

OUR LEARNING YEAR 2 SUMMER 2026

This document provides an overview of the learning your child will engage in this term. It highlights their learning journey, core knowledge, and the key vocabulary they will encounter. It is a handy guide to support learning conversations with your child. What learning can they remember?

Topic Concept:

Our global community

As part of this topic children will learn about the world around us and our role and responsibilities within it

Big Question:

Who can save the planet?

We often explore this question through various approaches, such as reading books and engaging in debates about the theme

Our 'Preparation Skills' will be:

Create

Leadership

Organise

SCIENCE - Animals, including humans, living things and their habitats

-The basic essential needs for survival, for animals and humans, are air, water, food and shelter.

-Essential means things they cannot live without.

-Non essential means things that animals and humans can live without, but it makes their life more comfortable, for example a bed, a television

-Oxygen is a special gas in the air that living things need to breathe.

-Living things are life forms that move, eat, breathe, grow, are sensitive to changes around them, get rid of waste and reproduce.

-Reproduce means to make more of their kind, e.g babies, seeds, new plants

-A shelter is a 'home' that provides protection and safety from weather and predators

-Sleep is also essential to humans as it allows the body and brain to maintain physical and mental wellbeing

-All living things have certain characteristics that are essential for keeping them alive and healthy.

-We can sort and classify things according to whether they are living, dead or were never alive.

-A habitat is a natural environment or home of a variety of plants and animals

-A microhabitat is a very small part of a habitat, such as a clump of grass or a space between rocks. It is a habitat for extremely small creatures.

-Most animals and plants are well suited to and have adapted to living in their habitat.

-Living things depend on each other for survival in their habitat, e.g plants are a source of food and shelter for animals.

-Animals get their food from plants and other animals.

-A food chain is a simple way to show how animals and plants are connected because of the food they eat.

-A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals for food

-A producer is at the start of a food chain and produces its own food.

-A consumer is an animal that needs to eat other living things to get the energy they need to survive.

-Prey is an animal that is hunted and eaten by other animals, predators.

Children will continue their learning about what living things, including humans, need for survival. Children will explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and have never been alive.

Children will identify different habitats for living things, including animals and plants, and how they are best suited for those environments. Children will learn how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals and explore the idea of a simple food chain.

Vocabulary: survival, air, oxygen, water, food, essential, non-essential, living, habitat, environment, thrive, jungle, wild, ocean, desert, region, tundra, woodland, temperature, equator, alive, dead, breathe, grow, reproduce, waste, move, react, feed, shelter, predator, nutrients, threat, label, diagram, adaptations, adapted, microhabitat, specific, conditions, energy, nutrition, food chain, producer, consumer, prey, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, surroundings.

ART AND DESIGN - Henri Rousseau's 'Tiger in a Storm' or 'Surprise!'

-Blue, yellow and red are primary colours.

-Green, orange and purple are secondary colours.

-Space in art means the area around and between objects.

-Watercolour paint gives a watery, almost see through finish.

-Form in art means something that is three dimensional, and not flat on a piece of paper (2D). You can see all around it.

-Texture is the look and feel of a surface.

-A sculpture is art in 3D (three dimensions).

-Sculptures can be made by carving, modelling or placing materials together. They can be made out of stone, wood, clay or any other material the artist wants to use.

-Henri Rousseau was a French Impressionist artist (1844-1910).

-Impressionist art shows life-like subjects painted with brushstrokes that are easily seen and colours that are often bright.





Inspired by Henri Rousseau's 'Tiger in a Storm' or 'Surprised!' (linked to learning about animals and their habitats in Science) children will consider line, shape, space and colour and create their own tiger multimedia pictures. Children will continue to develop proficiency in drawing and painting producing different animal pictures (linked to Science). Children will build on their modelling skills and create a tiger model in terracotta clay.

Vocabulary:

art, artist, colour, texture, effect, Impressionism, impact effect, detailed, oil pastel, copy, PVA, layout, experiment, arrange, sketch, draw, line, shape, space, shade, mark making, technique, watercolours, palette, background, foreground, midground, clay, form, 3D, scratches, scoring, slip, smooth, paint, decorate, embellish, refine, fine, thin, primary, secondary, colour mix, vertical, horizontal.

