

Term 3

Year 2

Aboriginal Art

dots a small round mark
patterns a repeated decorative design

replicate make an exact copy
earthtones colours that are inspired by the earth's natural hues
culture beliefs and behaviours that are traditionally practiced by a group of people

Aboriginal associated with the first people who lived in Australia dating back tens of thousands of years ago.



artists



appreciation



Aboriginal art tells stories.

Aboriginal art uses earth tones and bold colours to form pictures.

Links to previous learning:

Year 1 - Cultural arts (African prints)

Year 1 - Yayoi Kusama (artist)



Year 2

Term 3

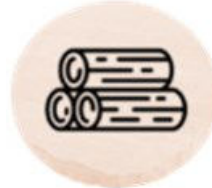
frame a basic shape or structure which outlines or surrounds something

fasten to firmly and securely attach by pinning, tying or nailing

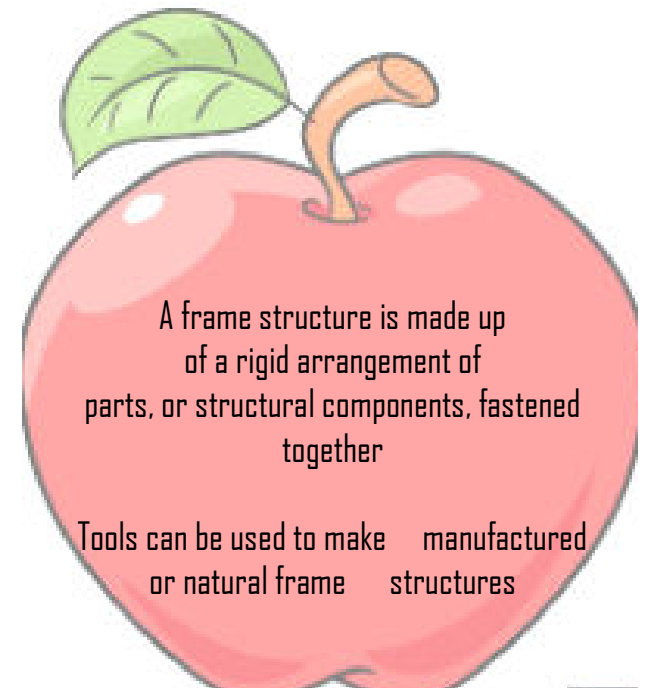
frame structure is made of different parts joined together
rigid stiff or fixed, not able to bend



tools



materials

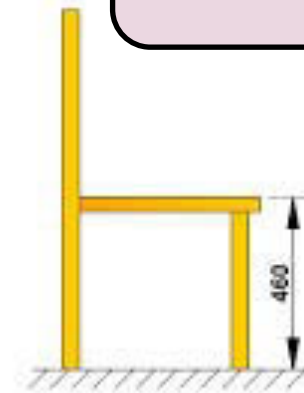
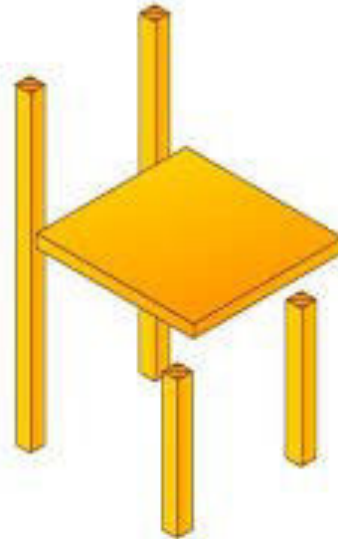


A frame structure is made up of a rigid arrangement of parts, or structural components, fastened together

Tools can be used to make manufactured or natural frame structures

Links to previous learning :

Year 1 - What is a structure?









