

Maths

In the first Autumn term, we will learn to:

- read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
- recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)
- identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
- compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100, using <, > and = signs
- use place value and number facts to solve problems
- count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward
- recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently
- derive and use related facts up to 100
- add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally. This will include adding and subtracting both a two-digit number by either a 1 or 2-digit number
- solve addition and subtraction problems, using concrete objects and pictorial representations; applying our increasing knowledge of mental and written methods

English

In this first part of the Autumn term, we will begin by exploring a journey story from another culture called *Handa's Surprise*. Using this story, we will recap our understanding of simple sentence and revisit the use of planning tools to develop our writing, recording ideas and key words, including new vocabulary that we have learnt. We will explore the purpose of a story mountain template to help us understand the five-part structure of a story, linking our learning of time conjunctions.

Our next unit will have a strong focus on oral storytelling, where the children will learn the story of *The Three Little Pigs* by heart and explore alternative versions including *The Three Little Wolves*, *The Big Bad Pig* and *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*. Over the course of the unit, the children will make changes to the original story using their own creative writing ideas, building on the confidence they have gained through their oral retelling. Finally, they will write independent stories, using the scaffolding provided earlier in the unit to support and strengthen their writing, including the use of conjunctions and correct punctuation.

The children will continue to make cross-curricular links with our IPC topic on Buildings by exploring the stories *Iggy Peck Architect* and *If I build a house*. There will be various writing opportunities to encourage children to include a range of sentence types within their writing, such as interview questions and statements, as well as narrative accounts on real or imagined experiences.

In our phonics and spelling learning, we will be consolidating our knowledge on Phase 5 sounds for the first half term. In handwriting, we will focus on forming lower-case and capital letters, developing our understanding of using the correct size and orientation of each letter, and how they relate to other letters, within our new handwriting books.

Things you can do with your child at home:

Reading with your child every day is one of the best gifts you can give them at this age. Aim to read for at least 15 minutes with your child each day and sign their reading record (we do take note of how regularly they are reading at home). Ask them questions about the book they are reading;

- Who was their favourite character and why?
- Can they predict what might happen next in the story?
- Can they retell all of the main events from start to finish?

Please remember to also use Bug Club to access levelled reading books allocated for your child. Login details can be found in the front of your child's reading record.

To assist your child with their maths learning, encourage them to practise their number bonds to 20. Expose them to both analogue and digital clocks and help them read the time. Support your child in recognising different coins and their values. Ask your child to show you the coins needed to buy something in a shop.

Writing can be promoted with a range of purposes, including shopping lists, diaries, stories and postcards.

Thank you in advance for supporting your child with weekly homework and spellings. **Homework will be sent home on a Friday and completed for the following Friday.**

During Year 2 we have the fantastic opportunity to attend Forest School for a few weeks each week throughout the Autumn term. Please see the letter sent home to sign your child up for this amazing outdoor learning opportunity.

P.E for Emerald Class will be on Wednesday mornings. Please ensure your child has the correct kit for each lesson. P.E kit guidelines can be found on the school's website.

Earrings must be removed.

Communication between school and home is really important. Please feel free to chat to a member of the year 2 team at the gate or make an appointment via the school office.

In Geography, we will be learning:

- About different houses, homes and other buildings around the world
- How to use maps and atlases to locate the different countries these buildings are in
- To use basic geographical vocabulary to answer questions about the geography we have studied
- About simple fieldwork and observational skills, such as field sketches

In Art and Technology, we will be learning:

- How to draw pictures of local buildings
- How to make and decorate models of buildings
- How to make prints
- How to make models of houses

In Music, we will be learning:

- About the structures of tunes and songs
- About how to use our voices expressively and creatively to sing songs from other cultures

In History, we will also be finding out:

- How buildings were made in the past
- How buildings have been used in the past, identifying similarities and differences between the ways of life in the past to now
- How people travelled in the past
- Common words and phrases relating to the passing of time
- About important historical events, people and places in our local area

