

Year 2 Summer Term 1st Half Curriculum Overview:



The **Big** Question ...

Why does the Coronation of King Charles III matter?

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The Big Idea (overview)	
Deep conceptual learning:	Why is this important to an RCPA child?
 Knowing and understanding the history chronological narrative: how peoples' lives have shaped this nation Gaining and deploying a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry' – or indeed 'coronation' Understanding historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and using them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses. 	It will focus on British Values and looks at their heritage as well as the future of the country. There is a focus on things happening locally as well as inviting their own families in.
Links to prior learning:	Global Goals for Sustainable Development previously studied:
Children have learnt about the past and different time periods, Chn learnt about Queen Victoria during the Victorians.	
Termly Global Goals for Sustainable Development focus:	





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

We will look at this through the Coronation's The Big Help Out - Help us to do something amazing. Join in, Lend a hand. Make a change.

Key Questions:	Metacognition:
1. What is a coronation? What is it for and who is involved?	We will continue to focus on embedding all of the learning powers – working
2. Who is King Charles III?	towards being 'Super Power Sam'
3. Why does the coronation matter?	During the Summer term we will have a particular focus on the following puppets:
4. What special events are happening locally to celebrate the coronation?	

Oracy and Communication:

Y Physical	Linguistic	© Cognitive	Social & Emotional
I can use speech that is consistently clear and easy to understand	I can use vocabulary appropriate to the topic at hand	I can ask questions to find out more about a subject	I can take turns to talk, listened and respond appropriately in groups
I can use the appropriate tone of voice	I can use sentence stems to signal when I am building on or challenging other ideas	I can offer reasons for my opinions	I can adapt ideas, suggestions and opinions based on what I have heard

Ideas for Oracy and Communication

Would you rather...?

I think that...I agree / disagree...

	Building the Community:	Change / Personal Growth	:
	Invite parents in for Afternoon Tea, planned and prepared by the children in	How history changes the p	resent
	Moles Class	How our school continues t	to change and grow
	Local events that are happening in the community.		
L			
	Suggested texts (This list is not exhaustive and you need to be selective depe	ending on the needs and	Key Vocabulary:
	interests of your cohort/group):		





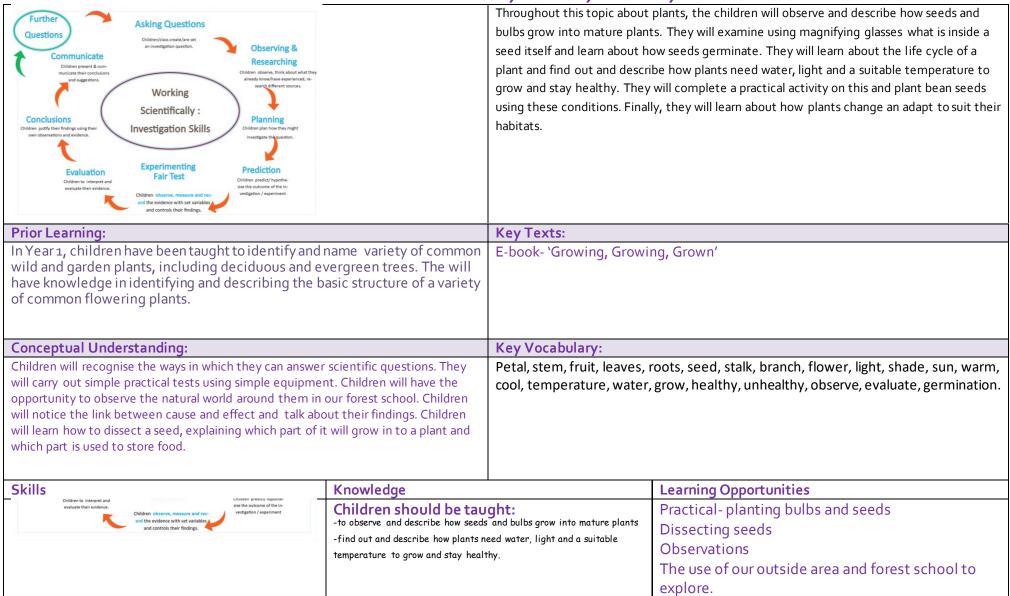


King Charles III	See each subject for specific vocabulary
	Key Experiences: Afternoon Tea with parents
Opportunities for revisiting learning in the future:	
History – throughout the KS2 curriculum	

SCIENCE	
The Enquiry Question	The Learning Overview:
What living things can we find at our school?	

