



Address: High Street, Harefield, Middlesex, UB9 6BT

Tel: 01895 462399

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Web: www.harefieldinfant.com

Executive Head Teacher: Mr A.Sunner

Head of School: Mr J.Downs

Monday 3rd June 2024

Dear Year 2 parents/carers,

Year 2 Curriculum Letter – Summer (2nd half)

Message from the teachers

Welcome back for our last half term together at Harefield Infant School! This curriculum letter will outline the lesson topics for the next half term.

Our Core Values

Happiness: we spread joy to those around us.

Compassion: we care and are kind to all.

Respect: we treat others as we like to be treated.

Teamwork: we work well with everyone.

Year 2 Staffing

Elder class teacher: Miss Faghiri

Birch class teacher: Miss Troup

Year 2 learning support assistants: Mrs Warne and Mrs Childs

Communication

Please feel free to arrange a meeting should you wish to speak to one of the teachers in person. Alternatively, you can email class teachers directly on the class email accounts and we will do our best to get back to you within a couple of working days.

Elderclass@harefieldinfant.com

Birchclass@harefieldinfant.com

Homework

Each child receives a printed copy of the homework every **Friday**. Please return the homework to your class teacher the following **Friday**. Spelling checks take place each Friday.

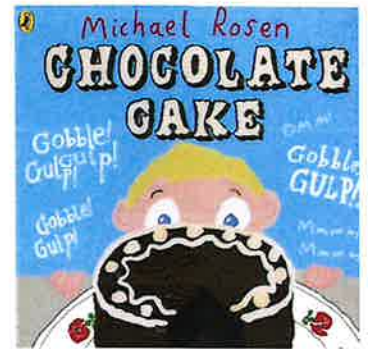
We use the 'Read Write Inc' approach to teaching early reading and phonics. Every **Monday** your child will be given a phonics or reading book linked to the sounds they have been learning in class to practice reading at home. Please return the book to school on **Friday** of the same week.

Summer Term Learning

This term we will be learning the following in each subject area.

English

Year 2 will be looking at Michael Rosen's poems this half term. We will start with discussion texts, based on the poem 'Chocolate Cake'. The children will be writing their own discussion texts on whether lying is bad. Towards the end of the term, we will look at the features of poems and the children will write their own.



Mathematics

In Maths this term, Year 2 will look at Statistics. Children will be introduced to different representations of data including tally charts, tables, block diagrams and pictograms. We will then move on to position and direction. Children will start by discussing the position of objects using left and right and think about other language used to describe position, such as above, below and between. We will then look at describing movement through turns.

You can support your child at home by practising maths fluency; quick recall of number bonds to 10, 20 and 100, 2, 5 and 10 times tables.

Item	Tally
pencil	
rubber	
ruler	



Science

The Year 2 Science module for this half term is called 'Wildlife'. Attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about.

Geography

Year 2 will be learning about 'Magical Mapping'. Attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about.

Religious Education

Our unit this half term is called 'Places of Worship'. Attached is a knowledge organiser with further information on what the children will be learning about.

Design and Technology

In Design and Technology, the children will be introduced to cooking, focusing on 'Dips and Dippers'. We will design, create and evaluate our own dips and dippers and discuss this in the context of being healthy and identifying different food groups.

Music

Our specialist music teacher will be in school every week to teach music lessons, focusing on learning to play the Djembe drums. Birch class will have music on a Tuesday and Elder class will have music on a Wednesday.



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Physical Education

Outdoor P.E. will be taking place for **Birch** on **Mondays**.

Both classes will also have an Indoor PE lesson on **Tuesdays**.

Please ensure you send your child to school wearing their P.E. kits on these days. The outdoor P.E. unit this half term is called 'Animal Olympics'. This unit will allow children to focus on a range of different athletics skills including running, jumping and throwing. The indoor P.E. unit this half term is called 'Dance: Gunpowder Plot' where children will begin to understand how dance can be used to communicate ideas, through movement, gesture and expression.

Forest School

Forest School will be taking place each **Monday** afternoon for **Elder Class** this half term. The children will be given opportunities to learn in nature, building a range of skills and making observations of the changing seasons.

Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education

Our unit this half term is called 'Changing Me'. The children will be able to recognise cycles of life in nature and understand the natural process of growing from young to old. They will recognise how their body changes and the physical differences between girls and boys. Towards the end of this unit the children will identify what they are looking forward to when they move on to the juniors.

Please feel free to contact us via the class email accounts should you have any questions over the term ahead.

Yours faithfully,

Miss Faghiri and Miss Troup
Year 2 teachers

Key Vocabulary

• **food chain** - an order of living things, to show how energy is passed when one living thing eats another



• **wildlife** - animals and plants that are not looked after by humans



• **habitat** - an area where animals and plants live



• **crops** - plants which are grown for food



• **insect** - an animal that has six legs



Knowledge

- Wildlife is the animals and plants that live in nature and are not looked after by humans.
- Some plants can be eaten as food.
- There are many ways to care for local wildlife.
- It is important to care for plants and animals.

