

# Year 2 Did you know?

Year 2

Summer 2022

# Mercenfeld Curriculum

This booklet will outline for you the units of work that your child will be covering in our wider curriculum this half term.

For each subject, you will find a Knowledge Organiser. These will show you the main elements of learning for your child.

We hope you find these useful to outline your child's learning this half term. The children will be familiar with these too so you will be able to share them together and talk about their learning at school.

More information about our curriculum can be found on the school's website.

# Year 2 History – Magnificent Monarchs

## What is a monarchy?

A monarchy is a country that has a king or queen as head of state. The king or queen is known as the monarch.

## Six significant sovereigns

Alfred the Great was a wise and brave king. He converted his Viking enemy to Christianity and they became friends. He united the English kingdoms. He valued education and created schools to teach his people.



William the Conqueror invaded England and defeated Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. He had absolute power. He created the feudal system and built many castles to protect his kingdom.



Henry VIII was famous for marrying six times and creating the Church of England. He was also power hungry so he closed the monasteries, strengthened the Royal Navy and made laws without parliament.



Elizabeth I was intelligent, brave and loved by her people. She spoke many languages and sponsored playwrights like William Shakespeare. She never married and proved that a woman could rule a kingdom alone. She supported explorers and defeated the Spanish Armada.



Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years. She supported charities, new technologies and inventions and increased the size and power of the British Empire. She was married to Prince Albert and had nine children.



Elizabeth II is the current monarch and the Head of the Commonwealth. She performs many royal duties, such as opening parliament and giving awards. She leads the country's celebrations, supports charities and hosts state banquets and garden parties.



## Monarchy in the United Kingdom

There have been over 60 monarchs since Alfred the Great in AD 871. The Queen, Elizabeth II, is the monarch today. She is the longest reigning British monarch.



Elizabeth II

## Royal residences

Royal residences include palaces, castles and stately homes. Some of them are used for official royal business and some are used as holiday or private homes.



Buckingham Palace is in London, England. It is the Queen's main residence.



Balmoral Castle is in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It is used mainly as a holiday home for the Royal Family.



Osborne House is on the Isle of Wight, England. This was Queen Victoria's favourite holiday home.

## Glossary

**absolute power** Complete control over someone or something especially of a monarch or government over their people.

**AD – anno Domini** The years after Jesus Christ was born.

**feudal system** A hierarchy where people are put into different groups based on their class and roles.

**government** A group of people who control a country and make laws or important decisions.

**head of state** The public representative of a country, such as a president or monarch.

**hierarchy** The order of people or things from most important to least important.

**monarch** A king or queen who rules a kingdom.

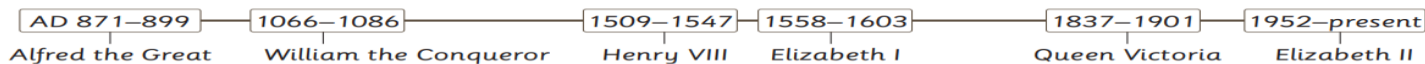
**parliament** A group of people who make the laws for a country.

**reign** The period of time that a king or queen rules over a country.

**sovereign** A king or queen.

## Timelines

A timeline shows important events in chronological order. This is a timeline of six significant sovereigns. The numbers represent the dates of their reigns.



# Year 2 Science – Animal Survival

## Animal Survival

### Habitats

A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. There are different habitats, such as forests, polar regions, deserts, oceans, mountains and rainforests.

Habitats have living and non-living parts. Living parts include the plants and animals that live there. Non-living parts include sunlight, air, water, soil and temperature. Each habitat varies in its living and non-living parts.

All living things depend on the living and non-living things in their habitat to survive. This is called interdependence.



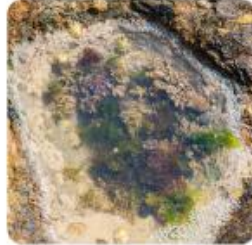
mountain habitat



ocean habitat

### Microhabitats

A microhabitat is a small habitat contained within a larger habitat. There are different microhabitats.



rock pool



pond



hedgerow



under logs and stones



The living and non-living parts of a microhabitat can be very different to those in the surrounding larger habitat. For example, a pond is found within a larger garden habitat. It is different to the garden because it contains freshwater where frogs, pond snails and duckweed can live.



feeding wildlife



insect hotel



wild, uncut areas



weeding by hand

### Humans and habitats

Humans can harm the habitats of other living things by using chemicals on their gardens, tidying green spaces and digging up habitats. Litter can also harm habitats.



