



**Year Two**  
**Autumn Term**  
**Power Pages for Home Learning**

*This booklet is designed to support children with  
learning they can do at home.*

# Power Pages

## ***What are Power Pages?***

*In a nutshell, a Power Page is a summary of the key foundational knowledge for each topic studied, that we expect children to embed in their long term memories and to retain as they move through the school. We have Power Pages for each of the History, Geography and Science topics and year group pages for Music and Art. They were developed over a period of two years by the teachers, led by the Subject Leaders.*

*At school, the children's Power Pages are A4 and they are kept in a personal folder. Children use them continuously as they work through a topic. They return to them throughout the year to keep embedding those key facts and figures. When they move on to their next class, they will keep returning to this core knowledge.*

*Teachers run regular quizzes to check progress and to identify gaps in learning.*

*The end of year judgement as to whether your child has met the age related expectations for the year group is based partly on these quizzes, combined with how well they attain in lessons. This is what you will see on the annual report.*

*At the end of the year, children who score 98% in the Scholarship Quiz are awarded a Scholar pin badge to wear on their uniform for the next year.*

## ***What to do at home***

*You will receive a booklet once a term with updated power pages. Keep this one safe so that you can refer back to it!*

*Parents should help and encourage children to learn the content of the Power Pages. You might read them together, play 'can you find where it shows...' or quiz them on the contents once they have committed it to memory.*

# Home Learning for Year Two

## Annual Overview of Topics

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<b>Trains Planes and Automobiles</b> <b>Valparaíso</b> <b>Autumn/Seasons</b> <b>Pioneering Nurses</b>	<b>The Great Fire of London</b> <b>Materials</b> <b>Mapping Epsom</b>	<b>Changing Seasons</b> <b>Habitats</b> <b>Great Thunberg - Equal Rights</b>

### Geography:

Use geographical terms to locate places;  
locate and study Valparaíso in Chile.

### Music:

African culture; play the glockenspiel;  
tempo and dynamic; play London's  
Burning

### Science:

Seasons; the length of the day varies;  
hibernation; human and animal life  
cycles; growing, exercise and good eat-  
ing; hygiene; Louis Pasteur

### DT:

Make a fire engine with axles, wheels and  
a ladder; levers and mechanisms

### History:

Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale and  
Edith Cavell

### Art:

Tints and shades; study Clarisse Cliff and  
explore shape and pattern; use printing  
for repeated patterns as in Valparaíso art;  
mark making

### Drama and Dance:

Adopt roles; practice and refine  
performance; copy and repeat dance  
moves; move with expression

### Computing:

Online safety; mapping; coding; bar  
charts, research

### PE:

Balancing on floor and on apparatus  
RealPE games programme

### RE:

Creation; God's presence; symbols of  
baptism; Advent wreath; the Annuncia-  
tion; the Visitation; the gift of Jesus

### EPR:

Similarities and differences; resilience;  
respect the dignity of those with special  
needs; the communities we belong to;  
state name, address/ telephone number

### Eco-awareness:

Carry out a traffic survey

# Year 2 Trains, Planes and Automobiles - Valparaíso



The United Kingdom compared in size to Chile.



## Facts to Know

1. **Valparaíso** is a **settlement** in Chile, which is in **South America**. It is a **city**.
2. **Physical Geography (natural)**: Valparaíso has a coast, mountains and volcanoes.
3. **Human geography (man-made)**: Valparaíso has a port, houses and offices.
4. **Use of the Land**: People use the land for houses, shops, offices, growing food, port.



## Describe what you see.



Many people live in **Favelas** which are poor areas. They build their houses out of any materials they can find.

**Valparaíso** is famous for its bright colours and patterns. This is called '**Street Art**'.



There are about 2,900 volcanoes near to Valparaíso.

## Key Vocabulary

1. **City** is bigger than a town but smaller than a mega-city.
2. **Physical geography**  
These are natural features like the ocean, the mountains, rivers and volcanoes.
3. **Human Geography**  
Features made by humans, e.g. houses, ports, churches and schools.
4. **Port** —a place where boats and ships arrive and leave.
5. **Land use** what land is used for such as houses, schools, shops.