COMPUTING - Emails and presenting ideas

- The internet is actually a network. A network is a group of computers that are connected together to transfer information from place to place. These connections extend all over the globe in a variety of ways.
- Online Searching is when you look for information online (in a database or the World Wide Web) using a search engine.
- Online Sharing is when you post or repost information on the Internet, usually on a website or app.
- A search engine is a tool that helps you find information on the internet.
- The term 'digital footprint' refers to the information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.
- Personal information is information that is personal to someone. For example, their favourite food, their name and age.
- Private information is personal information that should be kept secure. For example, date of birth, full address, bank account numbers.
- Email stands for 'electronic mail'. It is a digital form of communication with others by sending text and images to someone else using the computer and the internet instead of using a written letter.
- Sending an email is one way of talking to others when they are not there in front of us.
- Email addresses are used to ensure your message is sent to the correct person.
- Digital content is any kind of information or media that you can see, listen to, or interact with on a computer, phone, or other electronic device.
- Digital content can be represented in many forms such as a bar chart, a picture and an email.
- An E-book is an electronic version of a printed book that can be read on a computer or handheld device.
- Animation is when pictures or drawings come to life and look like they're moving.



Children will continue to further learn the importance of online safety and will learn that emails can be used to communicate with others. Children will continue to build on previous learning about presenting their ideas and work and will learn to present their ideas as a story (E-book) that can be shared with the class and the wider world.

Vocabulary: electronic mail, digital, search, type, filter, internet, sharing, display board, email, attachment, reply, personal information, private information, e-book, text, sound, record, click, screen, upload, tab, edit, icon, attach, animation..

Vocabulary:

decoration, stitch, needle, thread, audience, join, create, cut, trim, embellishment, material, textiles, fabric, sewing, evaluation, design, criteria, purposeful, functional, appealing, plan, product, running stitch, eye, weave, accuracy, design brief, template.

DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY - Textiles, sewing and adding embellishments

- A template is a form, mould or pattern used as a guide to make something.
- In textiles a template is used to draw and cut around the fabric pieces that are being sewn together.
- Clothing and textiles can be joined together with sewing.
- A running stitch is a line of small equal sized stitches that is created by an over and under action.
- An embellishment adds decoration to a finished product.
- Needles are sharp and can hurt if not used correctly.
- An evaluation is saying what is good about the product and what needs improving.
- A decoration is something you use to celebrate or commemorate a special event or to add art to a setting.

Children will explore a range of textiles and look at how sewing has been used to join fabrics, building on their learning in Year 1. Children will follow a design brief to create a frame decoration with hanging ribbon linked to our Big Question theme of saving the planet. Children will use a template to cut out their chosen felt shape and attach it to hessian independently using a running stitch. They will also attach embellishments using a running stitch and fabric glue. Children will evaluate the product they have made and make suggestions for improvement.





GEOGRAPHY - Kampong Ayer - a small area of a contrasting, non-european country

- There are four countries in the UK called England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capitals are London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Cardiff.
- England is one of 4 countries in the UK. -London is the capital city of England.
- A non-european country is a country outside the continent of Europe.
- The Equator is an imaginary line that goes around the middle of the Earth, dividing it into two halves: the Northern Hemisphere (above the equator) and the Southern Hemisphere (below the equator).
- The North Pole is at the very top of the Earth.
- The South Pole is at the very bottom of the Earth and is the coldest place on Earth.
- Physical features are things that are in the natural environment such as a beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea.
- Human features are things that have been built by humans, including a city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.
- An aerial photograph is taken from the sky looking down at the earth.
- A settlement is a place where people live. A settlement may be as small as a single house or as large as city.
- Kampong Ayer is a settlement in Brunei.
- Kampong Ayer is a water village 6963 miles from Chalkwell.
- The village of Kampong Ayer is built on stilts above the River Brunei.
- There are few physical features in Kampong Ayer since it is a man-made village.
- Kampong Ayer is a human feature in itself as it is entirely manmade. It has features such as a petrol station, mosque and school.

Children will develop and deepen their knowledge of the village of Kampong Ayer in Brunei introduced throughout Year 1 and 2. Children will compare and contrast Kampong to our locality and identify the different physical and human features and ways of life.

Vocabulary: St. George, England, country, sea, English Channel, Bristol Channel, North Sea, capital city, London, northern hemisphere, Europe, aerial image, human feature, physical feature, park, beach, coastline, hill, roads, bridges, promenades, houses, shops, schools, continent, river, settlement, equator, weather, seasons, climate, humidity, North Pole, South Pole, extreme weather, village, town, city.