Humans can help habitats in many different ways. They can feed wildlife and build microhabitats, such as ponds or insect hotels. They can leave wild, uncut areas in gardens or public places. They can also remove weeds by hand instead of using chemicals.

# Year 2 Music – On this Island

Year 2: On this island

Musical style: British folk music

Folk songs are often passed on by generations simply by people singing them. In fact, we don't actually know who wrote most folk songs.



Vocabulary

Inspiration

Something that gives you an idea about what to create.



Motif

A short melody that is repeated over and over again.

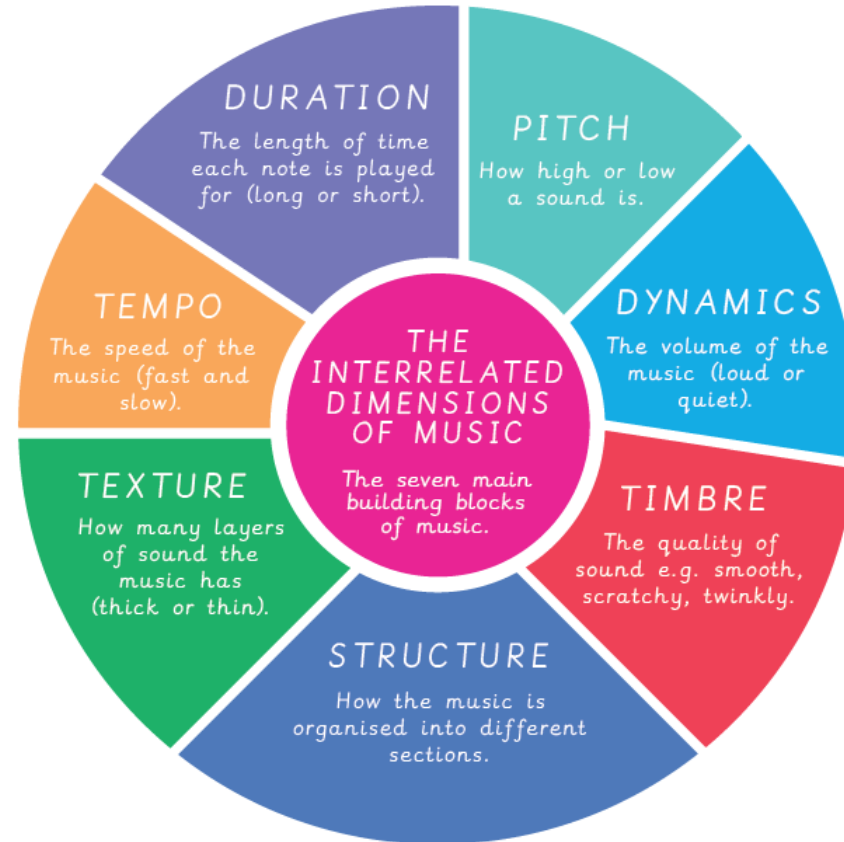
Soundscape

A piece of music that describes a landscape.

Instruments

Vocal sounds

Sounds made with your vocal chords, such as talking, singing, humming and shushing.



Body percussion

When you hit, tap, or scrape your body to make a sound, as you would do with a percussion instrument, e.g. slapping your leg, tapping your foot.



# Year 2 Art – Portraits and Poses

## Royal portraits

A portrait is a painting or photograph of a person. It usually shows their head and shoulders, but may show their whole body. Before cameras were invented, kings and queens often had official portraits painted to show how powerful and important they were.



Portrait of Henry VIII by Joos van Cleve, c1530-1535



Coronation Portrait by unknown artist, c1600



Henry VIII by Hans Holbein the Younger, 1537-47



Portrait of Elizabeth I of England attributed to Nicholas Hilliard, 1590

## Elements of a royal portrait

Artists use different elements to show that monarchs are powerful and important.



### Facial expression

Henry VIII looks confident because he is staring straight at the viewer.



### Pose

Henry VIII looks strong because his feet are wide apart and his arms are open.



