

Year 2

Wider Curriculum

Parent & Carer

Guide

2024-2025



Introduction

Your child is about to start their year 2 journey at Glenleigh Park Primary Academy and Nursery. This marks the end of their time in key stage 1. Contained within this guide is information about what your child will be learning throughout this year. The aim of this guide is to support you in understanding what your child will learn in the wider curriculum so you can engage in learning experiences and provide you with opportunities for working with your child.

Trips and special events

- Term 1 & 2- Great Fire of London Day
Christmas Sing Song!
- Term 3 & 4- Peru Day- *Jaws n claws visit*
- Term 5 & 6- Brighton Sealife Centre
Battle Abbey

Child as an Expert Events

- Term 1 & 2- Great Fire of London
- Term 3 & 4-: Peru
- Term 5 & 6- Battle of Hastings

Important information about year 2

In year 2, we continue to develop your child's early reading skills in school, they will be participating in daily phonics and reading lessons. At home, please ensure you read with your children and return their books weekly to continue to build their fluency.

The KS1 SATs will be optional in May 2024, we will update you later in the year once a decision has been made regarding Aurora Academy schools completing these tests.

The children will be learning some Christmas songs to share with you at our Christmas Sing Song in December. We can't wait to hear you sing along!

Content page

In this guide you will find knowledge organisers for the subjects listed below. The children will have these in the front of their books in school.

Term 1 & 2

Geography- United Kingdom: A comparison between a city and town (Term 1)

History- Pudding to Pepys (Term 2)

Religious education- Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (Term 1) and Why does Christmas matter to Christians? (Term 2)

Science- Chemistry: Everyday materials (Term 1) and Chemistry: Working scientifically 'Oh what a mess!' (Term 2)

Term 3 & 4

History- Under the Microscope (Term 3)

Geography- Comparison between the UK and Peru (Term 4)

Religious education- Who is a Muslim and how do they live (pt 2) (Term 3) Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Term 4)

Science- Biology: Animals including humans (Term 3 & 4)

Term 5 & 6

History- War and Peace (Term 5)

Geography- Local study: Battle and East Sussex (Term 6)

Religious education- What is the 'good news' Christians believe that Jesus brings? (Term 5) and What makes some places sacred to believers? (Term 6)

Science- Biology: Living things and their habitats (Term 5 & 6)

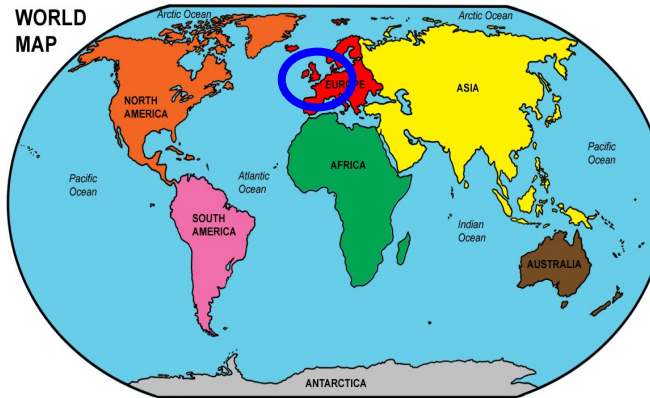
Knowledge Organiser

Pudding to Pepys

Year 2

Our learning

In our geography lessons this term we are learning about our the **location** of our capital city and the town we live in. We will discover that the **environment** that we live in is on the coast and some of the other features for our town as well as our capital city. We will think about how the two places are the same and how they are different. We will think about how these places are important both locally and nationally (**scale**).



The Houses of Parliament
in London

Information

The United Kingdom is made up of :

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Capital Cities

- England—**London**
- Scotland—**Edinburgh**
- Wales—**Cardiff**
- Northern Ireland—**Belfast**



United Kingdom

Vocabulary



beach



city



River Thames
in London



town

History Knowledge Organiser

Pudding to Pepys

Year 2

Our learning

In our history lessons this term we will be learning about what **caused** the Great Fire of London and what the **consequences** of it were.

We will see how things were **similar** and **different** to today and see how the period **connects** to other times in history.