Year 2

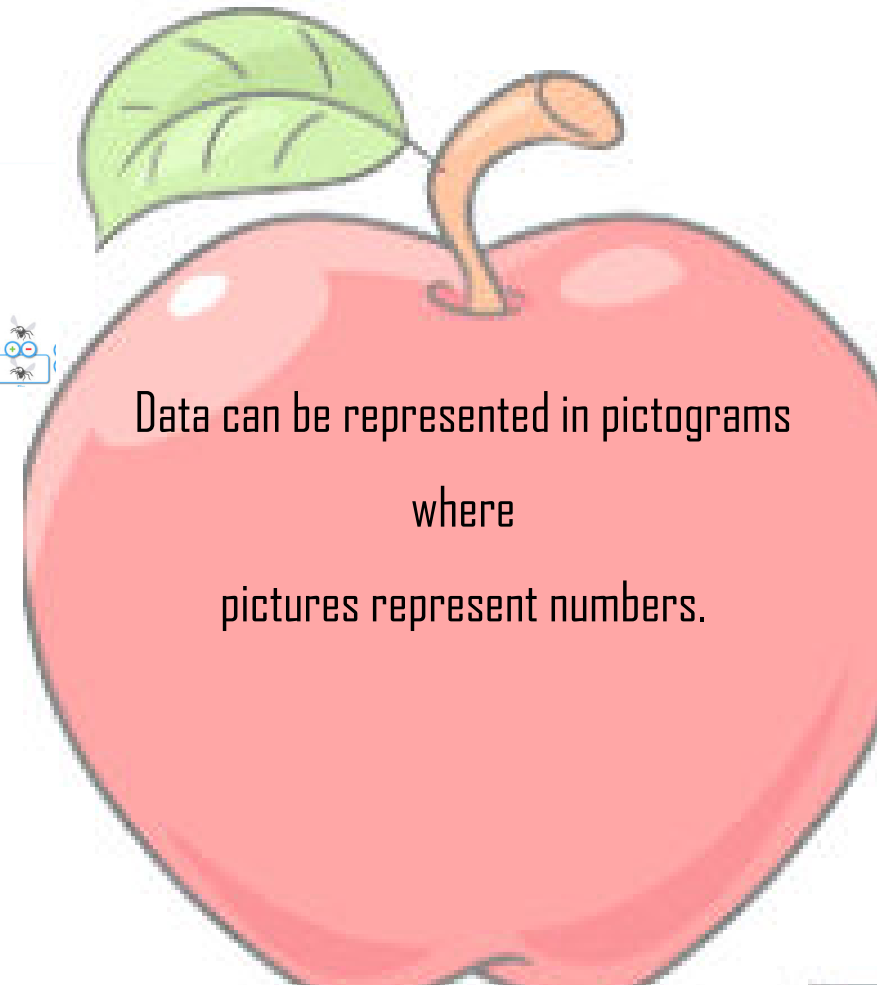
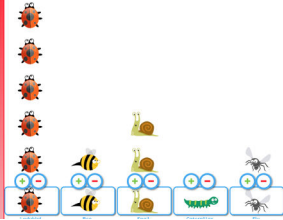
Term 3 Computing

data handling



Animal	Tally	Total
		6
		12
		7
		5

Eye colour	Tally
	
	



Data can be represented in pictograms where pictures represent numbers.

compare—note similarities and dissimilarities
information—facts learnt about something

data - facts and statistics collected together
pictogram—pictures used instead of words or phrases
fewest—the least amount.

represent—the description or portrayal of something in some way.

interpret—explain the meaning of.

tally mark—a way to represent data.

Links to Year 1

learning and grouping data (Maths)

Year 2

Term 3

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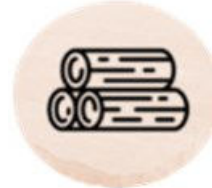
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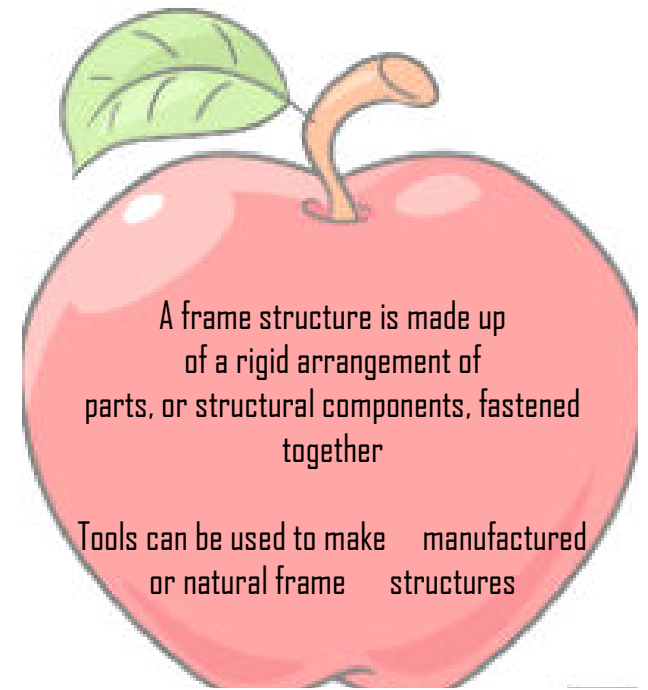
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tools