• **nature** - wildlife and the world it lives in



• **local** - in the nearby area



Key Vocabulary	
sketch map	A simple map with only basic details.
key	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.
compass rose	This is printed on a map to show different directions.
map symbol	A picture or a sign on a map that represents something else.
Ordnance Survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.
route	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.
compass	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.

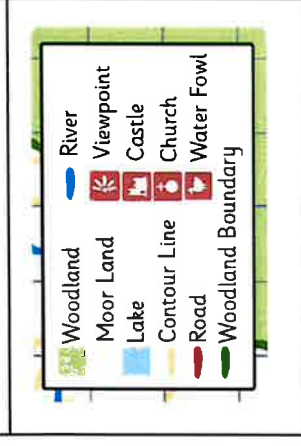
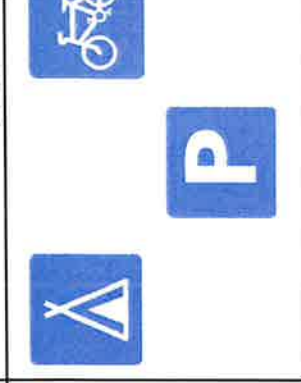
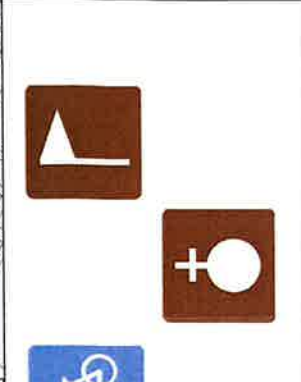
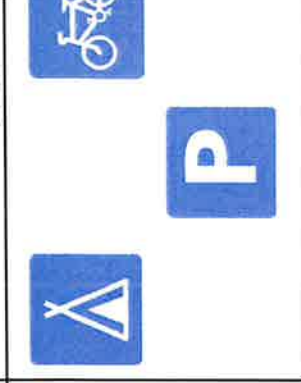
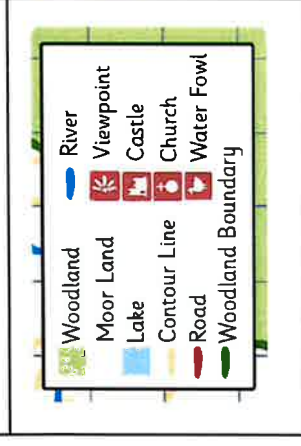
What Is a Map?
 A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

Types of Maps
 There are many different types of maps, such as:
Sketch maps
 Road maps
Ordnance Survey maps
Climate maps

Key Features
 Key features of maps include: a title, **a compass rose, symbols, a key** and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.

Compass Directions
 People use a **compass** to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a **compass** are north, south, east and west.

Planning a Route
 When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest **route**.



Key Vocabulary

atlas	A collection of maps in one book.
continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven continents : Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Asia, Europe, North America and South America.
ocean	A large area of salt water. There are five oceans : the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans .
physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.
aerial view	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's-eye' view.
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans, e.g. bridges.

Using an Atlas

An **atlas** shows maps of **continents**, countries, **oceans** and the **physical features** of a place. Its contents page shows a list of all the maps and the page that they can be found on. The index page lists, in alphabetical order, all of the countries, cities and towns that can be found in the **atlas** and shows which page number to look on.

Did you know?

A map maker is called a cartographer.

The oldest maps were made on clay tablets.



Physical Features

Atlases show us the **physical features** of a place. These can include forests, lakes and rivers. On the index page beside the page number, there is sometimes a letter that tells you the kind of feature it is, e.g. m = mountain and r = river.



An Aerial View

Maps are usually drawn from an **aerial view**. We can look at **aerial** photographs to see the main **physical** and **human** features of places. **Aerial** photos are photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects, e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.

More About Maps

Did You Know...?

Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale.

Seas are smaller areas of water than **oceans**. They are found where the land and water meet.

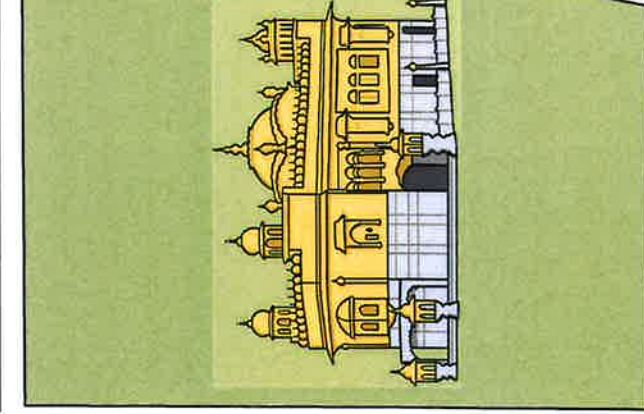
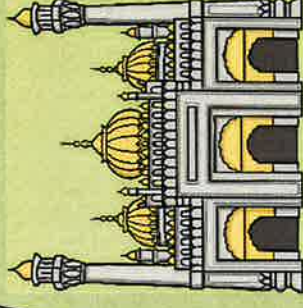


Key Vocabulary

worship	To act in a way that shows great respect and/or love for someone.
place of worship	A building or space where people worship . They may go to pray alone or worship with others. They might go for an important ceremony.
mosque	A Muslim place of worship .
gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship .
Mecca	A city in Saudi Arabia. It is the most holy place in the world for Muslims.
ablutions area	This is where people go to thoroughly wash before praying or touching the holy book, the Qur'an.

