices they make. • Encourage the use of adverbs and adjectives to create interesting sentences.
<p style="text-align: center;">Numeracy</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a concrete understanding of 2-digit place value. • Understand and perform addition and subtraction of larger numbers. • Practise simple problem solving activities, using the symbols +, -, x and ÷ to record and interpret number sentences. • Understand concepts related to money i.e. buying, selling and giving change. • Continue to develop an understanding of multiplication. • Introduction to division as sharing fairly. • Follow and give instructions involving position. • Estimate, compare and measure length, capacity and weight. • Visualise common 2-D and 3D shapes. • Understand and recognise fractions of shapes and numbers as halves, quarters and thirds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise the 2, 5, and 10 times tables (one 5 is 5, 2 fives are 10 etc.) • Invent number problems to solve mentally. • Notice and discuss the time on digital and analogue clocks. • Look at litres, grams and kilos as measurement of capacity and weight. • Talk about shapes that you see around you, their names and how many sides and corners they have. • Spot things that are to the left and right. • Whilst shopping use money, and appropriate vocabulary e.g. buy, sell, and change.
<p style="text-align: center;">ICT</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop word processing skills. • Investigate ways of gathering information. • Create information leaflets. • Create pictures of real and imaginary places based on the work of famous artists. • Choose when to use text, images and sound to produce different work. • Use ICT to help generate, change and record work in different forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise word processing skills. • Encourage your child to use a search engine to find information on subjects they are interested in. • Use an art package to create your own pictures at home (paint package).

Science



- Understand that humans need water and food to stay alive and that there are many different foods.
- Record information, diagrams and charts and make simple comparisons.
- Understand and know that we need exercise to stay healthy.
- Understand that sometimes we take medicines when we get ill, these help us to get better and that some people need medicines to keep them alive and healthy.
- Know that medicines are useful but are drugs and not food, and they can be dangerous if we take them without consulting parents or doctors.
- Know that every material has many properties which can be described using appropriate vocabulary.
- Learn that materials often change when they are heated and this change can be either reversible or irreversible.
- Develop an understanding of how to devise a fair test, make observations and record results.

- Talk about the meals you cook at home. Identify which foods are carbohydrates, proteins, fruits, vegetables, fats and dairy.
- Find materials around the home – are they natural or man-made?
- Carry out simple cooking activities at home. Are the changes when the food is cooked reversible or irreversible? e.g. making popcorn or cupcakes.

Physical Education



Sports Day Practice

Time is set aside in lessons to practise sports day activities. These include:

- Ball handling skills in relation to football, hockey, rugby and basketball.
- Agility and sprinting in relation to hurdles and moving over, under and through obstacles.
- Aiming in relation to bowling and shooting in basketball, football and hockey.

Within these lessons, pupils learn the importance of rules, teamwork, sportsmanship and fair play.

Games

Pupils focus on both foot and hand to eye coordination with a variety of equipment. They begin to play team games and understand the need for rules and fair play. They learn to send, receive and travel with different equipment. Within the team games they are encouraged to show good sportsmanship and teamwork. They play simplified versions of well known games and begin to understand simple tactics and make up their own tactics within a game.

They create their own games and decide upon their own set of rules.

They will be able to give positive evaluations of their own and their peer's performance.

Practise outside of school with a variety of equipment will help develop your child's coordination, balance, reaction, agility, and ball control. Practising dribbling, shooting, catching and throwing will assist greatly. By using hockey sticks and tennis rackets, children gain good eye to hand co-ordination.




Playing running and chasing games which include changes of speed and direction will help with coordination and agility.

Practise throwing different equipment in a variety of ways. This will help them to throw with power, height and distance. Discuss the difference between underarm and overarm throwing and practise each. Challenge them to throw at targets to improve aim and accuracy.

Introduce simplified versions of rounders, cricket, basketball, benchball, volleyball or football. This will help them to understand the importance of rules and how to follow them.

If your child has a sibling, encourage them to work together. This will help to emphasise teamwork and could also result in children creating their own games and their own set of rules with a greater understanding of fair play.

Have fun! Playing games should be enjoyable. The more fun it is, the more they are likely to want to learn.

<p>Art and Design Technology</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate what makes a structure strong. • Investigate how to make a winding mechanism. • Build an effective crane. • Discuss the work of a famous artist • Understand how hot and cold colours can be created. • Practise colour mixing to create artwork related to 'The Great Fire of London'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at and discuss the structures and machines you see in the local environment. What are they used for? • Discuss why different things are made from different materials. • Talk to your parents about how different colours can make you feel. • Create your own cold and hot artwork at home using a range of media.
<p>Geography and History</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest questions for investigation related to the history topics. • To be able to use pictorial sources and diary extracts to find out about some of the main events and sequence them. • To know why Samuel Pepys and Florence Nightingale were significant people in their time and why they acted as they did. • Infer information about the past from different sources of information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Florence Nightingale or The Great Fire of London, using books and the internet. • Create a poster showing your findings. • Use information books to find out about Samuel Pepys and Florence Nightingale.
<p>Music</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocal skills are developed and enhanced - in readiness for the Year 2 show. Important warm – up songs are learnt at the beginning of lessons. • Children are often given the opportunity to sing a little on their own. • The musical topics are Timbre (Sound) in which the children explore the different ways of playing instruments to create sound effects and how to use instrument sounds for describing words and pictures. • The children learn about Pitch, identifying high and low pitched sounds and exploring ways of writing the music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sing songs at home together. • Discuss different instruments and the sounds they make. • If you enjoy singing, why don't you think about joining the school choir? • Think about and talk to your child about whether they would like to learn to play a musical instrument.