

## Key Facts

I can buy food on my local high street.

Food is either fresh (raw) or processed (cooked).

There are 4 possible stages of food production.

Animals are reared in the UK for dairy and meat.

## Prior Knowledge

There are lots of shops near my school.

My school is in South Oxhey.

Four countries make up the UK.

## Key Vocabulary

## Definition

Traditional foods	Foods made in a certain country because the ingredients grow well there.
Processed food	Food created by raw ingredients that have been cooked.
fresh food	Food that has not been changed from its original state
farming	Growing crops and keeping animals on a farm
crops	Plants such as wheat and potatoes grown in large amounts
reared	Animals looked after from young
Graze	Animals eating grass and other plants in a place where they are eg field

## Journeys - Food

## Image / diagram



Farmers grow grain, fruit or vegetables. They rear animals.

Washed, cut, changed, cooked or mixed together in a factory.

Packed into a box or bag and delivered.

Bought in shops and markets or delivered.



## Key Facts

- I can describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
- I know that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

### Water and Nutrients

- Like animals and humans, plants need water and nutrients to survive.
- Plants are able to get water from the soil through their roots.
- They can also catch water on their leaves.



### Light

- Plants need lots of sunlight to help them grow.
- Plants do not eat food. They use sunlight to make their own food.
- If there is not enough light, the plants get weak.



### Temperature

- Plants need the temperature to be just right for them to grow properly.
- If it is too hot, they will burn and wilt. If it is too cold, they will freeze and die. This is why there are less plants in deserts and at the poles.



### Space and Time

- Plants need room for their roots and stems to be able to grow. Without enough room, they may not grow large enough.
- Plants also need time—it can take days, months or even years for them to grow.



## Prior Knowledge?

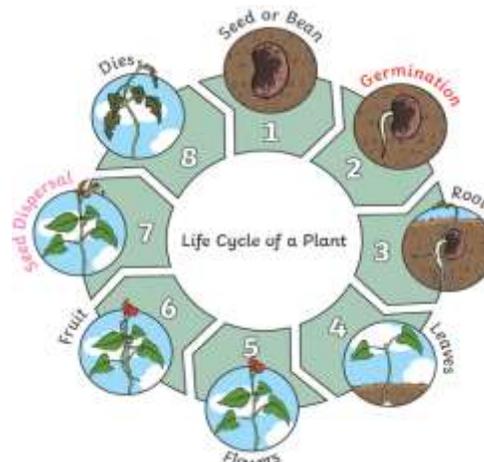
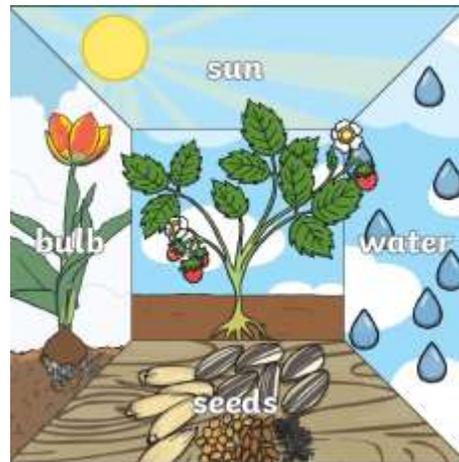
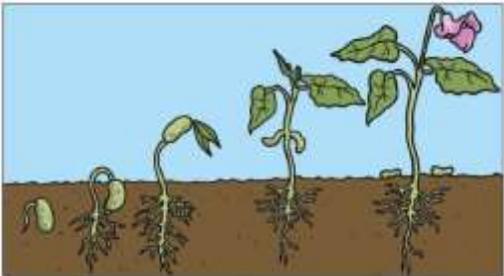
I can identify and name common wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen trees.

I can identify and describe the basic structure of flowering plants and trees.

## PLANTS Y2

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell.
grow	When things get bigger.
healthy	When things grow well.
nutrition	Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.
shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight.
seed dispersal	This is when seeds move away from the parent plant. They drop to the ground in the plants fruit or may be moved by wind, water or animals.
sunlight	Energy that comes from the sun.
temperature	This is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler temperatures and other like warmer temperatures.

## Images / diagrams



## Important Scientists

## Key Facts

- Some time after world war two it became commonplace for employers to give paid time off.
- Many people decided to travel to different places to relax.
- Improved transport links made it easier for them to do this within the U.K.
- 50-60 years ago most holidays took place within the U.K.
- After that with the advent of cheap air travel more and more people managed to have holidays abroad.