Information

The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.
It started in a bakery and 13, 200 houses and 87 churches burned down.
The windy weather made the fire spread more quickly and caused more damage.
The houses in London were made of wood and were very close together. This made the fire spread .
Samuel Pepys kept a diary about the fire.
St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt after the fire to show that London was being regenerated.

Vocabulary

Demolish - To knock or pull something down.
Dry summer - Very hot , dry weather in the summer time.
Embers - Small , fiery pieces of wood.
Firebreak - A long gap that was made between buildings which helped stop the fire spreading.
Fire bridge - A bridge to allow people to cross the river in case of a fire.
Leather buckets - Buckets made of leather that were used to put out the fire.
Regenerated - renew something after it has been damaged.

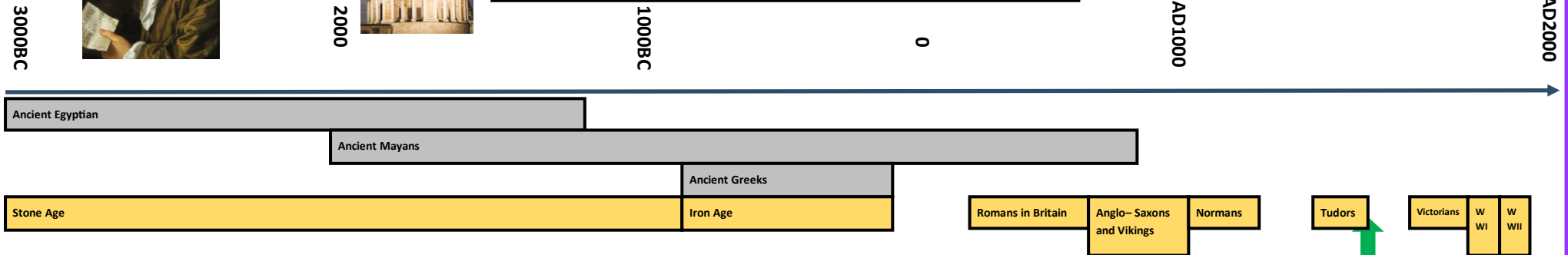
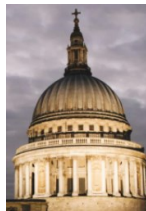
Important Dates

2nd September 1666 - A fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane.
4th September 1666 - Houses were pulled down to stop the fire spreading.
6th September 1666 - The fire was finally put out.

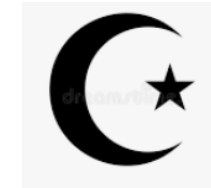
Samuel
Pepys



St Paul's
Cathedral



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 1)



Year 2 Islam

Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (part 1)

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'What is a Muslim and how do they live?'

We will learn to **make sense of beliefs** that Muslims have about God.

We will **understand the impact** that the stories of the Prophet have on the lives of Muslim people.

We will make **connections** between Muslim beliefs and their way of living.

Information

Muslims believe that Allah is the one true God. Muslims use different names for Allah to help to understand him better.

Muslims believe that the Prophet Muhammad was God's messenger. Many think he was wise, fair and cared for all creations.

Many Muslims follow the examples in the stories of the Prophet Muhammad in the way they live their lives.

Ramadan is an important time in the year when Muslims worship God by fasting, doing good deeds and praying.

Vocabulary

Islam - The religion followed by Muslim people

Muslim - Someone who follows the Islam religion

Allah - The name Muslims give to their God

Adhan - The Muslim call to prayer, which happens five times a day

Messenger - Someone who spreads God's message

Fasting - not eating or drinking

Muslims at prayer



During Ramadan, many Muslim families eat meals together before dawn and after sunset. During the day they will often 'fast'.



In 'The story of the tiny ants' the Prophet Muhammad shows how we should care for all of God's creations.

Science Knowledge Organiser **Everyday Materials (Term 1)**

Year 2

Our learning

In our science lessons this term we will be learning about everyday materials. This is part of our **chemistry** work in science.

We will look at different materials and think about how they are **similar and different**.

We will do some investigations to find out what materials are best for making a boat float.



cork

sponge



Information

Different materials can be useful for different things.