# Year 2 History

## Pioneering Nurses

### Facts to read and know

1. Nurses who made a difference were Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell. Florence changed hospitals for the better, making them cleaner.
2. The **Crimea War** was between **1853 – 1856**. Nurses were needed to help the injured soldiers.
3. The Crimea area is near to Russia and Ukraine. There are still arguments about the land today.
4. In the Crimean War 21,000 people died; of these 16,000 died from disease!
5. **World War 1** (WW1) was between **1914-1918**.
6. In WW1, 10,000,000 people died (half were not soldiers). 10,000,000 people were also injured.

Queen Victoria



### Victorian Times

1800

Mary was born in 1805

Florence was born in 1820

Edith was born in 1865

**Florence Nightingale** was a British nurse born in 1820. She longed to be a nurse but her father didn't allow it. She became a nurse in 1853 and went to help in the Crimean War. She was known as the **Lady with the Lamp**. She died in 1910.



**Mary Seacole** was born in Jamaica in 1805. She became a nurse in order to treat the soldiers in the Crimean War but was refused by the British Government. She paid to go herself and set up the British Hotel. She died in Britain in 1881.



Edith Cavell was born in 1865. During World War One, she helped and treated soldiers on both sides of the war. She was arrested for treason and sentenced to death. She was shot by a firing squad.



### Key Vocabulary

<b>Crimean War</b>	A war fought by a group of Britain, Turkey, France and Sardinia against Russia. It lasted for three years.
<b>Victorian</b>	Anything or anyone during the time of Queen Victoria's reign.
<b>Red Cross</b>	This is the world's largest charity that helps needy people during the times of war and natural disasters.
<b>Scutari Hospital</b>	A hospital in Turkey where Florence Nightingale worked.
<b>Pioneer</b>	A person who begins or helps develop something new and prepares the way for others to follow.
<b>Legacy</b>	Something left to us from the past
<b>World War 1</b>	A war fought between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire ( <b>the Central Powers</b> ) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States ( <b>the Allied Powers</b> ).

**Crimea War**

1853

The Crimea War starts

1856

The Crimea War ends.

**World War One**

1914

World War One starts.

1918

World War One ends.



## Year 2 Changing Seasons

### Facts I need to know

- There are **four** seasons:
  - Spring
  - Summer
  - Autumn
  - Winter
- The **length of a day** varies according to the season.
- The **weather** changes with the seasons.
- Deciduous trees** lose their leaves in the autumn.
- Some animals **hibernate** and some **migrate** during the winter months.

## The Seasons

### Autumn

Leaves start to change colour and fall off deciduous trees. It gets colder and days get shorter.



### Winter

Deciduous trees are bare and days are even shorter. It becomes even colder and some animals hibernate or migrate.



### Spring

Trees begin to grow leaves and flowers appear. It gets warmer and days get longer. Young animals are born.



### Summer

Trees have all their leaves and flowers are in full bloom. Days are longer and it is warmer.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>length of day</b>	How many hours of daylight there are in a day.
<b>sunrise</b>	The time when we first see the sun in the sky.
<b>sunset</b>	The time in the evening when the sun disappears out of sight.
<b>deciduous trees</b>	Trees that do not have leaves all year round.
<b>hibernation</b>	The time during winter when an animal or plant spends the winter in a dormant state.
<b>migration</b>	The seasonal movement of animals from a cold place to a warmer place.
<b>Mid-summer's day</b>	It is on the 21 <sup>st</sup> June. It is the longest day of the year.
<b>Mid-winter's day</b>	It is on 21 <sup>st</sup> December. It is the shortest day of the year.



<b>Winter</b>			<b>Spring</b>			<b>Summer</b>			<b>Autumn</b>		<b>Winter</b>
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December



## Year 2 Humans Looking After Ourselves

### Facts I need to know

1. All animals, including humans, have **offspring** that grow into adults.
2. Humans **grow** from a baby to a child to a teenager to an adult.
3. We need to **exercise** because it makes:
  - your heart and lungs healthier and stronger
  - your muscles and bones stronger
  - your body more flexible
  - you feel happy
4. We need to eat the right amounts of the different food groups.
5. All animals need water, food and air to survive.