In Science we will be learning:

Working scientifically skills

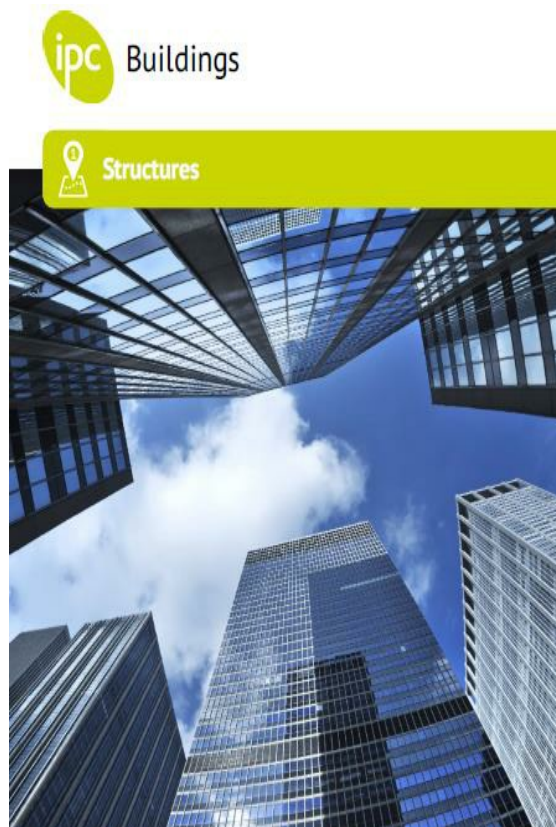
-asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways

-Observing closely, using simple equipment

Knowledge

- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses

-Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.



Vocabulary Learning

Below are some of the words we will be exploring this half term within our learning.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) City | 4) Office | 7) Architect | 10) Properties |
| 2) Village | 5) Port | 8) Architecture | |
| 3) Factory | 6) Harbour | 9) Material | |

Key Vocabulary:

Buildings	Buildings are structures that are built by humans. They are used for many different purposes, including for houses to live in or buildings for working in.
Materials	The substance or thing that something is made from. The most common materials to make buildings are wood, brick, stone, glass, metal and mortar.
Ancient	A word used to describe things belonging in the past and to describe history.
Modern	A word that means relating to the present time. We would describe new buildings as modern.
Changes	If there is a change in something it becomes different. Some buildings have changes over time as they become older.
Architecture	The art of planning, designing and constructing (making) buildings.
Age	The age of a thing is the number of years since it was made.
Construction	Construction is the building of things such as houses, factories, roads and bridges.
Insulation	Insulation is the thick layer of material that keeps something warm, especially a building.

Buildings

Y2 Knowledge Organiser

The Big Idea

There are structures around us all the time, some of which we barely notice. What are they made from? What is their purpose? What do you notice about their shapes? What can be done to make them stronger? Through this unit you will become builders and discover the secrets to holding up bridges and skyscrapers.



Buildings Timeline:

Around 3000BCE
Ancient community sites such as Stonehenge were built.

Around 400CE Romans build the first towns and cities in the UK, often using mortar.

Around 1000CE the Normans build large castles, churches and mansions from stone.

Around 1010 Chertsey Abbey was rebuilt.

In 1515, the building of Hampton Court Palace started, Henry VIII lived here with his six wives.

1700s brick houses began to become common. In 1785 Chertsey Bridge was built by James Paine.

1843 Big Ben is built in London.

2012: The 310m building 'The Shard' is finished in London—the tallest building in the UK.

Top Building Facts!

