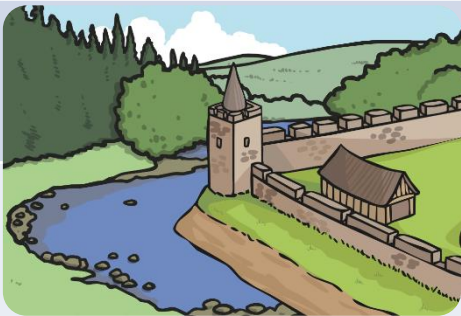


# Year 2: Autumn Term: Castles and Dragons

## Key Driver: Sticky Knowledge about Castles and Dragons

- ☐ Knights wore armour to protect themselves in battle. This included a helmet and chainmail.
- ☐ Medieval banquets included lots of meat such as swan and eel! Some food that we eat today wouldn't have been eaten in medieval castles (such as marshmallows and pizza)!
- ☐ Castles had a deep trench or ditch called a moat that was usually filled with water. If people wanted to invade they would have trouble crossing the moat!
- ☐ A drawbridge was used as a way to stop or allow people in or out of the castle. It could be raised up when not in use.



- ☐ Arrow slits were used to defend a castle from invaders. These narrow slits were cut into the stone walls and used to shoot arrows through.

## Secondary Drivers: Art

- ☐ To mix colours using paints and pastels to reflect mood and tone.
- ☐ Create a piece of work in response to Paul Klee Castles in the Sun.



- ☐ Make a paper chain dragon.



**PSHE:** Identify the 5 areas of well-being.

**Computing:** Recognise how to access online learning safely.



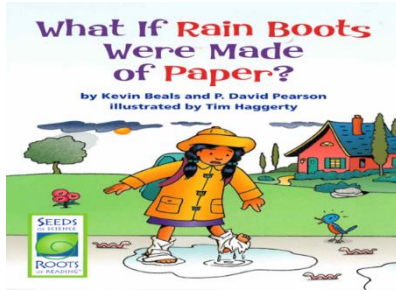
**PE:** Carry out multi-skills activities.

**Music:** Learn songs about castles and dragons and begin to read music..

**RE:** Learn about the religion of Islam.



# Year 2: Materials Knowledge and Skills Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about materials
materials	What something is made of, e.g. wood or plastic.		<input type="checkbox"/> Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating.
metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. They are used for toys, bicycle helmets, mobile phones, window frames and many other items use plastic.
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.		<div><input type="checkbox"/> Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Most of the paper or cardboard we use came from trees</div> <div><b>Main Scientific Skill taught in the Materials topic.</b></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.</div> <div><b>Our big question is.</b></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</div>
glass	Glass is a man made material that can be formed into all kinds of shapes. It usually lets light shine through.		
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things.		
transparent	A describing word for a material that allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.		
waterproof	A material that does not allow water or liquid through.		
squashing	Pushing things closely together.		
bending	Changing the shape and direction of something.	<div><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses</b></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs.</b></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know that some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need.</b></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Know why certain materials are suitable for many different uses.</b></div>	
twisting	Moving part of something clockwise and the other anticlockwise.		
stretching	Stretching is making something bigger by pulling it to make it longer.		