### Good hygiene

We need to keep ourselves clean to keep well and to stop germs from spreading.



### Eating a balanced diet

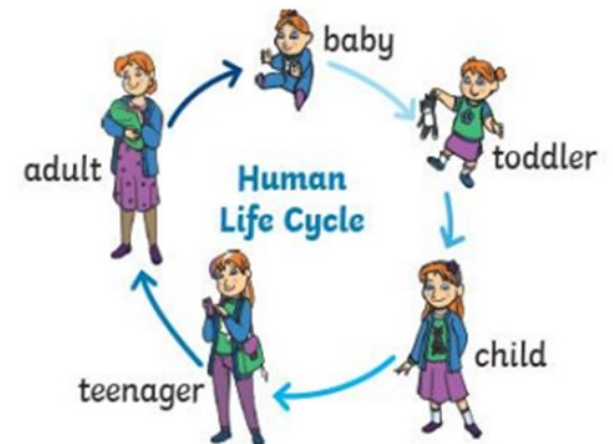
The smaller the section, the less we should eat.



You should eat very little food high in fat or sugar.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>offspring</b>	The young of an animal.
<b>teenager</b>	A <b>human</b> between the age of 13 and 19.
<b>adult</b>	A <b>human</b> who is older than 18 years.
<b>breathe</b>	To take air in to our lungs. We breathe in and out.
<b>survival</b>	What we do to stay alive.
<b>exercise</b>	A physical activity to keep your body fit and healthy.
<b>Life cycle</b>	The stages living things go through to become an adult.





# Year 2 Art Skills

## Key Words

<b>Mark making</b>	The different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork.
<b>Multi media</b>	Using more than one material to create art like <b>collages</b> .
<b>Cityscape</b>	A painting, drawing, print or photograph of a city.
<b>Layering</b>	Putting one layer on top of another. This includes layers of paint.

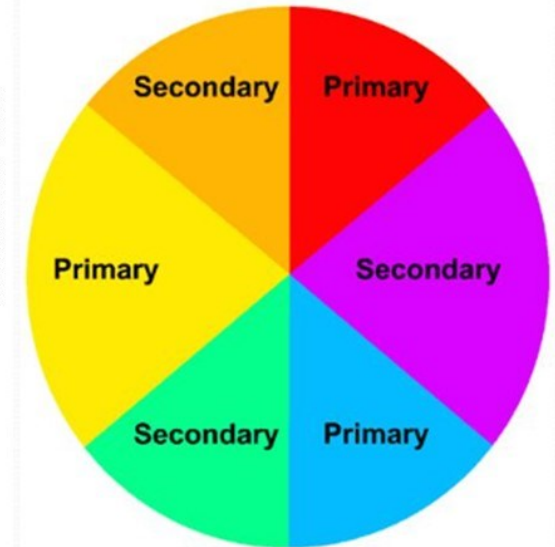


**Shading**  
Using marks of different **tones** to make a drawing or picture look 3D.



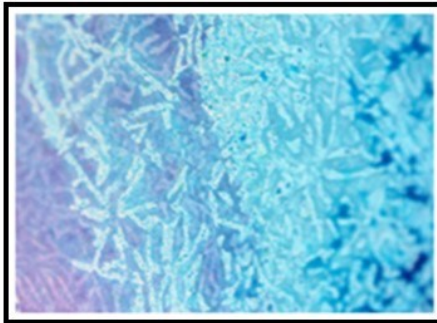
## Colour Theory

### The Colour Wheel



**Secondary colours**  
Made by mixing two primary colours together.

## Block printing



Printing patterns from a carved printing block.

### Wax Resist

Art using wax crayons or wax candles to draw.

Watercolour paint is then added on top but washes over the wax, leaving clear marks.