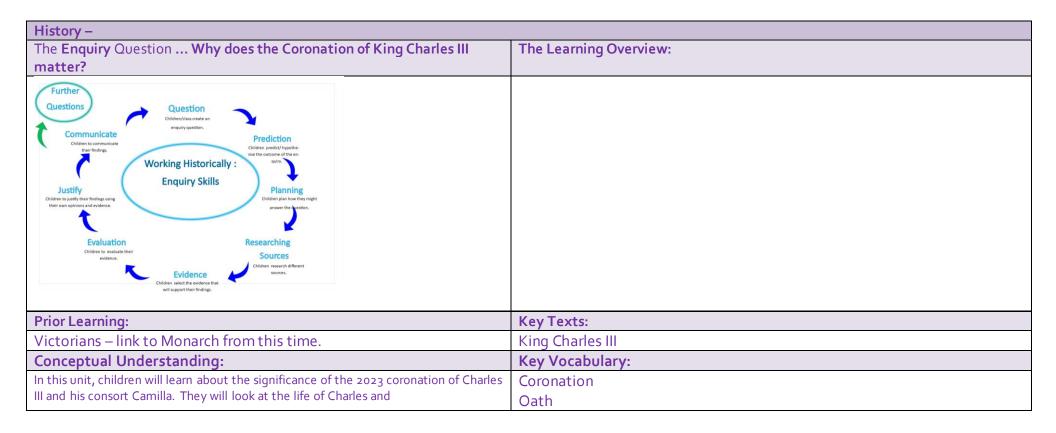


















his family up to becoming the British monarch. The unit will help children to develop key skills in interpreting historical sources, particularly film and developing an understanding of chronology. Children will be introduced to what a coronation is and what happens at a coronation, and will explore why it might be thought of as a significant event. It is expected that children will be able to assess how the coronations of both Charles and his mother will be similar/different.

Anointing
Investing
Crowning
Westminster Abbey
Coronation Chair
Archbishop of Canterbury

Skills	Knowledge	Learning Opportunities
Historical enquiry: Pupils should be taught: a. how to find out about the past from a range of sources of information (for example, stories, eyewitness accounts, pictures and photographs, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to museums, galleries and sites, the use of ICT-based sources) b. to ask and answer questions about the past.	Pupils should be taught to: a. place events and objects in chronological order b. use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time (for example: before, after, a long time ago, past). Pupils should be taught: a. to recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result b. to identify differences etween ways of life at different times c. to use vocabulary relating to the unit of study d. to understand why the coronation is a significant event e. to understand that not all coronations are the same.	Through the media Around the community

Geography –	
The Enquiry Question	





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An Enquiry framework			
What do I already know? What do I already know? What do I want to know? What do I want to know? Why do I want to know? What have we learnt? What new questions do we have? Where nex t?	Doing a risk assessment with outils Messy Maps and other approaches etchniques? Fieldwork, research, active data gathering What have we found out? What does it mean? How reliable is the evidence? Malang a report or a film		
Prior Learning:		Key Texts:	
Place knowledge of where we live			
Knowledge of coastal changes			
Conceptual Understanding:		Key Vocabulary:	
Skills	Knowledge		Learning Opportunities
Shows curiosity about the ways people interact with their geographical Understand similarities and differences of a sr contrasting non-European country with rainfo			Paignton Zoo
environment. Begins to draw connections between Use a world map and globe to locate rainfores		regions.	
different geographical concepts (e.g., bow climate affects vegetation)			
cimate arreed vegetations.	Ask questions about how people, places and features are similar and different over time		
Key learning/Main Teaching/Ancillary	Questions	Independent learning activity	





Lesson One	Chn to locate Brazil on a map of the world and then sort images of Brazil
What do I already know? What do I think I know? What do I want to know?	into human and physical features. Identify if these features are similar or different to those in our local area.
Talk to chn about Rainforests, collect things they know already	,
and anything theyd like to find out. Revisit seven continents of	
the world. Can chn recall them all and point them out on a world	
тар.	
Where is Brazil?	
Locate Brazil on a world map.	
Brazil is a very large country and the landscape is varied. Brazil	
has a mixture of highlands, lowlands, wetlands, forests, rivers	
and mountains.	
The Amazon rainforest covers almost half of Brazil. It is the	
world's largest rainforest.	
What are the main human and physical features of Brazil? How are they similar different to where we live?	
What is the weather like in Brazil and how does this compare to the UK?	Make a weather report for Uk
	Make a weather report for Amazon Rainforest
Who lives in the Amazon Rainforest?	
What animal/plant life can be found in the rainfoest?	
Why is the Amazon Rainforest declining in size?	
Reflecting and Communicating	Powerpoint/Fact sheet to collate information.
What have we found out? Who shall we share our learning with?	
Reflecting and Communicating	Powerpoint/Fact sheet to collate information.
Share with Year One?	