Some objects float and some sink.

Objects that float are usually light and full of air.

Objects that sink are usually heavy.

Some materials that float well include empty plastic bottles, feathers and cork.

Some materials that sink include brick and metal (for example coins).

As a scientist I will ...

- Ask simple questions and answer them in different ways.
- Group materials to show how well they float.
- Plan a simple test.

Vocabulary

Float - When something lays on the surface of the water.

Sink - When something goes down to the bottom in water.

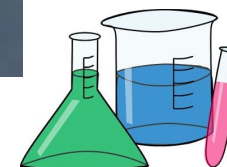
Light - When something does not weigh very much

Heavy - When something weighs a lot

Waterproof - Something that keeps water out.

Buoyancy - A force that pushes up on an object to make it float

brick



Our learning

In our science lessons this term we will be working scientifically with our knowledge of materials. This is part of our **chemistry** work in science and will help us develop the skills to become a scientist.

We will look at using our scientific knowledge to spot the **patterns** in the results of our simple tests.



Information

Oh what a mess!

If a material is absorbent it will soak up a liquid.

Absorbent materials usually have lots of small holes.

The more absorbent the material the more liquid it will hold.

As a scientist I will ...

- Ask simple questions and answer them in different ways.
- Order the steps of a simple test.
- Use scientific words
- Use scientific equipment
- Group materials by their properties
- Predict what might happen
- Look closely
- Talk about what I found out

Vocabulary

absorbency— An object's ability to soak up liquid (for example the way a sponge holds water.)

compare— look at what is the same and different

describe— to write or say what you saw

simple test— a scientific way to try out your ideas

results— what you find out from your test

Ask a question

Think about how to test

Predict what might happen

Complete your test

Talk about what you found out



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 2)



Year 2

Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

Christianity

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'Why does Christmas matter to Christians?'

We will learn to **make sense of beliefs** that Christians have in the importance of Jesus.

We will **understand the impact** that the Nativity story has on the lives of Christians at Christmas.

We will make **connections** between what Christmas means to people who are Christians and people who are not.

Information

Christians believe that Christmas marks the time when God came to Earth as a human (Jesus).

Christmas is a very important celebration for Christians and they worship in different ways, such as through song and prayer.

Many Christians give gifts at Christmas in order to give thanks for the birth of Jesus.

The Nativity story teaches Christians to show love and think of others at this time.

Vocabulary

Gospels– The story of the life of Jesus

Nativity - The story of the birth of Jesus Christ

Thankful- To give thanks to someone

Incarnation - The Christian belief that God took a human form by becoming Jesus

Tradition– An event that is repeated regularly

Advent– The time leading up to the birth of Jesus

Christmas– The celebration of the birth of Jesus

Candles are often used to celebrate advent in the build up to Christmas



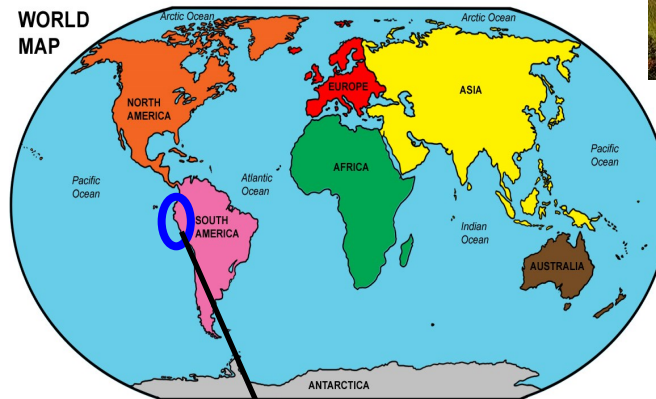
Jesus was born in a stable in Bethlehem



Geography Knowledge Organiser Under the Microscope Year 2

Our learning

In our geography lessons this term we are learning to **compare** two **places** (Cusco in Peru and Bexhill in England). We will learn about the differences and similarities of the two places (**environment**) by describing their physical (natural) and human (created by people) features.



Coast

Mountains
(Andes Range)



Rainforest
(The Amazon)

Information

Peru is in South America. Cusco is a city in Peru.