Printmakers looked at before:  
**William Morris** and **Andy Warhol**

### Tint

How much light is in a colour.  
It is created by slowly adding white to a colour.



### Shade

The absence of light in a colour.  
It is created by slowly adding black to a colour.





## Year 2 Art History

### David Hockney

- Born in **1937**.
- One of **Britain's** most famous artists.
- Moved to America in the 1960s and while living there, he painted many pictures of swimming pools, looking at how **light** is shown on the water.
- He also painted lots of **landscapes**, also focusing on bright colours and shapes.



Painters looked at before: **Vincent Van Gogh**

### Clarice Cliff

- Born in **1899** in Stoke-on-Trent, England. Died in **1972**.
- An English ceramic artist (works with pottery).
- She created a new design for pottery called 'Bizarre'.
- She was inspired by simple shapes and vibrant colours.



**Art technique:**  
**pottery designer.**



## The Great Fire of London



Tudor houses have black beams. There can be horizontal, vertical and diagonal stripes.

Different materials can be joined together to make a model of a house.

**Art technique: sculpture**

Sculpture made before: **Three Pigs' houses**

**Architect**  
Someone who designs buildings.

E.g. **Sir Christopher Wren** who designed **St Paul's Cathedral**.

What can you see?


How is movement created?



## Year 2 Music : Listening

### Carmina Burana by Carl Orff

O FORTUNA VE - LUT LUNA STA TU VARIABILIS



FORTE - LOUD

The wheel ostinato:



PIANO - QUIET



FORTISSIMO - VERY LOUD



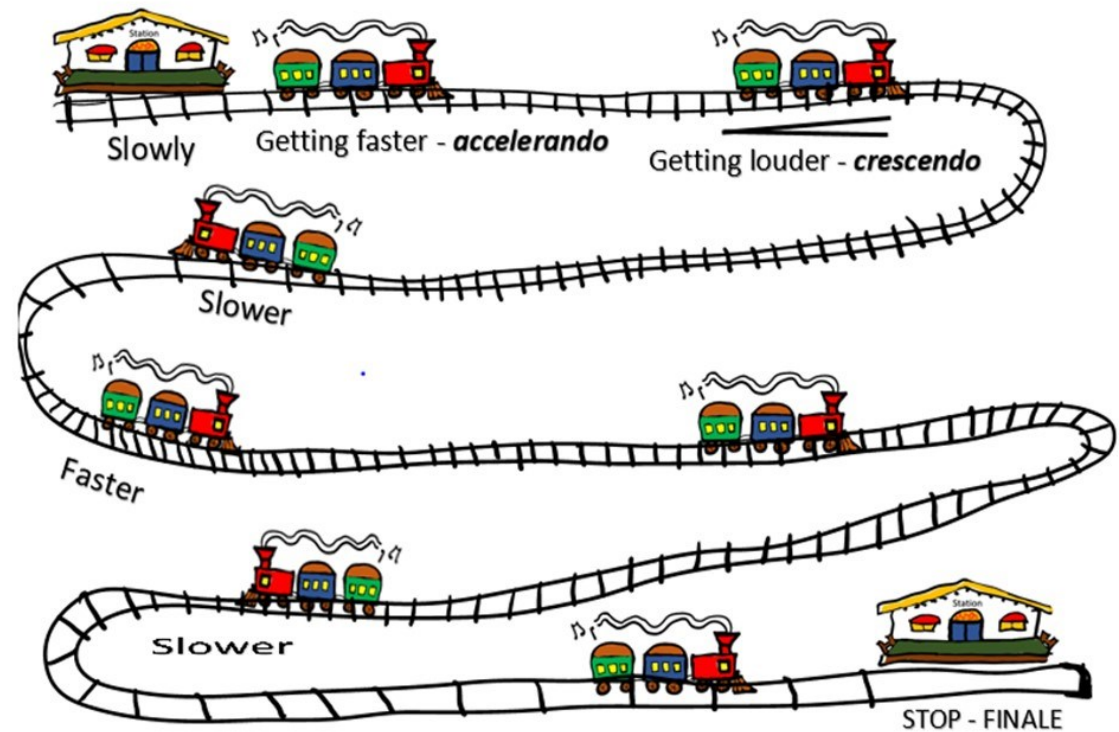
CLASHING CYMBALS

VERY FAST MUSIC



Follow with the music — can you hear when it gets louder or quieter?

