



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

Tel: 01895 462399

Email: office@harefieldinfant.com

Web: www.harefieldinfant.com

Executive Head Teacher: Mr A.Sunner

Head of School: Mr J.Downs

Wednesday 23rd April 2025

Dear Year 2 parents/carers,

Year 2 Curriculum Letter – Summer (1st half)

Message from the teachers

Welcome back for our last term together!

We hope that you have had a wonderful Easter break. 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

Homework, along with answers, will be sent out every **Friday** to be returned the following **Friday**. Spelling tests will take place every **Friday**.

Reading at home

Phonics reading books will be sent out every **Friday**. These are to be returned the following **Friday**.

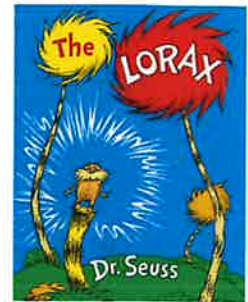
We will also visit the school library each **Monday** on a weekly basis, from where the children can select a book to borrow and read at home. Please return these books to school once your child has finished reading it. New home reading books and library books will not be issued until the previous ones have been returned.

Spring Term Learning

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

English

Year 2 will be reading 'The Lorax' by Dr. Seuss. They will begin with writing a character flaw tale where every time their character does something wrong the lorax pops up. Following that the children will write a persuasion text around 'The Lorax'.



Mathematics

In Maths this term, Year 2 will look at Fractions. They begin by learning about parts and wholes, children explore equal and unequal parts. We will then move on to learning time. Children need to be able to tell the time accurately at o'clock, half past, quarter past and quarter to times so practising time telling regularly will be invaluable to their learning.

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. Numbots can support with this.

Tiny is thinking about parts and wholes.



If Class 2 is the whole, White Rose Primary School is a part of the whole.

Explain Tiny's mistake.

Make up some statements about wholes and parts in your school.



Science

Year 2 will be focusing on 'Growing Up' this half term - attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

History

In History, Year 2's topic is 'The Great Fire of London' - attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

Religious Education

Year 2 topic is 'Places of Worship' – attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

Computing

The computing unit this term is called 'Programming with Turtle Logo and Scratch'. This will see the pupils creating and debugging algorithms. The children use the basic commands in Logo to move and draw using the turtle on screen, and then further develop algorithms using the "repeat" command. These skills are then further developed by teaching children to create algorithms in Scratch using a selection of blocks.



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Music

We are very fortunate to have a specialist music teacher in school every Monday (Birch) and Wednesday (Elder) to teach Year 2 music lessons, focusing on learning to play the Djembe drums.

Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education

In JIGSAW lessons this half term, children will be thinking about, "Relationships." This learning includes thinking about how to solve challenges and problems within friendships.

Design and Technology

Children will learn key information about healthy eating in our new topic, 'Dips and Dippers'. They will learn about good hygiene when preparing food, using kitchen equipment to prepare food safely, as well as the variety of foods they need to stay safe.

Physical Education

Indoor P.E. will be taking place in Year 2 for both classes on **Thursday**. The indoor P.E. unit this term is called 'Dance: Toys'.

Elder class will be having outdoor P.E. on **Friday**. The outdoor P.E. unit this term is called 'Animal Olympics'.

Please ensure you send your child to school wearing the correct P.E. kits on these days.

Forest School




















Forest School will be taking place each **Friday afternoon** for **Birch** 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.

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

- **offspring** – the young of a living thing

- **growth** – when a living thing gets bigger

- **egg** – contains the offspring of birds, amphibians, reptiles and most insects

- **adult** – the stage when a living thing is fully grown

- **parent** – an adult that has offspring

- **mammal** – an animal with fur or hair on its body, which gives birth to live young and feeds its young on milk

- **life cycle** – the stages a living thing goes through

- **adolescent** – the stage before becoming an adult mammal

- **amphibian** – an animal that can live on land and in water

- **frogspawn** – frog eggs

- **tadpole** – the stage after hatching from an egg, and has a long tail

- **froglet** – the stage after tadpole, and has a tail and legs

- **baby** – the stage after birth

- **child** – the stage after a baby and before a teenager

- **teenager** – the stage before becoming an adult human

- **egg** – contains the offspring of birds, amphibians, fish, reptiles and most insects