### Clothing

Elizabeth I's expensive clothes show that she is wealthy.



### Objects

Henry VIII's dagger shows that he is a dangerous monarch.



### Background

The cherubs behind Elizabeth I show that she believed God had chosen her to be the queen.

## Creating portraits today

Digital cameras, phones, tablets and computers can be used to create photographic portraits today. Special software and apps can also be used to edit, change and add detail to photographs.



## Glossary

**background** The part of a piece of artwork that seems furthest away.

**facial expression** A look on someone's face that shows how they feel.

**monarch** A king or queen who rules a kingdom.

**object** A thing that can be touched and seen.

**pose** The way a person sits or stands when they are going to be drawn, painted or photographed.

# Design & Technology –Cut, Stitch and Join

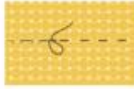
## needle

A thin piece of metal with a point at one end and a hole at the other, through which a piece of thread is passed.



## running stitch

A simple line of evenly-spaced stitches that go straight along the fabric without overlapping.



## stitch

A loop of thread to join pieces of fabric.



## material

Cloth or fabric.



## thread (noun)

A long, thin strand of cotton, nylon or other fibres.



## thread (verb)

To pass a piece of thread (noun) through the hole in the end of the needle.



Cath Kidston is a British textile, fashion and homeware designer.

Cath Kidston prints are based on traditional British patterns. These designs make Cath Kidston products instantly recognisable and very popular all over the world.

Cath Kidston make a range of home and fashion products, including kitchenware, clothing and many other accessories and furnishings, such as fabrics.



kitchenware



clothing



fabrics

## Embellishment

Embellishment is a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.



sequins



appliqué



buttons



printed patterns

# Year 2 PSHCE – Relationships Education



**TALK**  
**P** **A** **N** **T** **S**

**AND STAY SAFE,  
LIKE PANTOSAURUS**

**P** RIVATES ARE PRIVATE

**A** LWAYS REMEMBER YOUR  
BODY BELONGS TO YOU


**N** O MEANS NO

**T** ALK ABOUT SECRETS  
THAT UPSET YOU

**S** PEAK UP, SOMEONE  
CAN HELP

**NSPCC**

EVERY CHILDHOOD IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR



**LEARN PANTOSAURUS' FIVE  
EASY RULES FOR STAYING SAFE**

**P** RIVATES ARE PRIVATE

Your underwear covers up your private parts and no one should ask to see or touch them. Sometimes a doctor, nurse or family members might have to. But they should always explain why, and ask you if it's OK first. Remember, what's in your pants belongs only to you.

**A** LWAYS REMEMBER YOUR  
BODY BELONGS TO YOU

No one should ever make you do things that make you feel embarrassed or uncomfortable. If someone asks to see or tries to touch you underneath your underwear say 'NO' – and tell someone you trust and like to speak to.

**N** O MEANS NO

You always have the right to say 'no' – even to a family member or someone you love. You're in control of your body and the most important thing is how YOU feel. If you want to say 'No', it's your choice.

**T** ALK ABOUT SECRETS  
THAT UPSET YOU

There are good secrets and bad secrets. If a secret makes you feel sad or worried, it's bad – and you should tell an adult you trust about it straight away.

**S** PEAK UP, SOMEONE  
CAN HELP

It's always good to talk about stuff that makes you upset. If you're worried, go and tell a grown up you trust – like a family member, teacher or one of your friend's parents. They'll say well done for speaking out and help make everything OK. You can also call Childline on 0800 1111 and someone will always be there to listen.

Remember all of these  
rules and they'll help  
you stay safe, just like  
Pantosaurus

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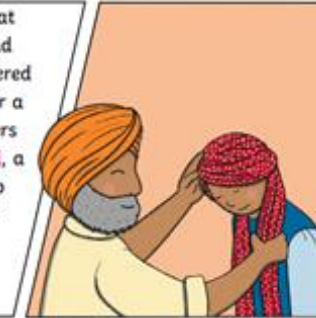


# Year 2 RE –Ceremonies

Key Vocabulary	
<b>ceremony</b>	An important event. Ceremonies are held on special occasions and usually celebrate or remember something important. Lots of religions have special ceremonies for different events. Some ceremonies are similar in different religions (such as weddings), but some ceremonies are unique or special to one particular religion.
<b>Bar Mitzvah</b>	This means 'Son of the Commandment'. A Jewish boy becomes a Bar Mitzvah when he is thirteen years old.
<b>Bat Mitzvah</b>	This means 'Daughter of the Commandment'. A Jewish girl becomes a Bat Mitzvah when she is twelve years old.
<b>rite of passage</b>	This is part of growing up.