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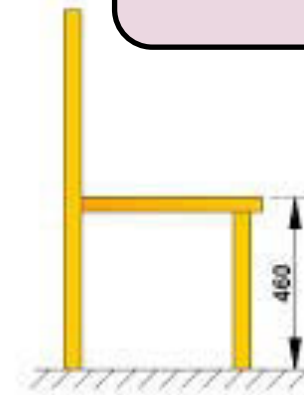
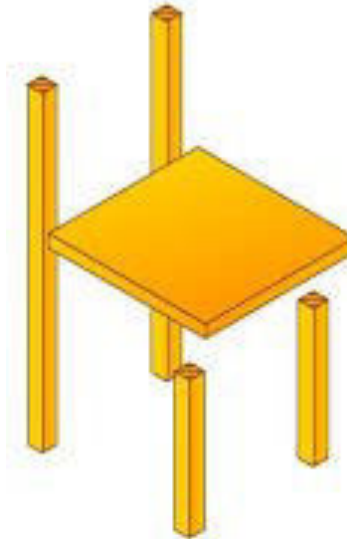


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Tools can be used to make manufactured or natural frame structures

Links to previous learning :

Year 1 - What is a structure?



Year 2



chronology



evidence

Term 3

Links to previous learning :

Year 1 - What happened in the Great Fire of London.

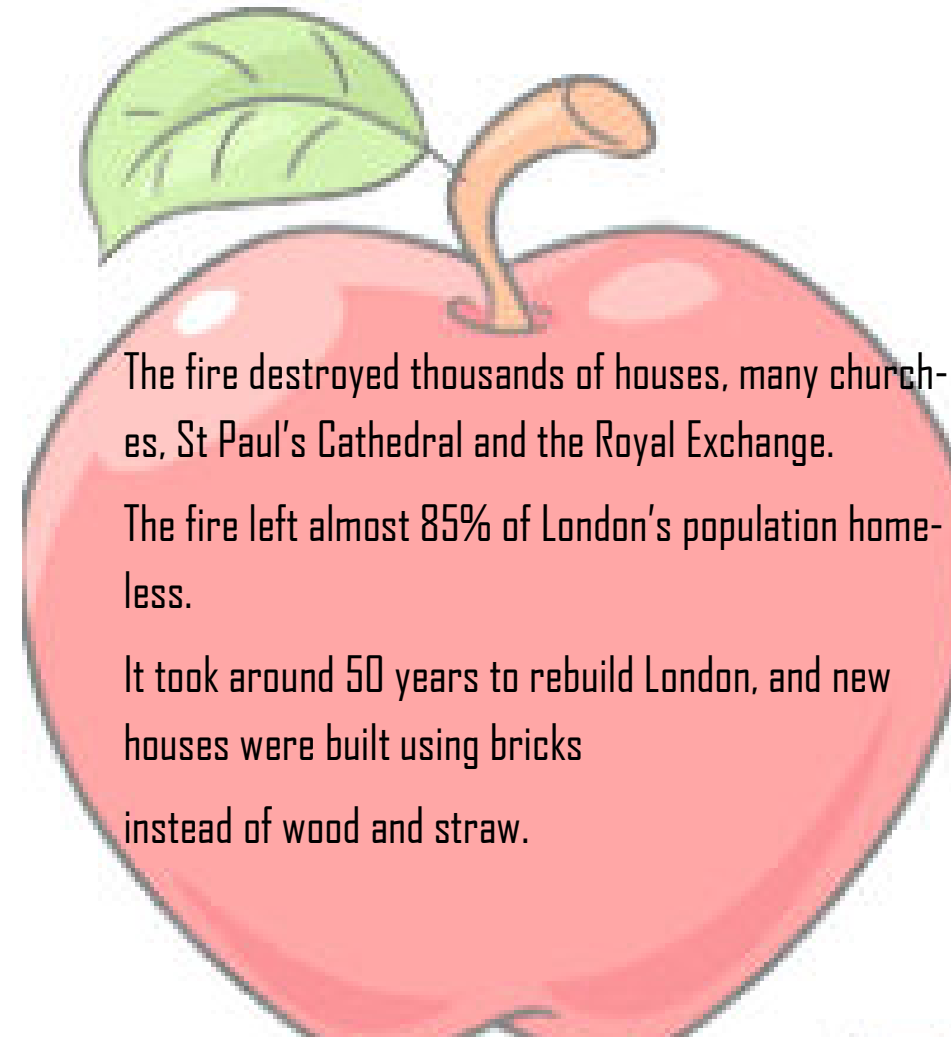
rebuilt—to build something that has been destroyed.