### Little Train of the Caipira by Villa-Lobos



Follow with the music — can you hear when it gets faster or slower?

African

Music:

Swaying pulse

Lively rhythms



French Composer:

Camille Saint-Saens "Carnival of the Animals"

A comedy music suite which uses timbre to describe animals e.g. elephant, kangaroo



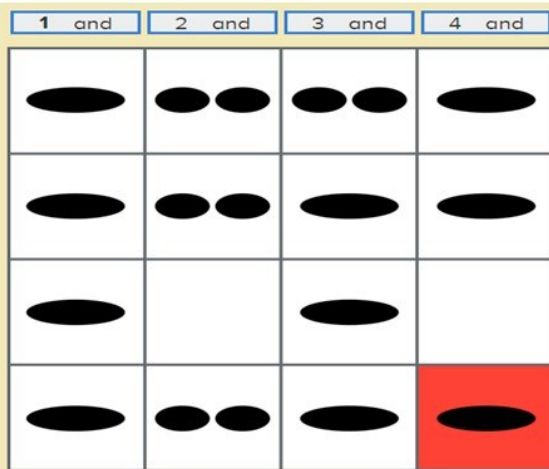
# Year 2 Music

## Facts to know

1. A crotchet has 1 count or beat
2. A minim has 2 counts or beats
3. A quaver has half a count or beat.



1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and



Clap the rhythms. Count the beats.

## PENTATONIC SCALE



Quietly—Piano

Loudly — **FORTE**

Very loudly. —

**FORTISSIMO**

## OSTINATO

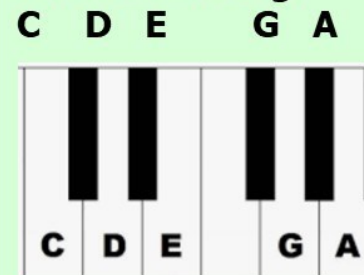


Repeated pattern

## Key Vocabulary

**Pentatonic Scale**

**5 note scale e.g.**



**Improvise**

**Make up a melody or a rhythm as you go along.**

**Pitch**

**Low or High**  
**Getting lower**  
**Getting higher**

**Tempo**

**Fast or Slow**  
**Gradually getting faster**

**Accelerando**



**Dynamic**

**Loud Quiet**  
**Gradually getting louder**

**crescendo**





SPRING

# Year 2 History

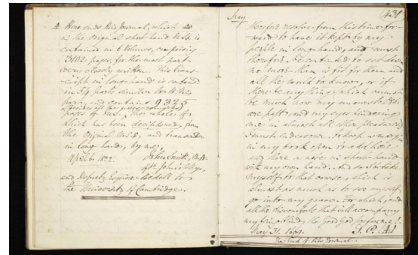
## London's Burning

### Facts to read and know

1. **The Great Fire of London** started on **September 2nd 1666** in **Pudding Lane**.
2. It burns for 6 days.
3. It started in a **baker's shop** owned by **Thomas Farriner**.
4. **The fire spread because:**
  - The wooden houses were built too close together.
  - It had been a long, hot summer so the wooden houses were dry.
  - **King Charles II** didn't make a quick decision to stop the spread.
4. Most of London was destroyed by the fire which burnt for **5 days**.
5. **100,000** people lost their homes.
5. **Sir Christopher Wren**, an architect, redesigned London including **St Paul's Cathedral**.

### Facts about Samuel Pepys

1. **Samuel Pepys** lived in **Seething Lane**.
2. We worked for the navy.
3. He wrote a **diary** during the fire.
4. He buried his **wine and cheese** in the garden to keep them safe.



