

## Inmans Y2 LTP

How have people of the past influenced us in our lives today?	Why can't a meerkat live in the North pole? Science/ Geography	How do we know about the Great Fire of London? History	What do beaches have in common? Bridlington & Sydney Geography	How do we know where we are? Map makers. Geography – seas and oceans.
History				Geography
<u>Knowledge and Understanding of</u> <u>the world</u>	Knowledge and Understanding of the world	Knowledge and Understanding of the world	Knowledge and Understanding of the world	Knowledge and Understanding of the world
Understand the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods. E.g. Elizabeth I. Thomas Edison, Florence Nightingale, Isaac Newton. Understand significant historical events, people, and places in	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and	Understand events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally ( for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries.) Understand significant historical events, people, and places in their own locality.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK, and of a small area in a contrasting non – European country. To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to; key features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea,	Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language (for example, near and far; left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic humans and physical features; devise a simple map, and use and
their own locality E.g. William Willberforce.	oceans studied at this key stage. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the	construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and local area.



			countries, continents and oceans	
			studied at KS1.	
			Use simple fieldwork and	
			observational skills to study the	
			geography of their school and its	
			grounds and the key human and	
			physical features of its	
			surrounding environment.	
			Understand significant historical	
			events, people, and places in	
			their own locality.	
RE & SMSC	RE & SMSC	RE & SMSC	RE & SMSC	RE & SMSC
		Unit 2.2: Believing Key		
Unit 2.1: Lead us not into	Unit 2.1: Lead us not into	Question: What is true?	Questions, questions-what are	Questions, questions-what are
temptation Key Question: Right	temptation Key Question:	Religion focus: Christianity and	the big questions?	the big questions?
or wrong?	Right or wrong?	<u>Hinduism</u>	<b>Religion focus: Christianity and</b>	Religion focus: Christianity and
Religion focus: Christianity and	<b>Religion focus: Christianity</b>		<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>Hinduism</u>
<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>and Hinduism</u>	<u>Summary</u>		
		Introduce key figures from Old		
<u>Summary</u>	<u>Summary</u>	and New Testaments, alongside	<u>Summary</u>	Summary
This unit takes a multidisciplinary	This unit takes a	stories from the Hindus	This unit encourages children to	This unit encourages children to
approach to exploring the	multidisciplinary approach to	tradition; focus on key beliefs	develop and explore their own	develop and explore their own
concept of temptation and how	exploring the concept of	demonstrated in the stories and	Big Questions about how the	Big Questions about how the
people choose between right and	temptation and how people	the commitments that stem	world and other things came	world and other things came
wrong. It contributes to personal	choose between right and	from those beliefs.	about. Consider some of the	about. Consider some of the
development and aspects of	wrong. It contributes to	Easter unit-Year 2 focus	answers faith members may offer	answers faith members may
SMSC and learning how we make	personal development and		and celebrate the idea that	offer and celebrate the idea
personal choices. Stories from	aspects of SMSC and learning	<u>Summary</u>	people may think differently and	that people may think
different religions illustrate the	how we make personal	sequencing events in the Easter	that it's OK to disagree. Pupils ask	differently and that it's OK to
consequences of making right or	choices. Stories from different	story • how the Easter story is	what matters to them - questions	disagree. Pupils ask what
wrong choices; pupils should	religions illustrate the	depicted in different art forms •	of meaning, purpose and truth.	matters to them - questions of



MMAR				
identify similarities and the ways	consequences of making right	listening to the Palm Sunday	Use strategies such as Philosophy	meaning, purpose and truth.
these stories are the basis of	or wrong choices; pupils	story at the beginning of Holy	for Children (P4C), Godly Play and	Use strategies such as
rules in society, leading to	should identify similarities and	Week • telling the donkey's	guided visualisations to help	Philosophy for Children (P4C),
discussion about how we treat	the ways these stories are the	story, based on book Dave the	children raise their own questions	Godly Play and guided
people and the value of the	basis of rules in society,	Donkey by Andrew McDonough	and offer possible answers.	visualisations to help children
individual. By the end of the unit,	leading to discussion about			raise their own questions and
pupils will be able to describe the	how we treat people and the			offer possible answers.
temptations of Adam and Eve and	value of the individual. By the			
Jesus. They will be able to explain	end of the unit, pupils will be	Jigsaw	Jigsaw	
what temptations there are in	able to describe the			
their own lives and how they	temptations of Adam and Eve	Healthy Me	Relationships	Jigsaw
make their own choices, linking	and Jesus. They will be able to	-		
to British Values	explain what temptations	To make some healthy snacks	To identify some of the things	Changing Me
	there are in their own lives	and explain why they are good	that cause conflict between	
	and how they make their own	for their body. Children can	friendships and demonstrate how	To recognise the physical
	choices, linking to British	express how it feels to share	to use the positive problem-	differences between boys and
<u>Jigsaw</u>	Values	healthy food with their friends.	solving techniques to resolve	girls, use the correct names for
			conflicts with my friends.	parts of the body (penis,
Being Me in My World	Christmas unit-Gift bringers-	Dreams and Goals		testicles, and vagina) and
	Why is the Christmas story			appreciate that some parts of
To recognise their hope and	good news for Christians?	To explain some of the ways		my body are private. To tell
fears; rights and responsibilities	<u>Summary</u>	they have worked cooperatively		what they like/don't like about
and how they perceive rewards	Year 2 focus:	in their group to create a		being a boy/girl.
and consequences.	the shepherds hearing the	product. Children can express		
	news from the angels • the	how it felt to be working as a		
	wise men (Magi) and their	part of this group.		
	gifts: gold for Jesus as king,			
	frankincense for Jesus as one			
	who comes as a priest from			
	God to mankind, myrrh as a			
	foretelling of Jesus' death •			
	what would be a suitable gift			
	for Jesus			