- **caterpillar** – the stage after hatching from an egg

- **pupa** – the stage when the caterpillar forms a hard case and changes into an adult

- **butterfly** – the stage when the butterfly is a fully grown adult


Knowledge

- Most mammals give birth to live young. These are their offspring.
- Reptiles, amphibians and birds and most insects lay eggs. These are their offspring.
- The offspring of many animals have a different name to the adult.
- Humans are mammals.
- Humans give birth to live young.
- Humans follow these stages of the life cycle – baby, child, teenager and adult.
- The body changes and grows throughout the life cycle.
- A mammal is an animal with fur or hair on its body, which gives birth to live young and feeds it young milk.
- Different mammals have different life cycles.
- Most mammals grow up quicker than humans and become adults sooner.
- Frogs are amphibians. This means that they can live on land and in water.
- Frogs lay eggs.
- A frog's life cycle is eggs (frogspawn), tadpole, young frog (froglet) and adult frog.
- Butterflies lay eggs (usually on a leaf), which hatch into caterpillars.
- Once a caterpillar has grown, it will change into a pupa and form a hard case to protect itself.
- The pupa will change into a butterfly.
- Once the butterfly is fully formed, it will hatch from its casing.
- Once the butterfly has hatched, it's ready to fly and start the life cycle again.
- Most animal's life cycles share similarities.
- Most mammals grow up much quicker than humans and become adults much sooner.
- Some animals give birth to live young and some lay eggs.

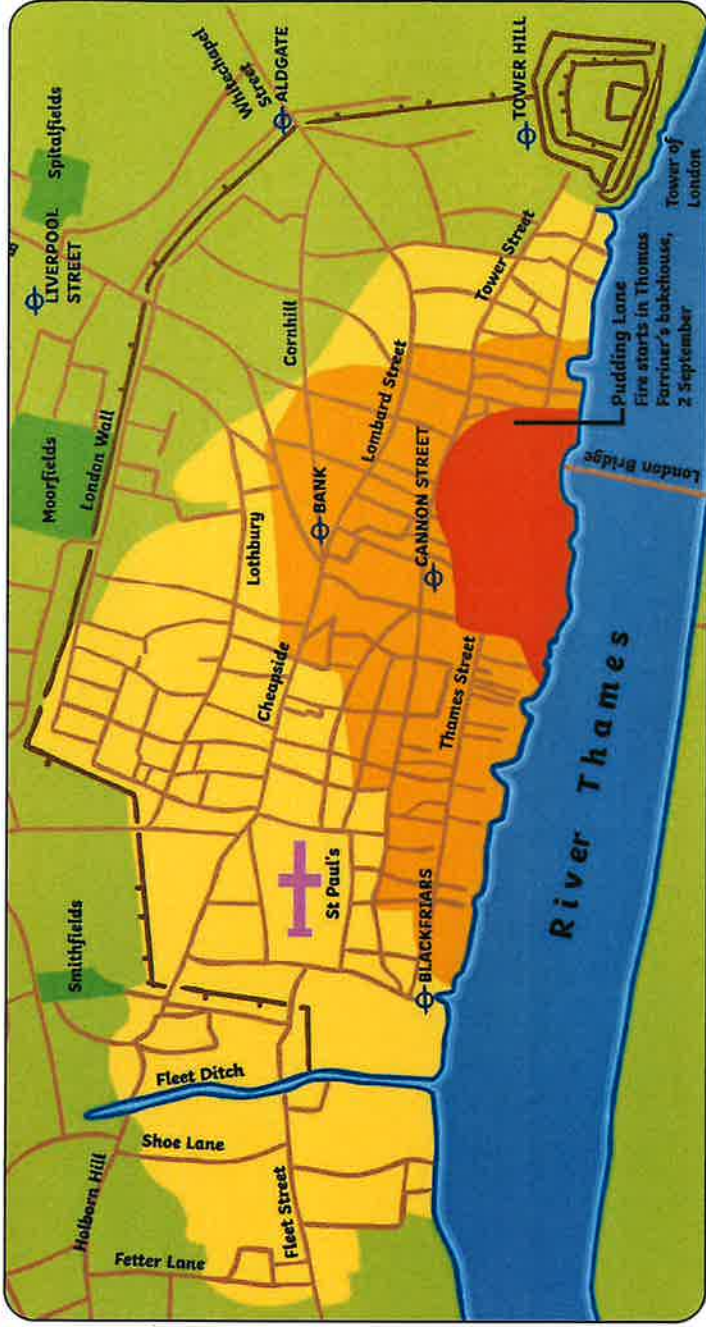
Key Vocabulary	
bakery	A shop where bread is made and sold.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
fire engine	A vehicle that carries things used to put out fires.
firefighter	People who put out fires as their job.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the fire.
rebuilt	Building something again after it has been broken or destroyed.
river Thames	The river that runs through the middle of London.
17th century	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17th century , in 1666.