Peru has mountains, coasts and rainforest. Cusco is a mountainous area.

Peru is near the equator which makes the climate tropical (hot and wet).

Cusco is famous for its ancient buildings.

The United Kingdom is in Europe. England is one of four countries that make up the United Kingdom.

Bexhill is a town in England.

The United Kingdom has coasts, woodland and hillsides.

Bexhill is a coastal town and is famous for being a popular seaside resort.

The United Kingdoms climate is temperate which means it has four clear seasons.

Vocabulary

Forest - a large area of land that is covered in trees

Rainforest - is a forest in a hot climate which has lots of rain.

Vegetation - the plant life of an area

Mountain - a raised area of ground

Coast - where the land meets the sea

Globe - shows Earth as it looks when seen from outer space

Atlas - a book that shows different maps

Global - the whole world

National - about a country

History Knowledge Organiser

Under the Microscope

Year 2

Our learning

In our history lessons this term we will be learning about the **similarities** and **differences** between Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell and the **causes** and **consequences** of their actions.

Information

Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were nurses during the Crimean War.

Edith Cavell was a nurse in World War I, who helped all soldiers whatever country they were from.

They did not have hospitals in the Crimean War.

They had clean, well-equipped hospitals in the First World War.

Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole realised that dirt caused illness. They wanted to make hospitals cleaner and safer.

Hospitals today are much cleaner and safer thanks to these three nurses.

Vocabulary

Decade - ten years

Disease - illness

Hygiene - keeping clean to stay healthy and stop disease

Infection - germs and illnesses being passed on.

Medicine - something used to treat a disease

Nationality - is the country we come from.

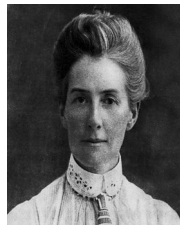
Nurse - a person cares for sick people.



Mary Seacole



Florence Nightingale



Edith Cavell

Important Dates

1805- Mary Seacole born in Kingston, Jamaica

1820- Florence Nightingale born in Florence, Italy.

1865- Edith Cavell born Norfolk, England

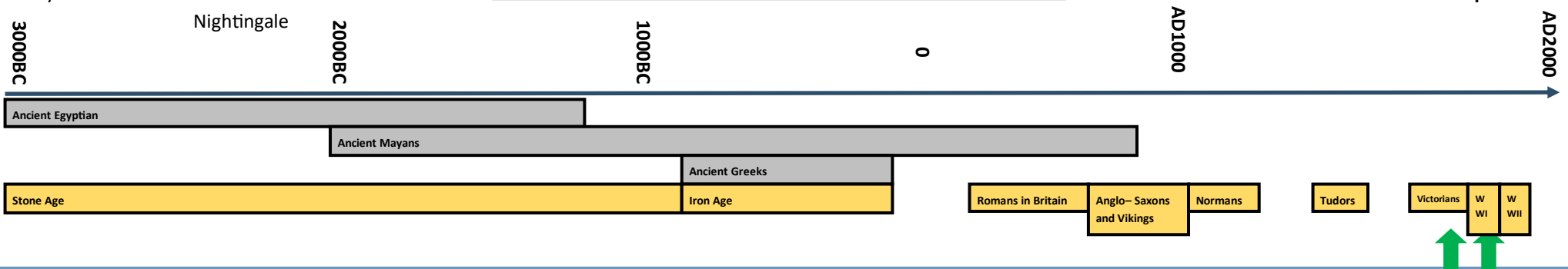
5 October 1853 – 30 March 1856- Crimean War

28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918– World War one

Crimean War—field hospital



WW1 War hospital



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (part 2)



Year 2
Islam

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'Who is a Muslim and how do they live?'

We will learn to **make sense of belief** through the words of the Shahadah. We will consider how this **impacts** the lives of Muslims and why it matters to them. We will make **connections** between the Qu'ran, prayer and why respect, celebration and self-control are strong beliefs to Muslims.

Information

Many Muslims say the Shahadah every time they pray.

The words of the Shahadah share the most important beliefs for Muslims, including that Allah is the one true God.