HISTORY - Seaside holidays in the past

- Modern day is present or recent times.
- The past is the set of events that occurred before a given point in time.
- To find out about a person or event from the past we ask enquiring historical questions.
- We can find out about the past by using historical sources.
- A primary source is something that gives original information from the time, e.g. a newspaper or diary.
- A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources, e.g. a biography.
- The seaside was a popular holiday destination for people in the past, particularly for the Victorians.
- Queen Victoria was Queen of England for 63 years from 20 June 1837 - 22 January 1901.
- Rich and poor Victorians would visit the seaside, but their experiences were different
- A Pier is a raised structure that rises above a body of water.
- Southend Pier was built so that more visitors could come to Southend and moor their boats on the pier and visit Southend.
- Some seaside activities from the past have now become our seaside traditions.

Linked to our local context, children will learn about Southend as a seaside resort and find out about seaside holidays in the past. They will use different sources to find out about seaside holidays and what they were like, including activities and foods. Children will look at the similarities and differences between seaside holidays now and in the past.

Vocabulary:

Southend, city, seaside, holiday, destination, era, entertainment, transport, clothing, past, present, modern, pier, change, difference, primary source, secondary source, information, similarities, differences, bathing machines, gramophone, deckchair, promenade, souvenirs, hokey pokey, tourism, trade, economy, boarding houses, living memory, timeline, impact, train, vehicle, aeroplane, railway, Punch and Judy, puppets, donkey ride, postcard, stamp, address, past tense, entertainment.



In this unit of work children will learn to play the ukulele. Children will learn how to handle and hold the instrument and be introduced to different ways of playing it, including the thumb brush strum and the thumb rest stroke. Children will learn the names of the 4 strings and use an open string strum to accompany a Ragtime song. Children will learn to accompany songs from the Year 2 'End of the Show Show' on the ukulele.

Children will learn about the interrelated dimensions of music with a particular focus on timbre, pitch, texture and structure. Children will learn songs and perform these as part of their 'End of The Show Show'.

MUSIC - Improvisation and composition

- To improvise means to make something up on the spot, or figure it out as you go. We can improvise in music.
- To compose in music means to decide which notes to play.
- The pitch describes how low or high a note sounds.
- Texture describes the different layers of sounds in a piece of music.
- Timbre (Pronounced Tam-ber) is the quality of a musical note. It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one, e.g. brassy, clear, sharp.
- In music the structure is how the music is organised, e.g. into verses with a chorus.
- A ukulele is a small four-stringed musical instrument, traditionally from Hawaii, played by strumming or plucking.
- The ukulele has 4 strings.
- A thumb brush strum is when you use your thumb to gently brush across all the strings of a ukulele to make a sound.
- A chord is when you play two or more notes at the same time to make a sound.



Vocabulary: Timbre, quality, sound, brassy, clear, sharp, rock, beat, pulse, rhythm, untuned, percussion, body percussion, respond, improvise, pitch, high, low, rock and roll, structure, glockenspiel, texture, layers, compose, notation, rest, symbol.



PE - Athletics and Sports Day

- Athletics is a sport that includes running, jumping, and throwing. It is all about being fast, strong, and skilled in different events.
- People can compete in races, long jumps, high jumps, and throwing events like the javelin or discus.
- To jump correctly, legs should be shoulder width apart, bent knees, bottom pushed back and arms swinging.
- To sprint safely means running on the balls of the feet, driving the knees and arms, positioning the torso correctly and keeping the head still.
- Endurance means getting the body to work for longer periods of time without getting tired.
- A javelin is a long, thin, and pointed spear-like object that athletes throw as far as they can in the sport of javelin throwing.
- A relay race is a race where a team of runners work together to pass a baton (a small stick) to each other.
- An assault course is like a special obstacle course where competitors complete different tasks.
- Tennis is a game where players hit a ball with rackets over a net.
- Basketball is a game where two teams try to score points by throwing a ball through a hoop.
- 3 tees cricket is a simplified version of cricket where children play using three small tees instead of stumps
- Dodgeball is a game where two teams try to hit players on the other team with a ball.