## Prior Knowledge

- Children have looked at immediate family in Reception, their parents and brothers and sisters.
- Children know that history is events that happened in the past that we know about.
- Children understand a timeline and have made one from their birth to reception

## Holidays Y2

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Recent past	The past within the most recent 50 years.
Holiday	Time off work or school where people may travel to different places to relax.
Leisure	Time off work or school used for enjoyment.
Accommodation	Somewhere that you pay to stay overnight.
Souvenir	A small gift or token bought on holiday.
Deck chair	A lightweight chair typically used at the beach.
Paid leave	Time off work for leisure.
Transport links	The use of public transport to travel from place to place.
Sea side	Places near a beach or the coast
Resort	Popular places for tourists to go on holiday

## Image / diagram



## Important People / Places

- **Blackpool**
- **Cornwall**
- **Devon**
- **Bournemouth**
- **Scarborough**

## Prior Knowledge

Some foods are healthy and some are unhealthy. Some foods come from animals and some are grown as plants.

Plants have a stem, roots and leaves.

## Technical Knowledge

Everyone should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day as part of a healthy diet.

Fruit and vegetables are plants that are grown.

Fruit and vegetables need to be prepared through washing, peeling, and chopping.

Fruit and vegetables have varied tastes such as sweet, bitter and sour.

Fruits contain seeds and are part of your 5 a day.

Vegetables often have roots, stems or leaves which are often removed before eating.

## **What will I be able to do after I make my fruit salad.**

### **Design**

Use my imagination to design how I will organise my fruit/vegetable salad. Share my ideas through talking and drawing.

### **Make**

Choose and select the fruits/vegetables I will use according to my design. Choose tools to peel and chop the fruit/vegetables into the appropriate sizes using a safe bridge hold.

### **Evaluate**

Explore and evaluate a range of existing fruits/vegetables to help me choose mine. Which fruit/vegetable do I like best? Look at the design, does the fruit/vegetable salad look like my design?

## **Fruit Salad** **Year 2**

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Fruit	The sweet and fleshy part of a tree or other plant that contains seeds and can be eaten as food, e.g. pear, apple, strawberry, orange, kiwi.
Vegetable	A plant or part of a plant used as food, eg: carrots, broccoli, courgette, cauliflower, green beans.
Healthy food	Food that gives you all the nutrients you need to stay healthy, feel well and have plenty of energy.
Unhealthy food	Food that we should not eat all the time to keep our bodies in good condition.
Chop	To cut something into pieces.
Peel	To pull or strip off the outer layer of something.
squeeze	To firmly press with your fingers.

## **Image / diagram**



Bridge hold- hold the item of food with your thumb one side and fingers the other and cut through the middle of the food.

Claw grip- Make a claw with your fingertips curled, holding the piece of food and cut with a gap in front of your fingers.

## **Health and Safety**

Hand washing - it is important to wash your hands properly before touching and handling food.

You must wash fruit and vegetables properly to ensure that germs are removed before cooking.

Always use a chopping board to chop/cut fruit and vegetables on.

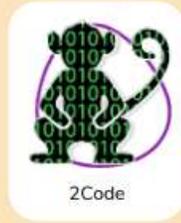


# Year 2 Coding

## Key Learning

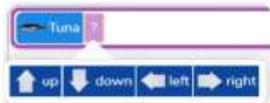
- To create a computer program using an algorithm.
- To understand ways that the collision detection event can be used in a program.
- To design a program that follows a timed sequence.
- To understand that different objects have different attributes (properties).
- To understand the function of button objects in a program.
- To understand the importance of testing and debugging.

## Key Resources



2Code

## Key Images



Object actions



Timer



Burger menu



Save



Instructions



Open Design view



Open Code view

## Key Vocabulary

### Action

The way that objects change when programmed to do so. For example, move.

### Attribute

A detail about an object in a program. For example, its name, or its size.

### Algorithm

A set of instructions in order.

### Bug

A problem in a computer program that stops it working the way it was designed.

### Button Object

A type of object in 2Code that responds only to click events.

### Collision Detection

An event command that detects whether two objects have touched each other.

### Command

A single instruction in a coding program.

### Debug\ Debugging

Fixing code that has errors so that the code will run the way it was designed to.

### Event

Something that happens in a program that causes a block of code to be run.

### Object

An item in a program that can be given instructions to move or change in some way.

### Output

Information that comes out of the computer e.g. sound.

### Program

A set of instructions (an algorithm) that tells a computer what to do.