TRIMARY -				
	<u>Jigsaw</u>			
	Celebrating Difference			
	To identify some ways in which their friend is different to them and to explain why they value this difference. Children can explain some of the ways they have worked cooperatively in their group to create ways they have worked cooperatively in a group to create the product			
Creative DevelopmentArtPortraitsTo use drawing, painting todevelop and share their ideas,experiences and imagination. Touse a range of materialscreatively to design and makeproducts.Music – Animals – call and response-To know that dynamics canchange the effect a soundhas on the audienceTo know that the long andshort sounds of a spokenphrase can be representedby a rhythm.	Create the product         Creative Development         Art         Landscapes         To use drawing, painting to         develop and share their ideas,         experiences and imagination.         To use a range of materials         creatively to.         Music – Instruments –         musical storytelling         -Identify sections of the music         where the tempo changes.         -Correctly describe sections of         music as fast or slow.	Creative DevelopmentArtColour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and spaceTo develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.Music – spaceUse their voice to create a variety of soundsUse dynamics to create an atmosphereCollaborate with peers to contribute to a group soundscape.	Creative Development         Art         Sculpture         To use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.         Music – myths and legends         –       I know that a graphic score can show a picture of the structure of music.         –       To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the structure of music.         –       To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the layers, or 'texture', of a piece of music.	Creative Development         Art         Famous Artist         To use a range of materials         creatively to design and make         products.         Music – On this island British         songs and sounds         –       To know that folk music         represents the traditions         or culture of a place and is         often passed on by being         played rather than written         down.         –         To know that 'duration'         means how long a note,         phrase or whole piece of         music lasts.



organisation of sounds within music, e.g. a chorus and verse pattern in a song.change. -Accurately describe dynamic changes as soft or loud. -Give specific examples of how the music corresponds to actions in the story. -Provide clear and specific examples of how music-Show changes in dynamics using bodies and vocals. -Compare two pieces of music using musical vocabulary to describe the changes in dynamics.poem' written by Arthur Bax in 1917.of musical elements, like the melody, percussion, dynamics et that together make a piece of music To understand that an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre To understand that an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on to different scenes of the story. - Work as part of a group to rehearse a performance. -Perform confidently using appropriate instrumental sounds. -Play their part at appropriate tempo and dynamics Show changes in dynamics using bodies and wocals. - Ompare two pieces of music Ompare two pieces of music using bodies and wocals. - Ompare two pieces of music - Interpret music in a visual form. - Identify and discuss patterns in different pieces of music Identify and discuss patterns in different pieces of music Identify and discuss patterns in different pieces of music Identify and discuss patterns in different pieces of music. - To kunow that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it To understand that 'melody' means a tune To kunow that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it To understand that 'melody' means a tune Play their part at appropriate instrument can	RIMAR					
<ul> <li>mean playing instruments along with a song.</li> <li>To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune</li> </ul>		structure means the organisation of sounds within music, e.g. a chorus and verse pattern in a song. To understand that the tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect. To understand that an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on	music where the dynamics change. -Accurately describe dynamic changes as soft or loud. -Give specific examples of how the music corresponds to actions in the story. -Provide clear and specific examples of how music supports the story. -Justify tempo and dynamic choices made to represent a character, event or feeling. -Suggest appropriate musical dynamics and tempo changes for different scenes of the story. -Work as part of a group to rehearse a performance. -Perform confidently using appropriate instrumental sounds. -Play their part at appropriate	<ul> <li>dynamics.</li> <li>Show changes in dynamics using bodies and vocals.</li> <li>Compare two pieces of music using musical vocabulary to describe the changes in dynamics.</li> <li>Interpret music in a visual form.</li> <li>Identify and discuss patterns in different pieces of music.</li> <li>Successfully create and play patterns, notating them.</li> <li>Create and play a simple pitch pattern accurately.</li> <li><u>Music – musical me</u> <ul> <li>To understand that 'melody' means a tune.</li> <li>To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it.</li> <li>To understand that 'accompaniment' can mean playing instruments along with a song.</li> <li>To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	example of a 'symphonic poem' written by Arthur Bax	composition is a collection of musical elements, like the melody, percussion, dynamics etc that together make a piece of