Muslims wrap the Qu'ran and keep it on a stand.

Prayer teaches Muslims to respect, celebrate and have self control (ibadah)
Muslims pray five times a day.

Vocabulary

Qu'ran– The holy book of the Islamic faith.

Ibadah– Worship.

Salah– Prayer.

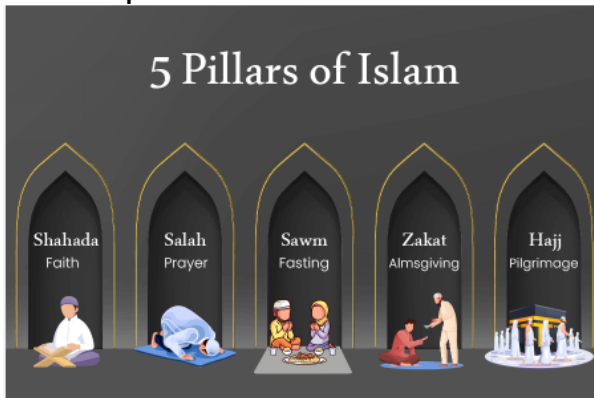
Allah– The Arabic word for God.

Tawhid - Allah's name is Tawhid.

Islam - The name of the faith followed by Muslims.

Iman - Belief.

The five pillars of Islam



Muslims at prayer



The Qu'ran (Holy book)

Science Knowledge Organiser **Animals including humans (Term 3)** **Year 2**

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will be learning about animals including humans. This is part of the **biology** aspect of science.

Through our learning we will be considering the **similarities and differences** between the different types of animals.

carnivores



herbivores



Information

Animals can be classified (grouped) in different ways.

Carnivores are animals which eat only meat.

Herbivores are animals which eat only plants.

Omnivores are animals which eat meat and plants.

The five human senses are **touch** (hands), **sight**, (eyes) **smell**, (nose) **hearing** (ears) and **taste** (mouth).

As a scientist I will...

- Identify and classify animals using scientific groups.
- Use observations (what you see) to explain animal groupings.

Vocabulary

amphibian- a cold-blooded animal that can live in and out of water. e.g. a frog

reptile- A cold-blooded animal with scales, e.g. a snake

fish-An animal with fins, gills and a tail which lives in water.

mammal- a warm-blooded animal with hair that has live babies, e.g. humans

bird- An animal with wings and a beak which often fly.

cold -blooded- Animals which become hotter and colder, depending on the temperature outside.

warm-blooded- Animals which can keep warm even if it is cold outside.

omnivores



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 4)



Year 2

Why does Easter matter to Christians?

Christianity

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'Why does Easter matter to Christians'?

We will **make sense** of Holy Week and what it means to Christians.

We will think about the **impact** on Christians of Jesus death and his rising from the dead.

We will make **connections** between the Easter story and how it makes Christians feel.

Information

Holy Week is the week before Easter Sunday. The things that happened in Holy Week take place 33 years after the Nativity story (Christmas).

Palm Sunday is the day that Jesus entered Jerusalem.

Good Friday is the day that Jesus died.

Easter Sunday is the day Jesus rose from the dead.

Churches have special services at different times during Holy Week.

Easter Sunday is a happy day for Christians. Joyful songs are sung and Easter eggs given.

Vocabulary

Salvation - To be saved from sin

Holy Week - The week leading up to Easter Sunday in Christianity

Church - A place where Christians worship

Resurrection - Coming back to life

Cross - A Christian symbol as Jesus died on a cross

Sin - Things that people do that makes God sad

Heaven - A place that Christians believe you go to when you die.

Easter eggs are a symbol of new life.



Hot cross buns are eaten by many Christians on Good Friday because Jesus died on a cross.



Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday. This is a special day for Christians.

Science Knowledge Organiser **Animals including humans (Term 4)** **Year 2**

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will be learning about animals including humans. This is part of the **biology** work in science.

Through our learning we will be considering the **cause and effect** of scientific processes.

We will learn about the life cycles of different animals and how humans can keep healthy.

Information

Animals have different stages in their lives. An example is a chicken. This starts as an egg, before hatching into a chick and then growing into a chicken.