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Dastar Bandi</b>	A Dastar Bandi is a turban-tying <b>ceremony</b> where a Sikh boy starts wearing a <b>dastar</b> .
<b>wedding</b>	A <b>ceremony</b> , and the celebrations before and after this, when two people get married to one another.

**Dastar Bandi** Sikhs believe that hair is a gift from God. It shouldn't be cut and it should be kept very clean. It should be covered in public and in religious buildings. Men wear a **dastar** to protect their hair and to show others that they are Sikhs. During the **Dastar Bandi**, a boy will sit in front of the Guru Granth Sahib (the Sikh holy book) and an elder will tie the turban on his head. Afterwards, he will be prayed for and he may receive gifts. Often people eat and celebrate together afterwards.



**Aqiqah** There are lots of different ways to welcome a new baby. A Muslim **ceremony** for this is called Aqiqah and is where the baby is introduced to family and friends and a meal is shared to thank Allah (God) for giving them a child. Prayers are said for the baby. The baby has their hair cut or shaved off. The removed hair is weighed and then its weight in silver or gold is given to charity.



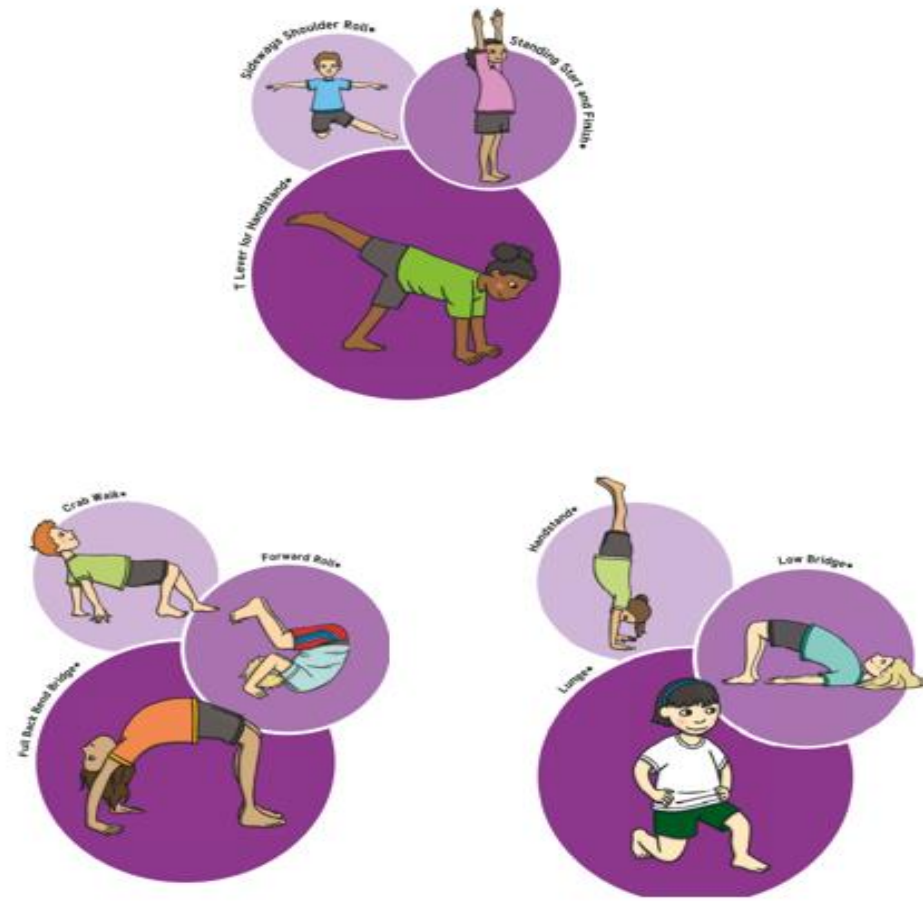
When Jewish boys and girls reach a certain age, they become responsible for their actions and must follow Jewish rules. Many families celebrate this with a special **ceremony**. This is a **Bar Mitzvah** for boys and a **Bat Mitzvah** for girls. Becoming a **Bar Mitzvah** or **Bat Mitzvah** is a '**rite of passage**'. Young Jewish people spend a lot of time preparing for these **ceremonies**. They read the **Torah** and learn about their faith. The **ceremonies** have some differences for boys and girls but both boys and girls usually speak about the important things they have learned about. After the **ceremonies**, many families have a party or celebration.