- ◆ Buildings vary in many different parts of the world because of different climates, activities and ways of life
- ◆ Architects are the people who design buildings
- ◆ The tallest building in the world is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It stands at 830 meters tall!
- ◆ When constructing buildings, materials are chosen based on a number of reasons, including their strength, insulation and how they look
- ◆ Bungalows are houses that only have one floor. Skyscrapers have many floors and are tall
- ◆ Sometimes large old buildings are split into flats. Flats are good for people who don't need a whole house
- ◆ Buildings can be described as terraced (joined on both sides), semi-detached (joined on one side) or detached (not joined to any buildings)



Our Local Area (Chertsey)

Chertsey is a small town on the edge of London. It is a market town that has lots of old buildings. In the olden days, Chertsey had its own Abbey that is now a historical site. The town has its own museum, train station, football club and a bridge that goes over the River Thames.



Buildings

Y2 Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities

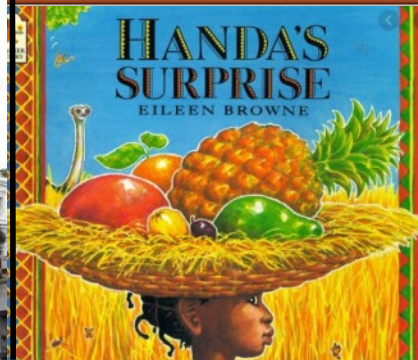
- ❑ A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- ❑ Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- ❑ There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.
- ❑ London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- ❑ Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.
- ❑ London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- ❑ One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.



Kenyan Animals

- African elephant
- White Rhinoceros
- Black Rhinoceros
- Hippopotamus
- Giraffe
- African buffalo
- Zebra
- Leopard
- Parakeet

Exciting Books



Comparative Study (Kenya)

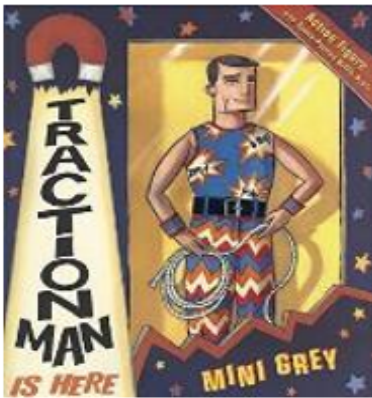
Kenya is a country located in east Africa. It is mainly made up of desert landscape where many different types of safari animals live. The climate in Kenya is very hot as it is near the equator. The capital of Kenya is called Nairobi and many people live in modern houses or apartments that are made of stone or cement. In more remote areas of Kenya, people live in homes made of thatch and dried mud with no modern facilities.



Sticky Knowledge about Kenya

- ❑ Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and the capital of Kenya is Nairobi.
- ❑ There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.
- ❑ The largest lake in the world, lake Victoria is partly in Kenya. It is also in Tanzania and Uganda.
- ❑ Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya and they also produce many flowers.
- ❑ Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.
- ❑ Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.
- ❑ In sport, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions.

Year 2: Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about materials
metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.		<input type="checkbox"/> Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating.
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.		<input type="checkbox"/> Most of the paper or cardboard we use came from trees.
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.		<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is a hard transparent material that can be made in many shapes.
John Dunlop	John Dunlop was a person who improved the tyres on cars. You may see tyres on cars with the name DUNLOP on them.	Important facts to know by the end of the Year 2 materials topic:	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is usually transparent, which means you can see through it, but can also come in different colours.
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things	<input type="checkbox"/> Know why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses <input type="checkbox"/> Know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs <input type="checkbox"/> Know that some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need <input type="checkbox"/> Know why certain materials are suitable for many different uses <input type="checkbox"/> Know about the lives of important people who have developed useful new materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.
squashing	Squashing is pushing things closely together.		<input type="checkbox"/> Many churches have special coloured glass often used to make religious pictures.
bending	Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. They are used for toys, bicycle helmets, mobile phones, window frames and many other common items.
twisting	To twist <u>something</u> you move one part clockwise and the other part anticlockwise.		<input type="checkbox"/> Petrol is used to make plastic and it invented just over a 100 years ago.
stretching	Stretching is to change shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider.		
John McAdam	John McAdam is most famous for inventing the tar used to make roads. It was known as Tar McAdam.		