Visiting a Mosque

People should wear clothes that cover their arms and legs when they visit. Shoes are taken off when you enter. Pictures of humans and animals are not allowed in **mosques**. Instead, you might see patterns on the wall. People clean themselves in the **ablutions area** before praying. **Mosques** have prayer rooms. The main prayer room is called the musallah. Prayer mats are used for praying. Muslims all face towards **Mecca** when they are praying. Usually men and women pray in different spaces. They can use prayer beads to help them focus.



Visiting a Gurdwara

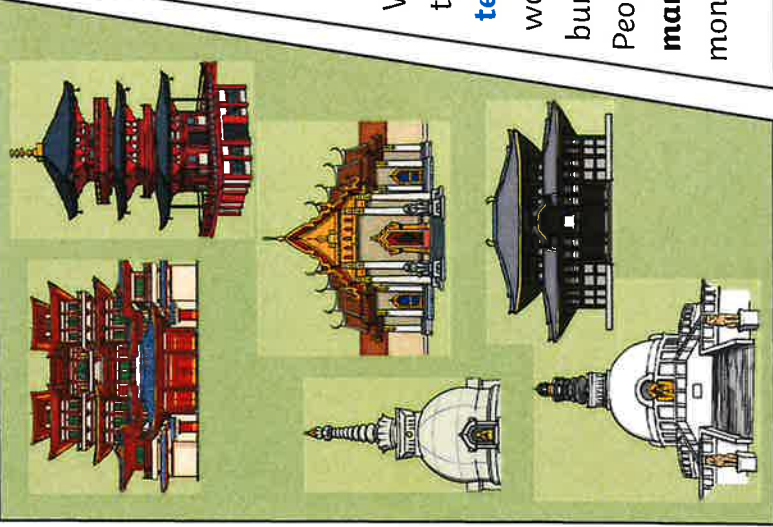
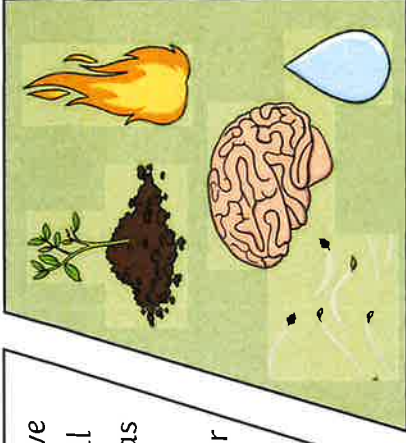
A **gurdwara** has four doors to show that people from all corners of the world are welcome. Any place that has a Guru Granth Sahib (the Sikh holy book) can be called a **gurdwara**. Everyone who enters covers their head to show respect. People also take off their shoes and wash their hands. The holy book is found in the main hall (the Darbar Sahib). Near this is the langar. This is a large kitchen where free vegetarian meals are made. Sikhs help each other prepare the food and when they eat it, they sit on the floor to show they are equal.

Key Vocabulary

Buddhist temple	A Buddhist place of worship .
enlightenment	In Buddhism, this means finding out the truth about life.
Buddha	The title given to Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism.
Malas	Beads which help Buddhists keep count of their mantras and also help to focus the mind.
mantra	Sounds or words that are repeated hundreds of times over to help concentration.
Three Jewels	Symbols of the three most important things to Buddhists - Buddha , his teachings and Buddhist people.

Buddhist beliefs

Buddhists do not believe in God. The **Buddha** was not a god but was a special person. He was born as Siddhartha Gautama. He was known as the **Buddha** after he became **enlightened**. Buddhists do not pray to **Buddha** like people of other religions would pray to God. Buddhists believe that the universe is made up of five main things (the five elements). These are earth, air, fire, water and wisdom.



Visiting a Buddhist Temple

Every **Buddhist temple** has at least one statue or image of **Buddha** so that Buddhists can thank him for his teachings and show him respect. **Buddhist temples** do not all look the same from the outside. Each **temple** is designed to symbolise the five elements. The earth is represented by the square base of the **temple**. Wisdom is shown by the pinnacle at the very top. The spire represents fire. The crescent of a **temple** represents air and the dome represents water. Inside the **temple**, you might see incense burning, prayer wheels and the **Three Jewels**. People often meditate there. They use **malas** and **mantras** to help them. You might also see monks and nuns.