Stages for a human are: baby, toddler, child, teenager and adult.

Humans and animals need food, water and air to survive.

To keep healthy, humans should eat a balanced diet and exercise regularly.

Humans can be hygienic by washing, cleaning their teeth and brushing their hair.

Vocabulary

Offspring - Another word for 'children' (of humans and animals)

Survival - To remain alive

Exercise - A way of keeping the body healthy through being active

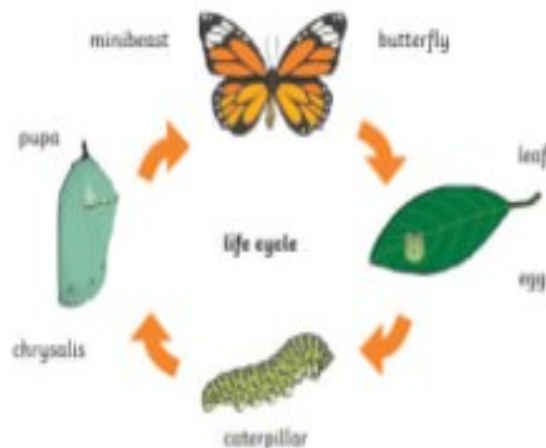
Hygiene - The way we care for our bodies

Nutrition - Taken from the food we eat to keep us healthy and strong

Reproduce - To produce offspring (babies)

Life cycle - The journey of a living thing from beginning to end (birth to death)

Butterfly Life Cycle



As a scientist I will...

- Ask simple questions and use different things to help us answer them (e.g. books, video clips).

Basic Needs of Animals



Geography Knowledge Organiser

War and Peace

Year 2

Our learning

In our geography lessons this term we will be learning to use maps of the local area to understand **distance**.

We will find human and physical features of a **place** on a map and in real life.

We will use maps to discover how far away **locations** are from each other.

We will learn to use a compass and read the directions on it .



The Battlefield at Senlac Hill



A map key with symbols

Information

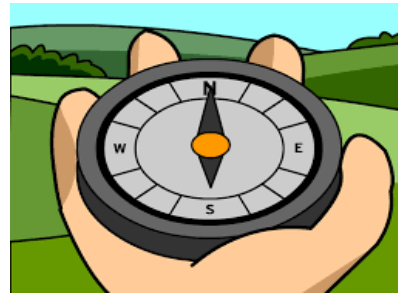
A map has symbols, which are pictures that stand for real objects and landmarks, such as rivers, forests and railway stations.

Maps have a key tells us what the symbols represent.

Geographers use a compass show direction and to talk about where places are located. A compass has directions on it including north, south , east and west.

We live in the South of England.

An aerial photograph is a photo of a place taken from the air.



A **compass** is used by geographers.

N— North

E— East

S— South

W— West

Vocabulary

Abbey— A building where monks and nuns live

Grounds— The area around a place

Forest— A large area of land with many trees

Vegetation— The plants found in an area

Compass— A tool which points out directions

North/South/ East/ West— Different directions shown on a compass

History Knowledge Organiser

War and Peace

Year 2

Our learning

In our history lesson this term we will be learning about the Battle of Hastings and how William the Conqueror led his team to victory.

We will look at how the different **civilisations** (Normans and Anglo- Saxons) **changed** because of the battle. We will look at the different rulers and how their **leadership** impacted on the lives of the people they ruled.



The Bayeux tapestry - an artefact that shows the Norman view of what happened in The Battle of Hastings.

Information

King Edward did not have a son to pass his crown to and several people thought they should become king.

The Battle of Hastings was a very important event in English history.

The battle took place at Senlac Hill. Battle Abbey was built on the site of the battle.

King Harold was defeated by William due to William's superior leadership skills. Some people believe that Harold was killed by an arrow to the eye.

William, Duke of Normandy and his army defeated the English who were led by King Harold.

Historians know about the Battle of Hastings as they have studied The Bayeux Tapestry. This is an artefact made after the battle that shows one view of what happened in the Battle of Hastings.

Important Dates

5th January 1066- King Edward dies.