homeless—people who are without a home.

effected—lives may have changed for good or bad reasons due to something.

impact—something has had a last effect on something else.

population—the amount of people in a particular area.



The fire destroyed thousands of houses, many churches, St Paul's Cathedral and the Royal Exchange.

The fire left almost 85% of London's population homeless.

It took around 50 years to rebuild London, and new houses were built using bricks instead of wood and straw.

Year 2

Appraisal

composer—someone who writes music.

South Korea—is a country in Asia.

KPOP—is a genre of pop music from South Korea.

musical scores - used to notate the music in a song.

gayageum—an instrument used in traditional Korean music.

Links to previous learning :

Year 1—Composers & pop music.



Term 3

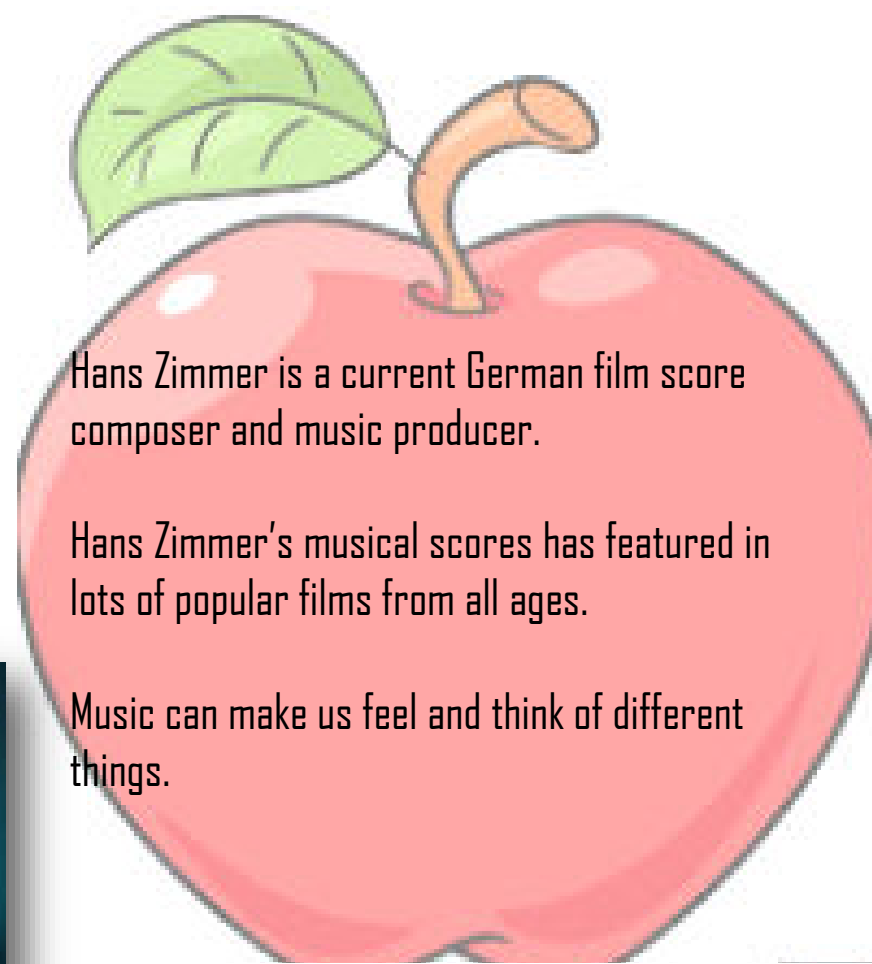
Music



Hans Zimmer is a current German film score composer and music producer.

Hans Zimmer's musical scores has featured in lots of popular films from all ages.