Computing	
The Enquiry Question The Learning Overview:	
How can we sort information?	
Prior Learning:	Key Texts:







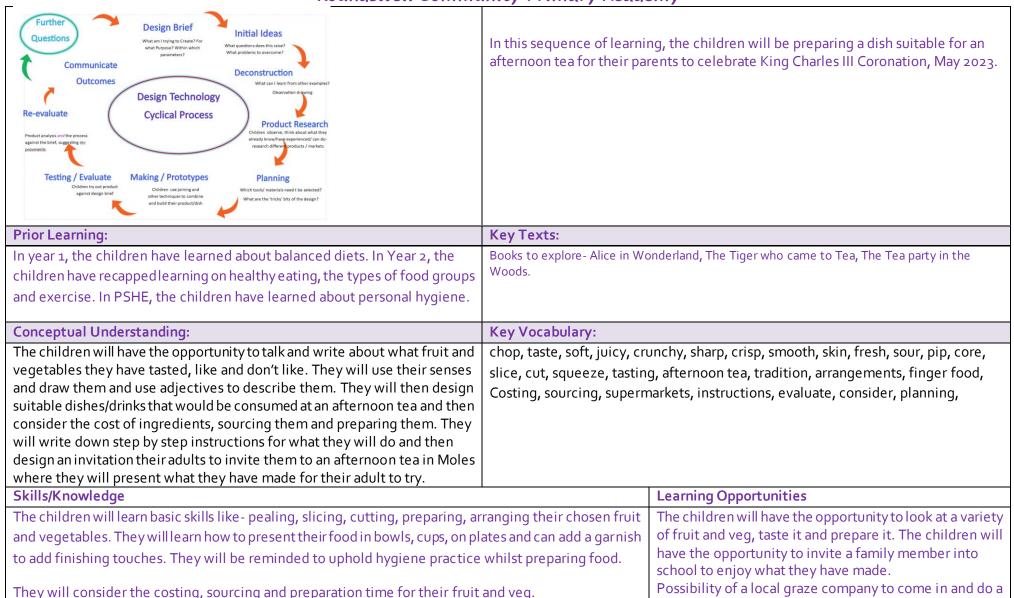
Conceptual Understanding:	Key Vocabulary:

DT –	
The Enquiry Question	The Learning Overview:









demonstration.





Music –			
The Enquiry Question	The Learning Overview:		
Responses Evaluation—Intention, Dimensions, Creativity Impact on audience Performing Practise and refine Re-evaluation Audience—musical Intention Responses Responses Active Listening What are my thoughts' Relings to a stimulus—result, butle, experience, emotion, sensory responses Music A Learning Process Exploring Confident to try out Taking what gathered and experimenting Sounds, instrument choices Unked to dimensions—different tempo Composing Confidence to make mistakes Decision—what do I want to convery/communicate? Model from which to work Responses	In this unit, pupils will feel patterns of beats in their bodies, swinging in time with a partner and marking the beat using simple body percussion patterns. They will explore how beats are grouped and will devise their own body percussion patterns to demonstrate this. They will begin to identify different metres in familiar songs. Finally, the children will be invited to move freely and creatively to two pieces from Shostakovich's Jazz suites, each in a different metre, using scarves, ribbons, cloths, or even old socks!		
Prior Learning:	Key Texts:		
Conceptual Understanding:	Key Vocabulary:		
The children will have the opportunity to actively listen and mark the beat by tapping, clapping, and swinging to the music. They will move freely and creatively to music using a props. They will learn how beats can be grouped into patterns and identify beat groupings in familiar songs. They will learn how beats can be grouped into patterns and create action patterns in 2- and 3-time.	Tempo, rhythm, beat,		
Skills & Knowledge	Learning Opportunities		





Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song.

Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers, and crotchets rests

Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point Play copycat rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned percussion.