6th January 1066- Harold Godwinson is crowned King Harold after King Edward dies

27th September 1066 - William of Normandy's ships landed in England.

14th October 1066— The Battle of Hastings takes place. King Harold is killed and William of Normandy wins and is crown king.

Vocabulary

Peasant - a name for a person that worked for others on a farm and never had much money

Invade - trying to take control where they are not wanted.

Conquest - when an army invades and then wins control.

Saxons - the English civilization before The Battle of Hastings.

Normans - A civilization from Normandy in France.

Victory - overcoming of an enemy

Defeat - to lose a battle

Artefact - is an object that is made by a human from a time in his history

People who thought they should have been King



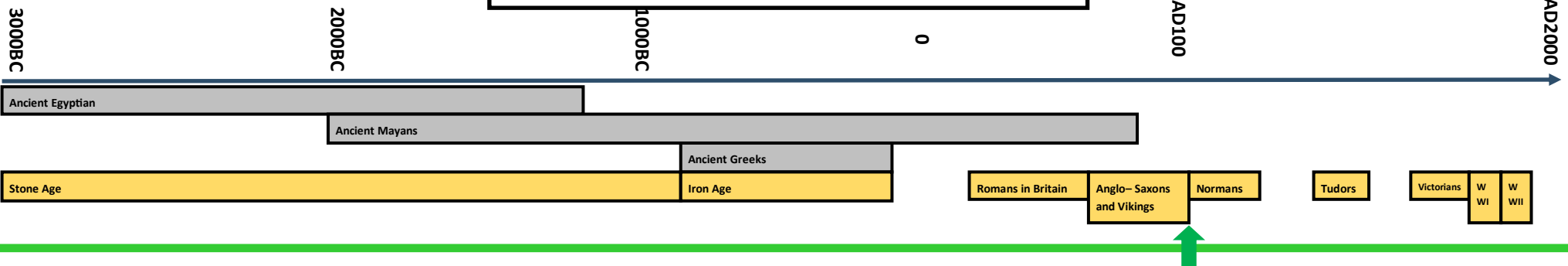
William of Normandy



Harold Godwinson



Harald Hardrada



Science Knowledge Organiser

Living things and their habitats

(Term 5)

Year 2

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will be learning about living things and their habitats. This is part of the **biology** work in science.

Through our learning we will be thinking about the **connections** between different living things.

We will learn about different habitats.

Information

A habitat is an environment or home for different plants and animals.

Animals and plants can find all the things they need to survive in their habitat.

To survive, animals and plants need food, water, air, shelter and space to move and grow.

A microhabitat is a very small habitat, such as under logs, leaves or rocks.

Different types of plants and animals are found in different habitats.

Habitats in our local area include ponds, rivers, woodland and seashore.

Vocabulary

Leaf litter - Leaves , twigs, bark and branches which fall to the ground

Shelter - What plants and animals use to protect themselves

Seashore - A habitat where the land meets the sea

Woodland - A habitat with lots of trees

Meadow - A habitat covered in grass and flowers

Hedgerow - A habitat of a row of bushes, trees, and plants

Pond - A habitat of still fresh water

Ocean - A large habitat of salty water

Rainforest - A rainy habitat with lots of tall trees

Pooter - A glass jar used for collecting small insects etc.

As a scientist I will...

- Use equipment and observations to back up my findings.
- Record and discuss data collected to help answer my questions.



A pooter being used to collect minibeasts like woodlice.



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 5)



Year 2
Christianity

What is the 'good news' Christians believe that Jesus brings?

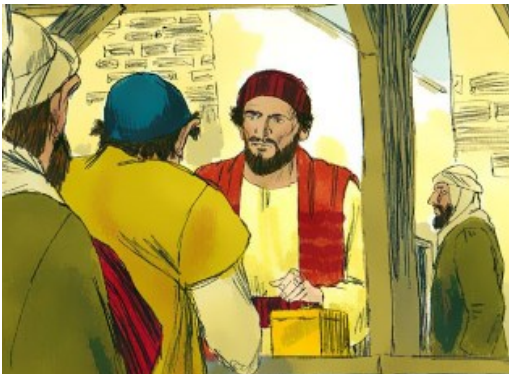
Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'What is the 'good news' Christians believe that Jesus brings?'