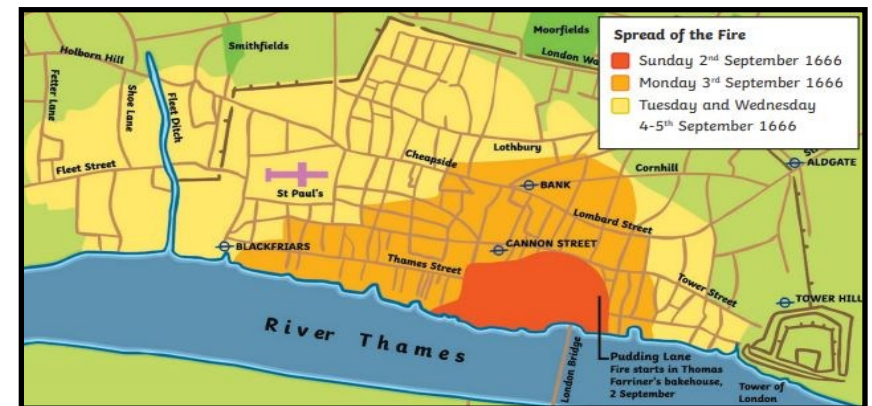
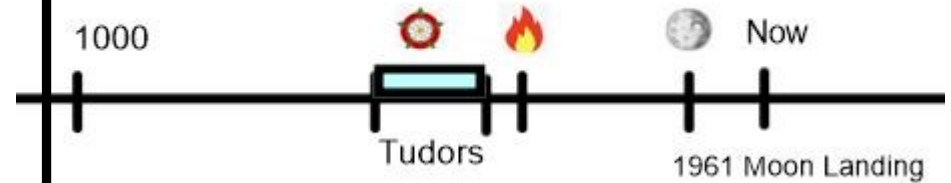
### Monarchy

King Charles II was a monarch. He ruled the country. He made decisions for people.

Monarchs have power. They are usually rich.



### 1666 Fire of London



#### Early Sunday Morning



The fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.

#### Mid Sunday Morning



As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape from its path.

#### Sunday Morning



Samuel Pepys starts to record the unfolding events in his diary.

#### Sunday Evening



Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading.

#### Early Monday Morning



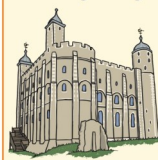
People carry their possessions to safety using boats on the River Thames

#### Late Monday Morning



Carts are banned from going near the fire

#### Monday Evening



The fire spreads very close to the Tower of London.

#### Tuesday



St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

#### Wednesday



The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.

#### Thursday



The fire is finally under control and put out.



