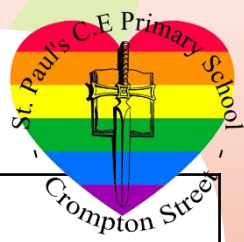
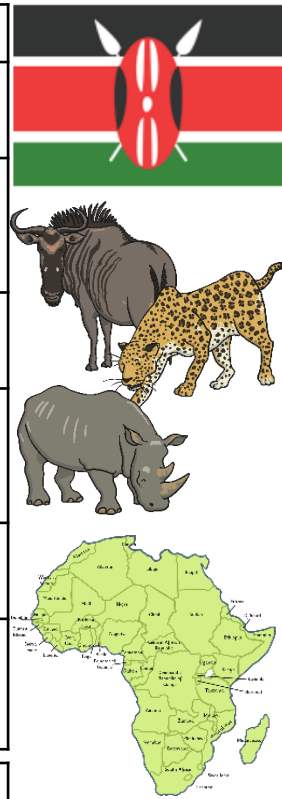


# Geography Year 2 – Summer 2: Where would you prefer to live: England or Kenya?

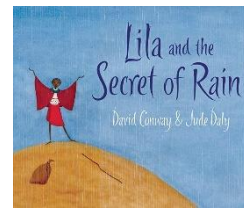
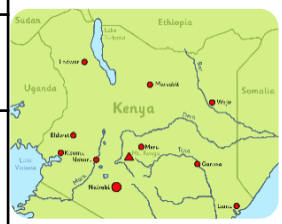


What do I need to know from previous topics?
Key human features include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop
Key physical features include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley, vegetation, season and weather.
A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real-life objects.
Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose, symbols, a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.
An aerial view is a view from above. It is also known as a 'bird's-eye' view. Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view.
Countries around the world have different weather and temperatures. Countries near the equator tend to be hotter.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Continent</b>	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.
<b>Ocean</b>	A large area of salt water. There are five oceans: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.
<b>National Park</b>	A protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed. No humans live there.
<b>Safari</b>	An expedition in which people search for animals in their natural environments.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people, families, or villages that share the same language, social customs and ancestors.
<b>Culture</b>	The behaviour, ideas and customs of a group of people.

What will I need to remember for future learning?
Africa is a continent made up of many different countries. It has hot weather all year round as it is close to the equator.
People that live in different parts of the world have different cultures. This means that they may have different beliefs, interests, foods and jobs.



### Key Texts

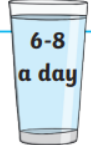
**One Day on our Blue Planet in the Savannah**

by Ella Bailey  
**Lila and the Secret of Rain**  
 by David Conway



## Science Year 2 – Summer 1 and 2 : How do I keep myself healthy?

What do I need to know from previous topics?
Animals need water, food and air to survive.
Animals grow from off-spring into adults.
The name of basic parts of the human body, such as: head, neck, arm, elbow, leg, knee, face, ear, eye, hair, mouth and teeth.
A carnivore only eats meat. A herbivore only eats plants. An omnivore eats meat and plants.



6-8  
a day

Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Eat less often and in small amounts.



**oil and spreads**  
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

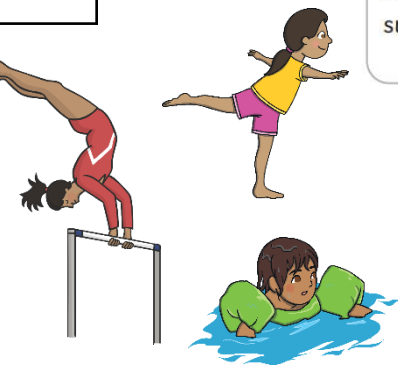
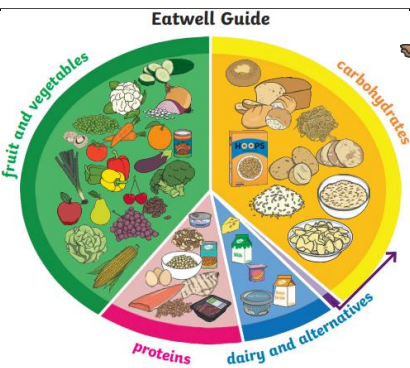
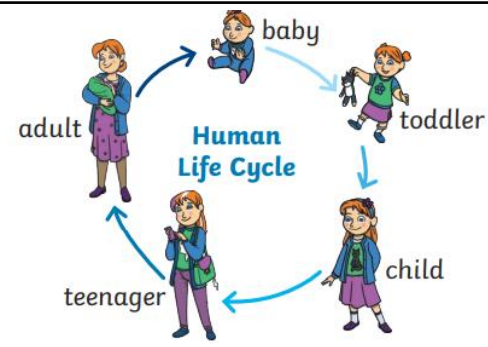


Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Diet</b>	The food and water that an animal needs.
<b>Balanced diet</b>	A balanced diet contains the correct amount of all food groups.
<b>Germs</b>	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
<b>Hygiene</b>	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
<b>Exercise</b>	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
<b>Survival</b>	To remain alive.
<b>Nutrition</b>	Food needed to live, grow and be healthy.
<b>Disease</b>	A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal or plant.