Key People		
	Samuel Pepys	King Charles II
	Sir Christopher Wren	
		King Charles II

Key Knowledge	
When was the Great Fire of London?	The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2 nd September 1666 and ended on Thursday 6 th September 1666.
Where did the fire start?	The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire spread so quickly?	In 1666, the buildings in London were very close together and many were made of wood and had straw roofs.
What happened after the fire?	After the fire, many buildings were rebuilt . King Charles II ordered that buildings were built further apart and made of stone to make sure the fire could not happen again so easily.

Spread of the Fire

- Sunday 2nd September 1666
- Monday 3rd September 1666
- Tuesday and Wednesday 4-5th September 1666



Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at around 1 a.m.
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

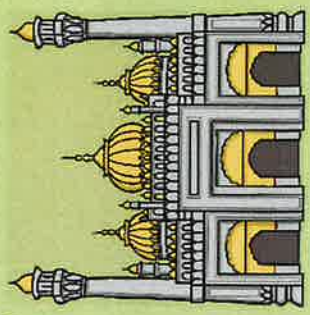
Timeline of Events

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

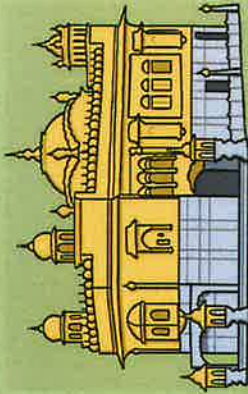
People should wear clothes that cover their arms and legs when they visit. Shoes are taken off when you enter. Pictures of humans and animals are not allowed in **mosques**. Instead, you might see patterns on the wall. People clean themselves in the **ablutions area** before praying. **Mosques** have 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.

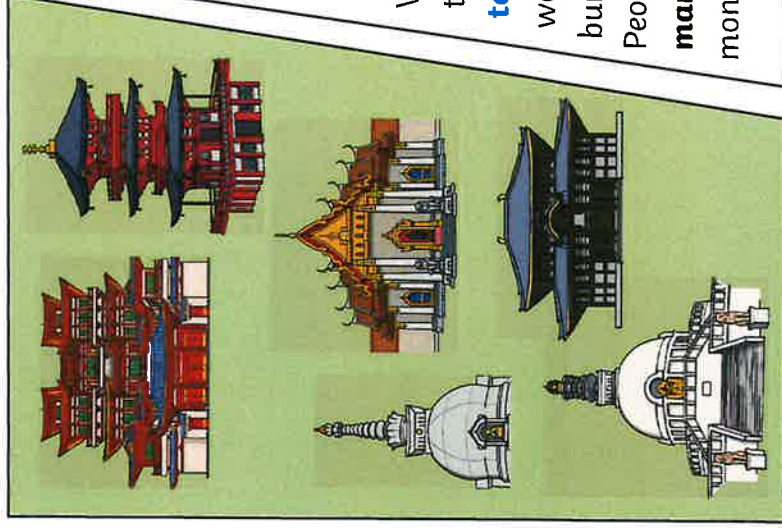
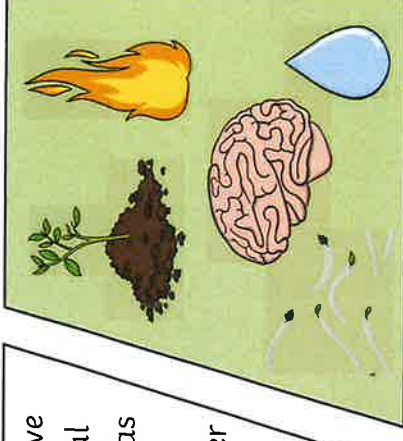


Key Vocabulary

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.