Physical Development	Physical Development	Physical Development	Physical Development	Physical Development
2.1 Multi Skills 2.1 Boot Camp	2.2 Ugly Bug Ball Dance 2.2 Mighty Movers	2.3 Groovy Gymnastics 2.3 Skip to the Beat	2.5 Throwing and Catching 2.5 Cool Core (Strength)	2.6 Active Athletics 2.6 Fitness Frenzy
Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending.	Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities Perform dances using simple movement patterns.	Perform dances using simple movement patterns	Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities. Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending.	Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities.
Scientific & technological understanding	Scientific & technological understanding	Scientific & technological understanding	Scientific & technological understanding	Scientific & technological understanding
Computing	Computing	Computing	Computing	Computing
Information technology around us Identifying IT and how its responsible use improves our world in school and beyond.	Digital photography Capturing and changing digital photographs for different purposes.	<b><u>Robot algorithms</u></b> Creating and debugging programs and using logical reasoning to make predictions. <b>Pictograms</b>	<b>Digital music</b> Using a computer as a tool to explore rhythms and melodies, before creating a musical composition.	<b>Programming quizzes</b> Designing algorithms and programs that use events to trigger sequences of code to make an interactive quiz.
Science Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses	<u>Design Technology</u> <u>Textiles – Templates &amp;</u> <u>Joining:</u> <u>Meerkat hand puppet</u> <u>Design</u>	Collecting data in tally charts and using attributes to organise and present data on a computer.	<u>Design Technology</u> <u>Food – Preparing Vegetables:</u> <u>Potato Salad &amp; Coleslaw for</u> <u>beach picnic</u>	<u>Science</u> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults



TrimaR <sup>1</sup>	Know what is required in a		Design	Find out about and describe the
Find out how the shapes of solid	Know what is required in a	Design Technology	Design	basic needs of animals,
	design	Design Technology	Experience common vegetables	
objects made from some	Explore design choices		undertaking sensory activities i.e.	including humans, for survival
materials can be changed by	Explore different types of	Mechanisms Wheels and Axels:	appearance, taste and smell.	(water, food and air)
squashing, bending, twisting and	fabric Kasawakata munatia and	Fire Engine	Understand where a range of	Describe the importance for
stretching.	Know what a puppet is and	Desta	vegetables come from.	humans of exercise, eating the
	that there are different types	Design	Understand and use the basic	right amounts of different types
	that work in different ways	Know technical vocabulary	principles of a healthy and varied	of food, and hygiene.
	Make	relevant to the project	diet.	
	Know how to make a fabric	Know how to develop and		
	face	communicate ideas through	Make	
	Discuss appropriate materials	drawings and mock-ups	Know how to use simple utensils	
	linked to suitability	Make	and equipment to prepare food	
	Explore different finishing	Explore a range of tools and		
	techniques e.g. using painting,	equipment required to make	safely (e.g. peel, cut, slice,	
	fabric painting, fabric crayons,	the product	squeeze, grate) .	
	stitching, sequins, buttons and	Know how to perform practical		
	ribbons.	tasks such as cutting, joining to	Evaluate	
	Understand how to join	allow movement and finishing-	Know how to evaluate ideas and	
	fabrics using different	safely	finished products against the	
	techniques e.g. glue, running		design criteria, including intended	
	stitch and over stitch stapling	Evaluate	user and purpose.	
	Evaluate	Know how to evaluate		
	Similar textile products		<u>Science</u>	
	Know how to compare		Observe and describe how seeds	
	products	Science	and bulbs grow into mature	
	Know how to evaluate	Identify and compare the	plants	
	Science	suitability of a variety of	Find out and describe how plants	
	Explore and compare the	everyday materials, including	need water, light and a suitable	
	differences between things	wood, metal, plastic, glass,	temperature to grow and stay	
	that are living, dead, and	brick, rock, paper and	healthy.	
	things that have never been	cardboard for particular uses		
	alive			



AR				
	Identify that most living things	Find out how the shapes of solid	Identify and name a variety of	
	live in habitats to which they	objects made from	plants and animals in their	
	are suited and describe how	Some materials can be changed	habitats, including microhabitats	
	different habitats provide for	by squashing, bending, twisting		
	the basic needs of different	and stretching.		
	kinds of animals and plants,			
	and how they depend on each			
	other			
	Identify and name a variety of			
	plants and animals in their			
	habitats, including			
	microhabitats			
	Describe how animals obtain			
	their food from plants and			
	other animals, using the idea			
	of a simple food chain, and			
	identify and name different			
	sources of food.			