We will learn to **make sense of belief** by studying the Gospels in the Bible. We will **understand the impact** the Gospels have on Christians. We will make **connections** between Jesus' good news and the decisions others make in their lives.

The story of Matthew the debt collector (Matthew 9:9-13) teaches Christians that we should forgive others.



Information

A Gospel is 'good news' that Jesus brings. Jesus tells his followers to forgive and be peaceful. The Gospels (in the Bible) tell Christians how to live their lives.

Jesus had twelve disciples who followed his teachings and spread his message.

Jesus teaches that God forgives people but they must forgive others too.

Christians today may ask for forgiveness in prayer or by taking confession. They often do lots of work to help charities.

Vocabulary

Peace - A feeling of calmness

Confession - To say sorry and ask for forgiveness

Charity - Giving help to others in need

Follower - Someone who spreads the word of Jesus

Vicar - A person in charge of some churches

Disciple - A follower of Jesus

Friendship - A feeling shared between people who like and care for each other

Pray - A way that Christians talk to God

In John 14:27 Jesus promises his followers peace as a gift.

Christians today believe that they will find peace if they believe Jesus loves and forgives them.



Science Knowledge Organiser

Living things and their habitats

(Term 6)

Year 2

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will continue to learn about living things and their habitats. This is part of the **biology** work in science.

Through our learning we will be thinking about the **cause and effect** over time in a scientific process.

Living

humans



fish



plants



Dead

fallen leaves



picked flowers



chicken nuggets



Never Alive

brick



ruler



car



Information

There is a difference between something that is living, something that is dead and something that has never been alive.

A rock is an example of something which has never been alive.

A food chain shows how a plant or animal gets its food or energy.

Every food chain begins with a plant.

The arrows in a food chain point to what each living thing gets eaten by.

As a scientist I will...

- Use observations to say what I have found out.
- Answer scientific questions using the correct vocabulary.

Vocabulary

Living thing - Something that breathes, eats, grows, moves, reproduces and has senses

Dead - Something that is no longer living

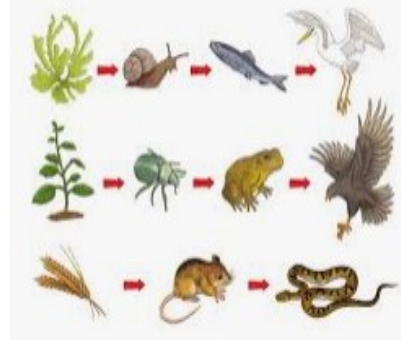
Never alive - Something which has never lived such as anything metal, plastic or stone.

Food source - The food that plants and animals eat

Sun - A star that provides light and heat to the Earth

Grass - A type of plant that covers lots of ground, including many gardens

Healthy - A living thing that has all the conditions it needs to grow and thrive.



Examples of different food chains



Religious Education Knowledge Organiser (Term 6)



Year 2

What makes some places sacred to believers?

Christianity Judaism

Our learning

In our religious education lessons this term we will be answering the question:

'What makes some places sacred to believers?'

We will learn to **make sense of beliefs** about worship and God. We will **understand the impact** of places of worship for Christians and Jewish people. We will make **connections** between special religious places and objects.



A tallit is a religious shawl worn by some Jewish men when they are praying.



A kippah is a small skull cap worn by Jewish males to show their religion.

Information

There are special places where people of different religions go to worship (praise and celebrate) God.

These places have many special, sacred objects. These are very important to religious people and are treated with great respect.

People may worship in different ways, such as singing, praying and listening to religious stories together.

Christians and Jews sing Psalms, hymns and prayers when they worship.



The font at the front of a church contains holy water used in baptisms.

Vocabulary

Sacred - Something very important to a religion

Holy- Pure and perfect

Place of worship- A building where people get together to worship

Church - A Christian place of worship

Synagogue - A Jewish place of worship

Psalms— Songs or poems to worship God



The altar at the front of a church. It has a cross above it and sacred objects such as a Bible on it.



The Ark in a synagogue is where the Torah (holy book) is kept.