

Year 2: Spring Term: Shake It Up Shakespeare!



Key Driver: Sticky Knowledge about Shakespeare

- ❑ Shakespeare is a significant individual. This means that he is an important person that we will remember for a long time because of special things that he did.
- ❑ Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon which is near to Warwick.
- ❑ Shakespeare is said to be one of the world's greatest playwrights.
- ❑ Shakespeare invented many words that we still use today.
- ❑ This half term we will be learning Shakespeare's play The Tempest.



Secondary Drivers: Creative Arts

Art and Design: In The Tempest, Miranda and Ferdinand look upon each other for the first time and instantly fall in love. We will use this scene as a stimulus to look closely at faces and draw self-portraits with a range of emotions.

We will also learn about Picasso and explore how he used colours to represent emotions.



Drama: The children will act out characters and scenes from the play to help them understand the story.

Design and Technology: The play is named The Tempest due to its meaning which is a storm. The play begins with a shipwreck and this will lead to learning about boats. In Design and Technology, children will be making their own boats using clay.



PSHE:

PE: Children will practise different balances in gymnastics and a variety of netball skills.

Music: The children will learn different sounds to create storm music.

RE: Children will learn about Hinduism.

Year 2: Habitats Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about habitats
life processes	Mrs Gren: Movement, respiration, sensitivity growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition.	 	<input type="checkbox"/> A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.
habitat	A habitat is a place where animals and plants live, where they can find everything they need to stay alive.		<input type="checkbox"/> There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts.
microhabitats	Some habitats are very small; we call these microhabitats. A microhabitat can be as small as a fallen branch or the space under a stone.		<input type="checkbox"/> A living thing possess the seven life processes.
arctic	The Arctic Circle is located at the very top of the Earth. It is very cold in the Arctic all year round.		<input type="checkbox"/> Habitats can be large or very small
ocean	The vast body of salt water covering about three quarters of the Earth's surface.	Important facts to know by the end of the habitats topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there • identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats • match living things to their habitat • know how animals find their food • name some different sources of food for animals • know the differences between things that are living, dead and never been alive 	<input type="checkbox"/> Animals and plants are suited to their environments
rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.		Main Scientific Skill taught in the Habitat topic.
desert	A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.		
adaption	A body part or feature or a behaviour that helps a living thing survive and function better in its environment.		Identify and classifying.
food chain	The order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food		Our big question is.
producer	Each food chain starts with a green plant. Green plants are called producers because they produce their own food.		
consumer	All animals are called consumers because they consume their food by eating plants and other animals		What minibeasts live in this microhabitat?