## Bar and Bat Mitzvahs



**Hindu weddings** A Hindu Wedding are often very big celebrations. Lots of people attend and the celebrations can even last more than one day! The bride wears beautiful silk clothing that is often embroidered with detailed designs and jewels; she might wear a **sari**. The groom often wears a jewelled **safa**. At the **wedding** venue, a mark is put on the foreheads of the groom and his family with red kum-kum powder. This marks the start of the two families being joined together. One important part of the **ceremony** is when the bride and groom walk around the sacred fire. They take seven steps and say prayers. This is called Saptapadi.

# Year 2 Indoor PE – Gymnastics: Landscapes and Cityscapes












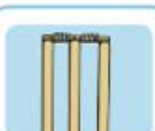








# Year 2 outdoor PE – Multi-skills: Bat and Ball

<b>Bat</b>	A piece of equipment with a handle and a solid surface used to hit a ball in striking games, such as cricket or rounders.
<b>Batter</b>	A player who is batting the ball.
<b>Bowler</b>	A member of the fielding team who will bowl the ball.
<b>Feedback</b>	Information given to an individual after watching them perform an action. It should give positive points and areas to encourage improvement.
<b>Fielder</b>	A player on the fielding team (other than the bowler) responsible for retrieving the ball and sending it back to the bowler.
<b>Competitive</b>	Playing a game as a competition.
<b>Tactics</b>	A carefully planned action or strategy used to help win the game.
<b>Teamwork</b>	The combined action of a group to aid success at a particular task.
<b>Opponent</b>	The person being played against in a competition.
<b>Overarm throw*</b>	A throw which is made by the arm moving above the shoulder. It is used to send the ball over longer distances.

<b>Umpire</b>	An official who watches over the game and enforces the rules.
<b>Underarm throw*</b>	A throw made at waist height, under the arm, by swinging the ball back and then releasing it as the hand passes back through. It is used to send the ball over short distances or when throwing for accuracy.
<b>Racket</b>	A type of bat used for tennis, badminton or squash that has strings.
<b>Roll</b>	The action of sending a ball along the ground towards a person or target object.
<b>Runs</b>	A way of scoring points in a game that involves running between objects, e.g. a set of stumps.



 <b>Batter</b>	 <b>Bowler</b>	 <b>Bat</b>	 <b>Cricket</b>
 <b>Competitive</b>	 <b>Fielder</b>	 <b>Tennis</b>	 <b>Racket</b>
 <b>Overarm throw</b>	 <b>Underarm throw</b>	 <b>Hit</b>	 <b>Ball</b>
 <b>Target</b>	 <b>Points</b>	 <b>Score</b>	 <b>Cooperate</b>
 <b>Tactic</b>	 <b>Opponent</b>	 <b>Roll</b>	 <b>Runs</b>

# Year 2 Computing– Stop Motion

## Key facts

Kapow  
Primary

Animations are made up of a sequence of still images, the sequence below makes the robin look like it is flying.



To see the finished animation, ask an adult to scan the QR code:



Video editing software:

Video editing software:



## Did you know?

Animators normally sketch a storyboard to plan their ideas and the sequence for an animation.



## Stop motion

Animation	Pictures or photographs in a sequence to give the illusion of movement.
Animator	Someone who specialises in the creation of animations.
Contraption	An old-fashioned device.
Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
Download	Saving files from the internet, intranet or another device.
Film review	Writing your opinion about a film.
Filming	Using a video recorder to capture moving images.
Import image	To place a picture into a document or into other software.
Plan	An idea about how to do something in future.
Sketch	A rough drawing to help you plan.
Software	A series of instructions written for a computer to follow.
Stop motion	A sequence of photographs used to create an animation.
Storyboard	A sequence of sketches that show what you plan to make for an animation or video.
Upload	To send files from one device to another device.