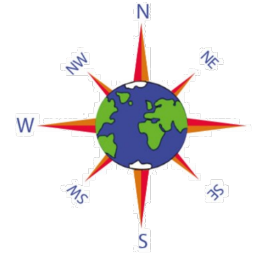
## The UK and Ireland



## Year 2 Where in the World?



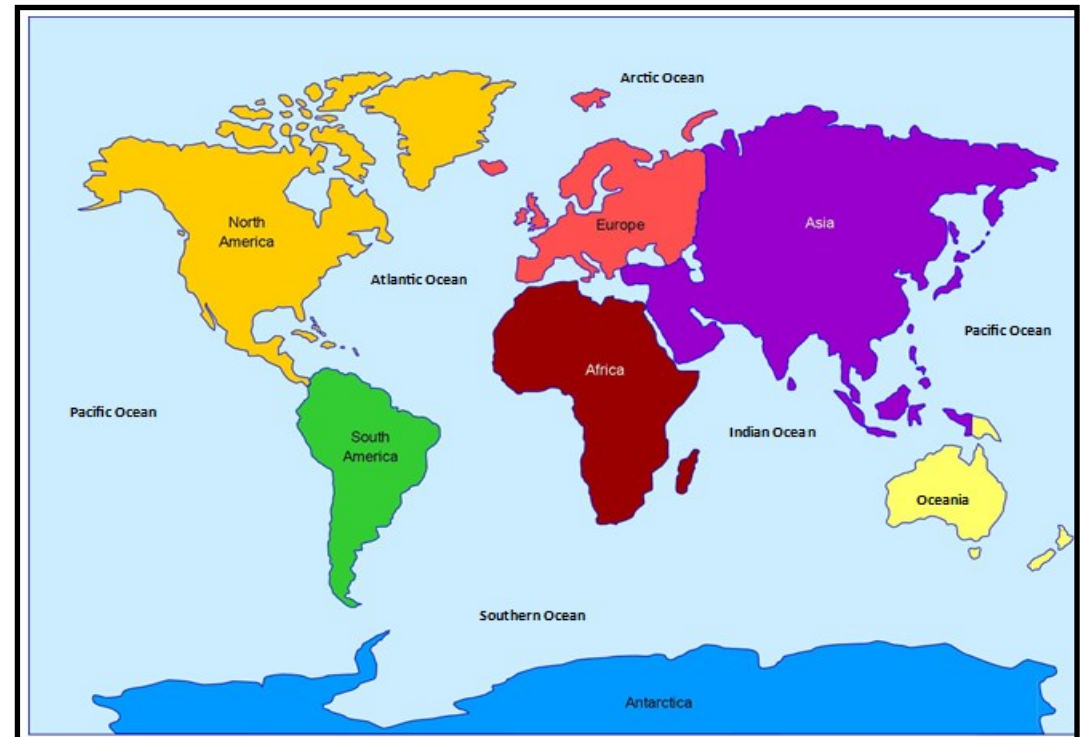
Chile is in the **continent** of **South America**



## Waters around the UK

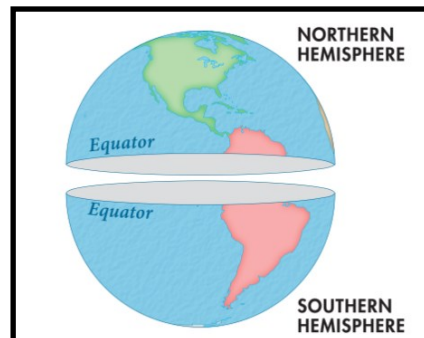
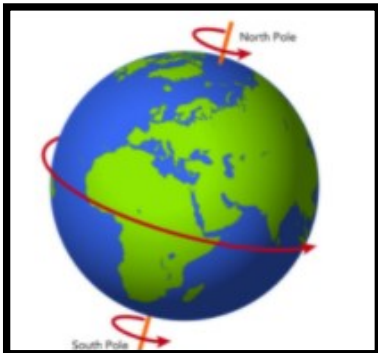


## The Seven Continents and Five Oceans



The **South Pole** is in **Antarctica**.  
The **North Pole** is in the **Arctic**.

The **equator** is an imaginary line which goes around the centre of the earth. It divides it into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.





# Year 2 Materials

## Facts I need to know

- Properties** are used to describe an object such as rough, smooth, hard, soft.
- Materials have different properties and **particular uses**.
- Materials can have more than one property.
- Objects can be changed shape by **twisting, bending, stretching** and **squashing**. They can sometimes be changed back.
- Plastic is changed shape when it is **recycled**.



Material	Properties	Uses
<b>Wood</b> 	opaque hard strong	table 
<b>Metal</b> 	shiny smooth	fork 
<b>Plastic</b> 	waterproof bendy	water bottle 
<b>Glass</b> 	transparent waterproof hard fragile	window 
<b>Brick</b> 	hard rough dull	wall 
<b>Fabric</b> 	flexible soft absorbent	clothes 
<b>Elastic</b> 	flexible stretchy	Balloons 

## Key vocabulary

<b>Properties</b>	This is what a material is like and how it behaves.
<b>Translucent</b>	Materials that let some light through but are not completely see-through.
<b>Transparent</b>	Completely see-through
<b>Suitable</b>	Materials having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
<b>Recycled</b>	Reusing a material for a different purpose.
<b>Rigid</b>	Unable to bend or be forced out of shape.
<b>Flexible</b>	Bends easily without breaking.
<b>Fragile</b>	A material that can be easily broken.

