

Curriculum Overview

Portway Primary School

Year 2

Term – Autumn 1

Science

This term the children will learn about 'Everyday Materials and how they can be changed. They will explore a range of objects and discuss what they are made from and the properties of their materials giving reasons for making the object out of that particular material.

The investigation question for this unit is:

Which material would make the best fancy dress costume?

In order to answer this question they will be learning to:

- Identify different materials and their properties
- Describe differences between objects properties
- Explain why objects need particular properties
- Reasons for the selection of particular materials

This term we will be learning about...

London Landmarks



PE lessons will take place on Thursdays. Please make sure your children have their PE kits.
Reading books will be changed on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Homework is set on Thursday and due on Tuesday.

Geography

Attached to this newsletter is a copy of our fact organiser for the Year 2 Geography topic about London. It shows, in detail, the questions the children will be investigating and learning about. There are links to helpful websites about the topic which you can use to support your child's learning about the topic. There is also a list of the key vocabulary your children should be able to use to explain their thinking.

We hope you find this helpful.

RSHE

This half term, our big idea for RSHE is 'My Emotions'. We will:

- Explore why change can make us feel worried or scared.
- Learn that everyone has the right to learn at school.
- Discuss why and how people make choices about their behaviour and how our emotions can impact these choices.

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English

In Reading pupils will be learning to retrieve information from a text, infer about characters, make sensible predictions, summarise a text, identify and compare themes.

In Writing pupils will learn the features needed to write a setting description, a non-chronological report, a character description and a poem.

This half terms key texts are: **Amazing Grace by Mary Hoffman and Caroline Binch, Katie in London by James Mayhew & Little people, Big Dreams: Zaha Hadid by Maria Isabel Sanchez Vegara**

RE

This term our focus question is 'Why did Jesus tell special stories?'. In Year 2 pupils will be taught to:

- Retell a Christian story
- Show understanding of what Jesus taught people
- Describe what a believer might learn from a religious story or a sacred text and how they would apply this to their life

Mathematics

Number

Pupils will be looking at numbers and reinforcing their knowledge of 2 digit numbers and their place value. This will then lead to them adding and subtracting two digit and single numbers. We will be comparing numbers, ordering numbers and counting in 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s. Later we will be learning simple, pictorial strategies for adding and subtracting 2 digit numbers.

Computing

Pupils will develop their understanding of what information technology (IT) is and will begin to identify examples. They will discuss where they have seen IT in school and beyond, in settings such as shops, hospitals, and libraries. Pupils will then investigate how IT improves our world, and they will learn about the importance of using IT responsibly.

You might like to join in with our learning at home by:

Reading

Read everyday and record this in the reading record - try a range of text types.

Watching

Paddington Bear.

Doing

Use plasticine or recyclable materials to make a model of a London Landmark. Visiting London and looking at the landmarks they are learning about.

Year 2- Geography. Final Enquiry: Should Newham council build more housing in West Ham park?

Theme	Learning Goal	Key Questions to be asked	Answers
	The UK has its own unique makeup and location in the world.	What is the UK?	The 4 countries of the UK always look the same no matter what pictures or maps you look at.
		What bodies of water surround the UK?	The UK is an island so it is surrounded by bodies of water which have their own unique names.
		Where are the important cities in the UK?	Every country has a capital city as its main place of administration which are usually the biggest cities.
	London is a unique city with a long history of human development.	Why is London where it is?	Most cities are placed near rivers as this ensured easy access to water essential for life.
		What landmarks make up London?	London was originally settled by the Romans so some landmarks are very old while others are re-creations.
		What do landmarks look like on maps?	Significant landmarks are recognisable by their shapes and their prominent location on the River Thames.
	Human development can have negative as well as positive impacts.	How have humans changed London?	London has a lot of tall buildings today but hasn't always. Humans changed London to suit their current need.
		What are the impacts of human developments?	One significant impact of human development is pollution which affects the - air, water, land, light and sound.
		How can we reduce pollution?	Humans have worked over time to reduce the impact of pollution on the London environment.

Maps



Useful websites

<https://riverthames.lqfl.org.uk>

<https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/museum-london-docklands/permanent-gallery/city-and-river>

https://kids.kiddle.co/Globe_Theatre

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1-ks2-transport-travel-and-landmarks-of-london/zhttsqw>

Physical features		Key Vocabulary	
island	a piece of land surrounded by water.	purpose	east
River Thames	The longest river entirely in England and the second-longest in the United Kingdom, after the River Severn.	appearance	west
United Kingdom	An island country in Northwestern Europe. It comprises England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.	silhouette	follow
		distance	recent
		entertainment	
		theatre	important
		compass	aerial
		north	location
		south	direction
Human features		Geographical skills (Disciplinary Knowledge)	
human features	Things made or built by humans like cities, houses, roads, bridges, ports, farms. etc	Mapping	
landmark	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.	Use maps to talk about everyday life.	
Shakespeare's Globe	a realistic true-to-history reconstruction of the Globe Theatre, an Elizabethan playhouse first built in 1599	Begin to explain why places are where they are.	
Tower of London	a historic castle on the north bank of the River Thames	Say which direction N, S, E, W is on a map and in real life.	
Tower Bridge	Grade I listed combined bascule and suspension bridge built 1894.	Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features on maps.	
		Draw a simple map of a real or imaginary place.	
		Find a given ordnance survey symbol on a map with support.	
		Explain in my own words why a map needs a key.	
		Draw objects to scale using squared paper.	
		Digital mapping - Use the measuring tool to show the distance between 2 familiar places, draw a simple route, highlight areas and zoom in and out on a map.	