Vocabulary:

Athletics, jumping, landing, swing, bent, balance, sprint, pocket, hips, drive, balls, low, gradual, lift, upright, in line, javelin, sideways, direction, palm, opposite, weight, transfer, relay, baton, timing, exchange, hand-off, pass, transition, safety, focus, forward, tennis, racket, net, score, serve, court, game, set, match, forehand, backhand, volley, basketball, hoop, pass, throw, catch, bounce, dribble, shoot, player, defend, attack, referee, orienteering, compass, map, route, control, checkpoint, course, navigation, terrain, pace, clue, grid, dodgeball, teams, elimination, out, in, rebound, boundary, hit, target, speed.

Children will revisit and build upon their athletic skills ready to participate in a range of events during the summer term. They will use their knowledge of agility, balance, coordination and stamina learnt throughout the year in competitive races and events. They will engage in activities such as: jumping, javelin, assault courses, sprinting and endurance running as well as learning some other team sports and multisports games. Children will swim in our mobile pool.

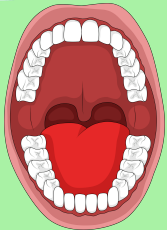


PSHE - Health and Wellbeing: Physical Health and Mental Wellbeing;

Growing and Changing

- Personal hygiene is the way we care for our body to keep it clean and healthy, e.g. washing, brushing teeth and bathing
- Oral hygiene is taking care of your mouth, teeth, and gums to keep them clean and healthy. This includes brushing your teeth, flossing, and visiting the dentist.
- We clean our teeth to get rid of food and germs that can cause cavities (holes) and make our teeth hurt.
- We should brush our teeth properly twice a day using a small amount of toothpaste (the size of a pea).
- Water safety means being careful and following rules when you are near or around water.
- Road safety means being careful and following rules when you're near or crossing the road.
- There are parts of the body that are private
- The external male and female genitalia are called the penis and the vulva.
- Body image means how you see and feel about your own body.
- A transition means a change or shift from one thing to another, for example moving to a new year group/school.

Vocabulary: Oral hygiene, cavity, dental, health, emotions, change, transition, humans, develop, grow, external, male, female, genitals, penis, vulva, safe, private, familiar, unfamiliar, shift, safety, rules, water safety, dial, emergency



Children will learn about the importance of oral hygiene and how to take care of their dental health. They will also explore strategies for managing their emotions, especially during times of change and transition in their lives. Children will learn about how humans change as they grow, including naming the external male and female genitalia. Children will also be reminded again of the PANTS rule. Children will learn about keeping themselves safe in familiar and unfamiliar places. Children will discover how to follow safety rules at the beach and near roads, helping them stay safe in different situations as well as how to call for help by dialing 999 in an emergency.

RE - How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?

- Care means looking after someone or something with kindness, concern, and responsibility. It can include helping, protecting, or showing love and attention to others.
- Kindness means being friendly, caring, and helping others without expecting anything in return.
- The Five Pillars of Islam demonstrate caring in various ways, focusing on compassion, charity, community, and personal responsibility.
- Mother Teresa, known for her work with the poor and sick in Kolkata (Calcutta), India, founded the Missionaries of Charity and was widely admired for her acts of kindness and selflessness.
- The Golden Rule means treating others the way you want to be treated.
- Different religions have a version of the Golden Rule—the idea of treating others the way you want to be treated.
- Creation stories explain how the world and life began, with different cultures and religions having their own versions.
- Many religions share the belief that humans are responsible for caring for the Earth, animals, and nature as part of their spiritual duties.

This term children will have the opportunity to consider their knowledge of religion and faith, in particular Christian and Muslim beliefs, to think deeply about how we treat others and the world we live in. Children will explore faith stories and how they can teach people about caring and kindness. They will learn about how some people have been inspired to care for others because of their religious beliefs. Children will think about their responsibilities as humans to look after our world.

Vocabulary: care, consider, value, nurture, compassion, concern, tenderness, kindness, helpful, considerate, forgiveness, prodigal, wasteful, consequences, Muslim, Islam, faith, prayer, charity, fasting, Ramadan, pilgrimage, community, responsibility, Zakat, gifts, grateful, wealth, fortunate, Prophet, blind, beggar, patience, generosity, humility, humble, Saint, nun, convent, Hindu, temple, orphanage, award, Nobel Prize, Golden Rule, religious, non-religious, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Dharma, missionary, sow, reap, barns, valuable, trust, supply, need, experience, creation, creator, sacred texts, Christian, Jew, Sikh, Big Bang Theory, scientists, similarities, differences, comparison, spiritual, duty, pledges