What will I need to remember for future learning?
To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and exercise.
Being active and exercising keeps our bodies and minds healthy.
All young animals, including humans, change as they go through different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.
As we develop and get older, we usually get bigger and stronger. We may also be more independent as we have lots of time to practise and get better at things. <b>Remember</b> – people are all different and not everybody does the same things at the same time.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

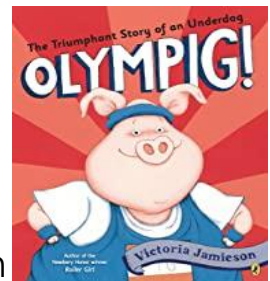
air      water      food

To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



Key Texts  
**Olympig!** by Victoria Jamieson



## Art Year 2 Summer: Guiseppe Arcimboldo- Vegetables (Collage, Digital Artwork and Printmaking)

### Key artists and artwork

Guiseppe Arcimboldo- Vertumnus (1591)

What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Printing makes a copy of something. We can print with the same objects or colours to make a repeated pattern.	Collage pieces of art are created by sticking lots of different papers, fabrics or other materials onto a background.
Many artists are inspired by nature and we can see this in their artwork.	A portrait is a representation of a particular person.

What will I need to remember for future learning?
Transient art is a term used for any creative work that does not stay fixed in its position.



Guiseppe Arcimboldo- Summer (1563)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Transient art</b>	art made up of moveable pieces that are not fixed in place
<b>well-known</b>	known by lots of people (famous)
<b>Repeated pattern</b>	a pattern that is repeated more than one time

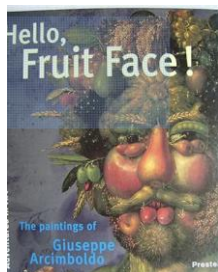


Guiseppe Arcimboldo- The Gardener (1590)

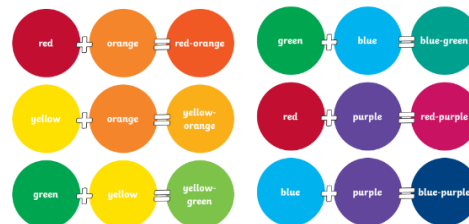


### Key texts

Hello, Fruit Face!: The Paintings of Guiseppe Arcimboldo



On the colour wheel, tertiary colours are always inbetween primary and secondary colours



## Design and Technology Year 2 – Summer 2: What shall we have on our sandwiches today?

**Design brief:** To research, design and make a healthy sandwich.  
The sandwich will be prepared and made hygienically.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

There are **five main food groups** and it is recommended that you eat a mixture of foods from them in order to have a **varied, balanced, and healthy diet**.

### Food hygiene rules before preparing food:

- Wash hands and remove jewellery and nail varnish.
- Tie hair back.
- Roll sleeves up.
- Put apron on.
- Wash surfaces.

### Safe preparation skills:

The Bridge

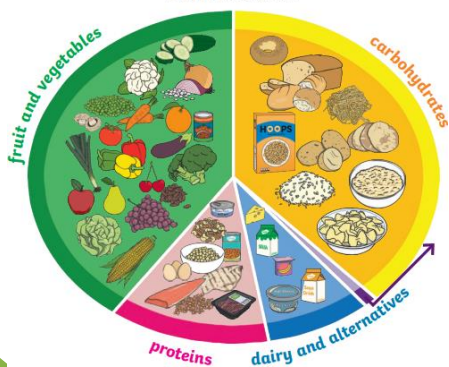
The Claw

Fork Secure



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Healthy</b>	A healthy diet contains food that helps to maintain or improve a person's overall health and wellbeing. It provides all the essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals and more that the body needs to work.
<b>Hygienic</b>	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease. Hand washing is an important part of hygiene.
<b>Fruit and Vegetables</b>	Aim to eat 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day, as they are good sources of vitamins, minerals and fibre. Choose from fresh, frozen, tinned, dried or juiced.
<b>Carbohydrates</b>	Foods such as bread, pasta, rice and potatoes make up just over a third of the foods we eat. Carbohydrates are important for providing us with energy for the day.
<b>Proteins</b>	Proteins such as fish, eggs and meat are very important for helping us grow and build muscles. Try to eat 2 portions of fish a week and reduce the intake of processed meat.
<b>Dairy</b>	Dairy and dairy alternatives (such as soya milk and yoghurts) are a great source of protein, calcium and other vitamins. Dairy foods with lower sugar and fat content are the best options.