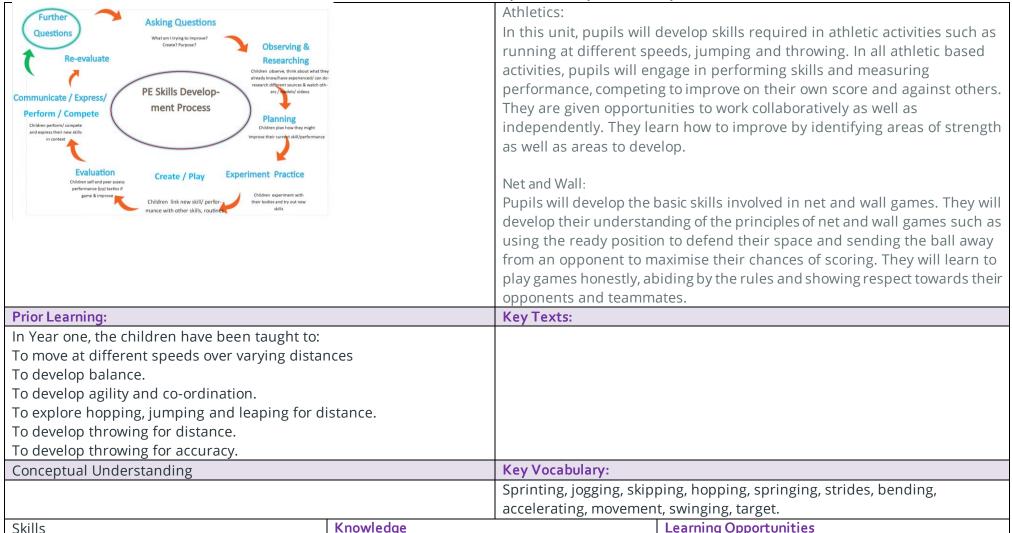
Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first beat and clapping the remaining beats Walk in time to the beat of a piece of music or song. Know the difference between left and right to support coordination and shared movement with others.

Sing songs with a small pitch range, pitching accurately.

PE –	
The Enquiry Question	The Learning Overview:
How can we ensure our dance is high quality?	













Athletics:

To develop the sprinting action.

To develop jumping for distance.

To develop technique when jumping for height.

To develop throwing for distance.

To develop throwing for accuracy.

To select and apply knowledge and technique in an athletics carousel.

Net and Wall:

To develop returning a ball with hands.

To play against a partner.

To develop racket skills and use them to return a ball.

To develop returning a ball using a racket. To play against an opponent using a racket. Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) and co-operative physical activities, in a range of increasingly challenging situations. Pupils should be taught to: master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities, participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending.

Sports Day Tennis Day

RE –	
The Enquiry Question	The Learning Overview:







the context of explain how ways, by indi responses challenge the ideas studied, responding thoughtfully and creatively, giving good reasons for their responses challenge the ideas studied, and allow the ideas studied to challenge their own thinking, articulating beliefs, values and commitments clearly in response discorreposable connections between the ideas studied and their own ways of understanding the world, expressing their critical responses and personal reflections with increasing clarify and understanding	ribe, explain and analysis beliefs and concepts in fiving religions, using appropriate yocabilary and why these beliefs are understood in different viduals and within communities wand why sources of authority (e.g., bots, additions, leaders) are used, expressed and different ways, developing skills of interpretation different ways, developing skills of interpretation. examine and explain how and why people express their beliefs in diverse ways (ecognise and account for ways in which people put their beliefs into action in diverse ways, in their everyday lives, which their communities and in the wider world appreciate and approvise the significance of different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning		
Prior Learning:		Key Texts:	
Conceptual Understanding:		Key Vocabulary:	
Skills	Knowledge		Learning Opportunities





PSHE			,	
The Enquiry Question		The Learning Overview:		
How can we be successful in reaching our goals?				
		-	earn about important relationships that they have with ers and how to manage conflicts, secrets and trust.	
Prior Learning:		Key Texts:		
Conceptual Understanding:		Key Vocabulary:		
		Family, Different, Similarities, Special, Relationship, Important, cooperate,		
and the roles that these individuals whilst considered are different. They will under that some forms of and unacceptable. They will learn that it is some to keep a secret and that members of staff in some keep secrets in order to keep them safe. They we members and staff at school they can trust.	Touch acceptable. They will learn that it is sometimes not a good idea p a secret and that members of staff in school are unable to secrets in order to keep them safe. They will know which family		Touch, Physical contact, Communication, Hugs, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Not acceptable, Friends, Likes/dislikes, Conflict, Point of view, Positive problem solving, Secret, Surprise, Good secret, Worry secret, Telling, Adult, Trust, Surprised, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Trust, Trustworthy, Honesty, Reliability.	
Skills	Knowledge		Learning Opportunities	
Identify different members of our family and say why they are important to us. Understand what is appropriate contact Share	, .	rent members of my relationship with each rit is important to share	Poster Time for reflection Meditation	





I understand that there are lots of forms of
physical contact within a family and that some
of this is acceptable and some is not
I can identify some of the things that cause
conflict with my friends
I understand that sometimes it is good to keep
a secret and sometimes it is not good to keep
a secret
I recognise and appreciate people who can
help me in my family, my school and my
community
I can express my appreciation for the people in
my special relationships