Music can make us feel and think of different things.



Term 3 RE

Who are Humanists and how do they live?



Year 2

Happiness is the only good. The place to be happy is **here**.
The time to be happy is **now**. The way to be happy is to
make others so.'

kindness—saying or doing something positive for someone

special—different from others, unique

belief—an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof.

The Golden Rule—The belief that we should treat others how we wish to be treated.

Humanist—a way of thinking and living.

Naming ceremony—celebrating the arrival of a new baby; promises of love and support by family and friends

Humanism isn't a religion, but a way of thinking and living.

Humanists do not believe in God or gods.

Humanists believe we should be good to one another; promoting happiness and avoiding doing harm.

Taking care of living creatures and the natural world is really important to a Humanist.

Within this book there are lots of links to Humanist beliefs and values.



The Golden Rule:

Treat others the way YOU want to be treated.

Year 2

Animals including humans



movement when the body or parts of a body change position.

offspring the babies or young ones of animals or plants.

reproduction the way living things make more of their own kind.

reproduce to make offspring or new living things.

excretion process of removing waste and extra things it doesn't need.

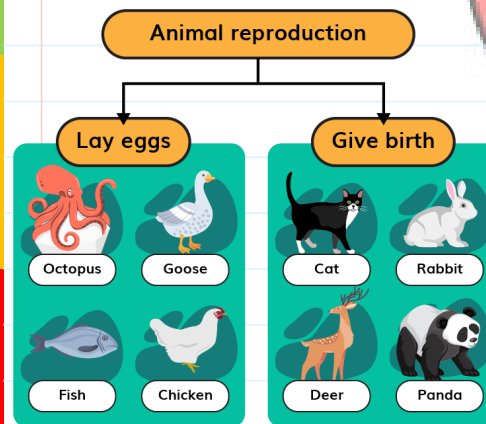
nutrition process of getting the right kinds of food and drinks that helps the body grow, stay healthy, and feel strong.

sensitivity how living things respond to things around them, like light, sound, or temperature.

respiration how the body gets the energy it needs to do things.

Term 3

Science



Living things have 7 characteristics:

M movement

r respiration

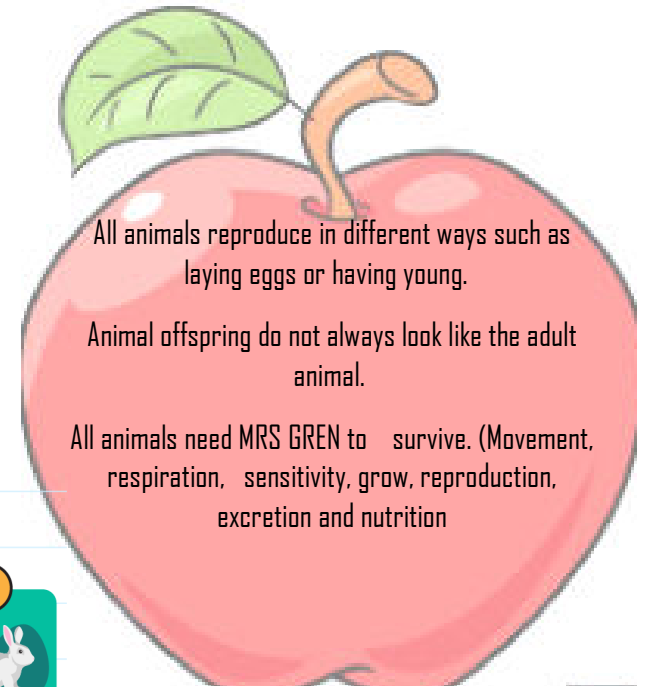
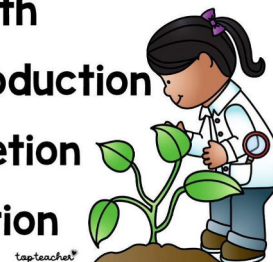
s sensitivity

G growth

r reproduction

e excretion

n nutrition



All animals reproduce in different ways such as laying eggs or having young.

Animal offspring do not always look like the adult animal.

All animals need MRS GREN to survive. (Movement, respiration, sensitivity, grow, reproduction, excretion and nutrition)

Links to previous learning:

Year 1— Explain the basic needs of animals.

Year R— Understand how animals grow and develop.

