

Splendid Skies

Summer 1: 2021- 2022

Year 2



Key Learning Area - SCIENCE

During the topic 'splendid skies' the children will develop an understanding of nature and the four seasons. We will use simple equipment such as a thermometer to measure temperature, a windsock to identify wind direction and force and measure rainfall with a rain gauge. The children will observe the effects of the sun over time. They will do this by making shadows using a range of scientific and play equipment, they will plot the course of a shadow regularly over a sunny day. Draw around the shadows at timed intervals to explore how they move.

ENGLISH

In English we will be reading the book 'the twits' by Roald Dahl leading to write our own character flaw tale. We will be developing our understanding of grammar and specifically focusing on description of characters. We will also be writing our own interview based on the structure of the book. In addition to this we will also be reading a wide range of texts based around our topic of splendid skies to further our knowledge and improve our reading skills.

MATHEMATICS

In Maths we will be learning about fractions:

- Learn about the whole and equal parts
- Recognise and find a half and a quarter
- Learn about unit fractions
- Count in halves and quarters

ART and DESIGN

In Design Technology we will look at, weather-themed paintings by significant artists. The children will make paintings and drawings of the weather outside or imaginative weather scenarios. They will also make season trees and decorate these using collage materials. In addition to this they will make collaborative collages using transparent or translucent primary coloured collage materials, to investigate how the colours mix and change.

Geography

In Geography the children will explore maps, globes and atlases to locate the equator and the countries and continents that are near and far from the equator. We will also identify the current season and observe the weather in different countries/ continents on a daily basis.

HISTORY

In History we will read the story of Sir Francis Beaufort known as 'the man who caught the wind'. The children will learn how Beaufort created the first wind speed scale. They will explain why they think his work was important and how it helped others.

RE

For our RE Week we will be looking at the question 'How should we care for others and the world?'

PSHE

In PSHE we will be looking at 'relationships'. During this we will look at: how to make friends, how to solve friendship problems, help others to feel part of a group, show respect in how they treat others, know how to help themselves and others, know and show what makes a good relationship.

SMSC & VALUES

The values we will be covering this half term are trust and enjoyment.

To develop our SMSC awareness we will be learning about friendships and how a core value in a good friend is trust.

PHONICS

In phonics we will revise set 1, 2 and 3 sounds and continue to learn the Key Stage 1 common exception words.

PE

In PE we will be looking at tennis and rounders. The children will learn how to throw and catch a smaller ball. They will also focus on more accurate batting and understanding the concept of fielding and working as part of a team.

MUSIC

In Music, Year 1 will be looking at the song 'your imagination' and the children will be working collaboratively in two groups to sing the parts. Year 2 will be looking at the song 'friendship song' and will be adding some choreography into their performance. We will also continue to appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality recorded music through our daily music sessions.

COMPUTING

In Computing we will be looking at the principles of coding, using scratch. This will encourage basic understanding of algorithms and how to create precise instructions for visual working programmes. The children will develop a sense of creating, debugging and logical reasoning.

Splendid Skies

Seasons

The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather is different each season. In the winter the days are short and the weather is usually cold. In the spring the days start to become longer and the temperature begins to rise.



spring



summer



autumn



winter

Changing environments

The environment changes each season. For example, in spring, green leaves and buds appear on the trees and plants begin to grow. In autumn, leaves begin to change colour and fall off the trees.

Weather

There are different types of weather. These include sun, rain, snow, cloud, fog and wind. People who forecast the weather are called meteorologists.

Weather symbols

Symbols are used to show different types of weather.



sun



cloud



rain



storm



hail



snow



wind



fog

Weather equipment

Weather can be measured using simple equipment.



A thermometer is used to measure the temperature.



A rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall.



An anemometer is used to measure wind speed.



A weather vane is used to show the wind direction.

Extreme weather

There are many types of extreme weather. Extreme weather can be dangerous to both humans and the environment.



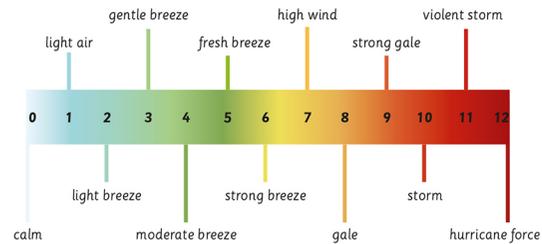
flood



storm

Beaufort Scale

Sir Francis Beaufort was an admiral who created the Beaufort Scale. The Beaufort Scale helps sailors to understand wind conditions.



World weather

The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator.



Key

■ Africa	■ Antarctica	■ Asia	■ Australia
■ Europe	■ North America	■ South America	

Comparing climates

Weather and climate mean different things. Weather is rain, sun or snow and it is changing all the time. Climate is the pattern of weather over a longer time. There are differences in the climate between continents across the world.



Antarctica is far away from the equator and has a cold climate.



Africa is close to the equator and has a hot climate.

Shadows

All light travels in straight lines. Light can travel through transparent materials but not through opaque materials. A shadow is formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.



Glossary

continent	A large mass of land.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
extreme	Very serious or intense.
flood	A large amount of water that covers the land.
hemisphere	A half of the Earth.
opaque	A material that does not allow light to pass through.
storm	A type of weather that includes heavy rain, strong winds or snow.
translucent	A material that allows some light to pass through.
transparent	A material that allows light to pass through.
weather forecast	A prediction of the weather.