Eatwell Guide



**Healthy sandwich checklist**  
Use this checklist to help you make a healthy sandwich.

<b>Bread</b> Grainy, wholemeal, white, rolls, sliced, wraps, thin.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Spread</b> Reduced or low fat - you might not need spread if your sandwich filling is moist.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A Filling</b> Cheese, ham, chicken, tuna, hummus or egg.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Fruit and vegetables</b> Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, sweetcorn, carrot, lettuce. <b>Add two types to your sandwich.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Other</b> Low or reduced fat salad cream, mayonnaise, salad dressing. <b>You don't have to add these!</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

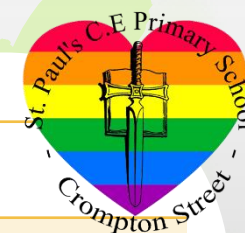
Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing.



Wash your hands before and after touching food.



## P.S.H.E Year 2 – Summer 2: Growing and Changing



### What will I know by the end of the unit?

As we develop and get older, we usually get bigger and stronger. We may also be more independent as we have lots of time to practise and get better at things. **Remember** – people are all different and not everybody does the same things at the same time.

Humans change as they go through different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.

Food, rest, sleep and care help us to grow.

Our bodies are unique and special. This means it is the only one of its kind; unlike anything or anyone else.

Every person is **unique**. Even twins, who may look very similar, have some slight differences. They also **think, feel and behave differently**. How we think, feel and behave is what we call our **personality**. We each have a unique personality.

The private parts of our body are **private** and no one has a right to touch them or look at them, because **they belong to you**.

### Key Dates:

Transition Days at High School

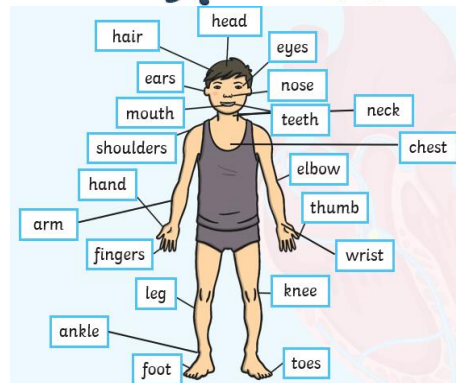
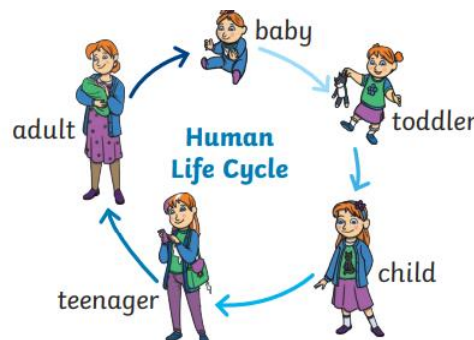
### June

12-18-Healthy Eating Week

17-24 drowning prevention week

### July

Plastic free July



### Mini Minds

### June-Calmasaurus



### July-Friendlysaurus



### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### Life cycle

The changes living things go through to become an adult.

#### Independence

Not having to depend on anyone or anything else.

#### Unique

Being the only one of its kind.

#### Personality

How we think, feel and behave is what we call our personality.

#### Privacy

Privacy is the right to be left alone, or freedom from interference or intrusion.

#### Consent

Consent means giving someone a choice about touch or actions and respecting their answer. We often use the language "asking for permission."

#### Privates, or private parts

These are the parts of your body that belong to you and only you can say whether someone can touch them or not.

#### Private belongings

Things that belong to you and that no one else can touch without permission.

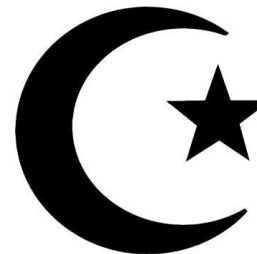
#### Private information

Information that is personal to you and that you only want your special people—such as your close family and close friends to know about.

## RE Year 2 Summer 2: What makes some places sacred to believers?

What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Different religions have different, sacred places of worship.	Many Christians choose to worship in a church.
Many Muslims choose to worship in a mosque.	

What will I need to remember for future learning?	
People show respect for sacred places or items by behaving in a certain way. They may have clean hands before touching an object or dress respectfully.	Christian people sing Psalms, hymns and prayers. These may be traditional or contemporary, with varied instruments and voices. Music can be used to praise God, thank God, say sorry and to prepare for prayer.
Mosques have different areas for men and women to pray in.	



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Church</b>	The Christian place of worship.
<b>Mosque</b>	The Muslim place of worship.
<b>Sacred</b>	Something connected with God, or a god, or dedicated to a religious purpose.
<b>Special</b>	Better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual.
<b>Holy</b>	Something that has a particular link or association with God.

Key texts  
The Last Supper,  
Matthew 26

