Year 2 Curriculum Coverage

Art

	Using Materials	Drawing	Use colour, pattern, texture, line, form, space and shape	Range of artists
	use a range of materials creatively to design and make products	use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination	develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	Study a range of artists, craft makers and designers
Year 2	 know how to cut, shape and join materials to create a 3D product create effects with mixed media 	 know how to use charcoal, pencil and pastel to create different effects, including lines of different thickness know how to use hatching, cross hatching, stippling and shading to create effects in art 	 know how to create tints with paint by adding white and know how to create tones with paint by adding black use techniques such as pointillism use a range of media, including chalks, paints and oil pastels to create moods know how to use different tools and effects within an IT paint package 	 suggest how artists have used colour, pattern and shape know how to create a piece of art in response to the work of another artist
Artists/ themes	Sunflowers, Penguins, Paul Klee	e, George Seurat, Frances Hatch (s	eascapes)	

Computing

	Algorithms	Create programs	Reasoning	
	Pupils should be taught to understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions	Pupils should be taught to create and debug simple programs	Pupils should be taught to use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs	
• understand that algorithms are used on digital devices Espresso Coding		write a simple program and test it Espresso Coding	 predict what the outcome of a simple program will be (logical reasoning). Espresso Coding 	
	Using technology	Uses of IT beyond school	Safe use	
	Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content	Pupils should be taught to recognise common uses of information technology beyond school	Pupils should be taught to use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the	
			internet or other online technologies	

Design and Technology

	Designing	Making	Evaluating	Technical Knowledge	Food Technology
	Design - purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria Design - generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology	select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics	explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria	build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.	use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from
Year 2	use own ideas to design something and describe how their own idea works design a product for a given purpose explain to someone else how they want to make their product and make a simple plan before making	use own ideas to make something make a product which fulfils the given purpose choose appropriate resources and tools	describe how something works explain what works well and not so well in the product they have made	make their own product stronger, better joined or more appealing	cut food safely know about how ingredients are part of a healthy, balanced diet describe where some ingredients come from

Geography

	Location Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography
 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 UK and its surrounding seas 		 understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country 	 identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South poles use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features key human features
Year 2	Seaside - Label a map of the UK with the four countries, capital cities and surrounding seas - Label a map of the world with the world's seven continents and five oceans Know the differences between a village, town and city.	Seaside Compare e.g. Great Yarmouth in the UK to e.g. Bondi Beach in Australia - weather - landmarks and landscapes - sea life and animals - jobs and pastimes	Seaside Name and describe the seasons in the UK and compare to e.g. Bondi in Australia. Key Vocabulary: All Y1 vocabulary below plus - ocean, cliff, coast, beach, valley, soil, vegetation, city, village, town SCIENCE links Animal Habitats - The Polar regions - Equatorial habitat Plants Where does food grow?
			Where is cocoa grown? (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory)

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied in this Key Stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West)
- use locational and directional language e.g. near, far, left, right to describe the location of features and routes
- use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human features devise a simple map
- use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of environment surrounding the school

Fieldwork

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A local walk linked to topic e.g. posting letters to Flat Stanley, local habitat or RE visit to a place of worship

- plot route on map
- read and use map symbols
- look at aerial photos
- observe landmarks e.g. fire station
- describe location and direction

History

	Within Living Memory	Beyond Living memory	Lives of Significant People	Local History
	- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of national life.	 events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	 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. 	 significant historical events, people and places in their own locality
Cacox	Toys - Describe how my grandparents and greatgrandparents toys and games were different to my own.	Battle of Hastings - Understanding of chronology – know it happened 1000 years ago. - Describe key events in the battle. - Learn about this in the context of a Castles topic. Seaside - Lighthouses – know what they are used for and that some are more than 300 years old. Linked to the story of Grace Darling	William The Conquerer and King Harold - Know that William the Conquerer led the Norman invasion around 1000 years ago and that Harold was defending his homeland. - Know how life, including buildings, food, jobs (particularly in the army) and travel were different in the past to now. - Learn this in the context of a Castles topic. Grace Darling (Seaside) - Know why she's remembered and how sea rescue is still important. - Describe how Grace's life was different in one or two aspects from modern day life.	Bedford Castle - Know facts about the siege, including that it led to the destruction of the castle. - Know that this happened about 800 years ago (800 year anniversary in 2024). - Know that Castle Mound is where the castle used to stand. - Relate this to work on the features and types of castles across the ages. Kempston History and People - Know that Camestone is the old name for Kempston. - Know that King Harold's brother, Earl Gyrth, was killed alongside Harold at the Battle of Hastings. Earl Gyrth held Kempston and the rest of East Anglia.

Music

		Singing	Playing an instrument	Listening and appreciate	Create own music	
Pupils should be taught to use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes		expressively and creatively by songs and speaking chants	Pupils should be taught to play tuned and untuned instruments musically	Pupils should be taught to listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality music	Pupils should be taught to experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music	
İ	Year 2	 sing or clap increasing and decreasing tempo perform simple patterns and accompaniments keeping a steady pulse 	 play simple rhythmic patterns on an instrument vary dimensions of music when playing – pitch, dynamics, pulse, tempo 	 make connections between notations and musical sounds pick out elements of music they like or dislike 	create simple patterns of notes and rhythms create music in response to different starting points	

		Gymnastic Movements	Basic movements and Team Games	Dance
		developing balance, agility and co- ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending	perform dances using simple movement patterns
	Year 2	 plan and perform a sequence of movements improve sequence based on feedback think of more than one way to create a sequence which follows some 'rules' 	 use hitting, kicking and/or rolling in a game decide the best space to be in during a game use a tactic in a game follow rules 	 change rhythm, speed, level and direction in dance make a sequence by linking sections together use dance to show a mood or feeling

Science

	Ye	ear 2			
Biology Chemistry					
All living things and their habitats	Animals, including Humans	Plants	Everyday Materials		
Alive or dead Habitats Adaptations Food chains	Animal reproduction Healthy living Basic needs	Plant and seed growth Plant reproduction Keeping plants healthy	Identify different materials Name everyday materials Properties of materials	Compare the use of different materials Compare movement on different surfaces	
 Classify things by living, dead or never lived Know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals) Match living things to their habitat Name some different sources of food for animals Know about and explain a simple food chain 	 Know the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, (including humans) Know why exercise, a balanced diet and good hygiene are important for humans 	 Know and explain how seeds and bulbs grow into plants Know what plants need in order to grow and stay healthy (water, light & suitable temperature) 	Know how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching	Know why a material might or might not be used for a specific job	
	Working S	scientifically			
 How long are roots 	s lose their leaves in Autumn and a s of tall trees? nals have underground habitats?	others do not?			
Set up a test e.g. to see which materials keeps things warmest, know if the test has been successful and can say what has been learned					
Use microscopes to find out mo	☐ Use microscopes to find out more about small creatures and plants				
Know how to set up a fair test a	nd do so when finding out about	how seeds grow best			
Classify or group things according	ng to a given criteria, e.g. decidu	ous and coniferous trees	•	-	
Draw conclusions from fair tests	and explain what has been found	d out			
☐ Use measures (within Year 2 ma	thematical limits) to help find out i	more about the investigations	they are engaged with		