	<b>Twisting</b>
	<b>Stretching</b>
	<b>Squashing</b>
	<b>Bending</b>

summer



## Year 2 Changing Seasons

### Facts I need to know

- There are **four** seasons:
  - Spring
  - Summer
  - Autumn
  - Winter
- The **length of a day** varies according to the season.
- The **weather** changes with the seasons.
- Deciduous trees** lose their leaves in the autumn.
- Some animals **hibernate** and some **migrate** during the winter months.

## The Seasons

### Autumn

Leaves start to change colour and fall off deciduous trees. It gets colder and days get shorter.



### Winter

Deciduous trees are bare and days are even shorter. It becomes even colder and some animals hibernate or migrate.



### Spring

Trees begin to grow leaves and flowers appear. It gets warmer and days get longer. Young animals are born.





### Summer

Trees have all their leaves and flowers are in full bloom. Days are longer and it is warmer.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>length of day</b>	How many hours of daylight there are in a day.
<b>sunrise</b>	The time when we first see the sun in the sky.
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<b>migration</b>	The seasonal movement of animals from a cold place to a warmer place.
<b>Mid-summer's day</b>	It is on the 21 <sup>st</sup> June. It is the longest day of the year. 
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Winter			Spring			Summer			Autumn		Winter
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# Year 2 Animals and their Habitats

## Facts I need to know

1. A **habitat** is the place where an animal or plant lives. It provides their basic needs – food, water and shelter.
2. Habitats vary in size.
3. Animals and plants have **adapted** to live and **survive** in a habitat.
4. Animals and plants in the same habitat **depend** on each other to survive.
5. A **food chain** is a way of showing how living things in a habitat are linked by what they eat.
6. Plants and animals **are living things**. Living things: move, need air, water and food; react to their surroundings; get rid of waste, reproduce and grow.
7. **Dead** things were once alive and **non-living** things were never alive.

## World Habitats

Ocean



Desert



Rainforest



Arctic



## Local Habitats

Randall Forest



The School Pond



## Micro-habitats

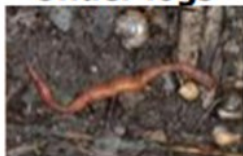
Leaf litter



Under stones



Under logs



In shrubs



## Key words

**Habitat**- a natural place where something lives.

**Micro-habitat** – a very small habitat.

**Carnivore** - eats other animals.



**Herbivore** - only eats plants.



**Omnivore**- eats plants and other animals.



**Depend** – living things need each other for different things.

**Adapt**- to change to suit the conditions or environment.

**Food chain**- shows how animals get their food from other animals and plants.



The grass is eaten by the grasshopper.  
The grasshopper is eaten by the spider.



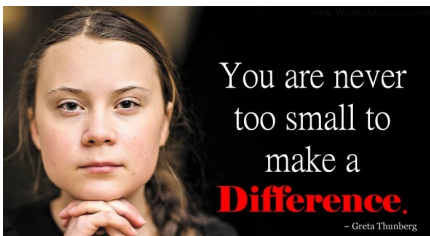
The leaf is eaten by the snail.  
The snail is eaten by the bird.



# Year 2 Key people Greta Thunberg

## Facts to read and know

1. Greta was born January 3rd 2003 in **Sweden**.
2. She is an inspirational speaker for **climate change**.
3. She is committed to **protect** the **environment**.
4. She became a **vegan** at the age of 12.
5. Greta encourages people **not to travel by aeroplanes**.
6. The facts that Greta shares with people are checked by **scientists**.
7. She has written a book, '**No one is too small to make a difference.**'



## Climate Change



The temperature of the Earth is constantly rising.

More frequent wild fires.



There are longer periods of drought.

Increased number of tropical storms.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Environment</b>	This is everything living and everything non-living. ... including the air, soil, water, plants, and animals.
<b>Climate change</b>	This describes a long term change in temperature and rainfall. Human activity is causing worldwide temperatures to rise higher and faster than any time we know of in the past.
<b>Activist</b>	Someone who is not willing to let a bad situation go unnoticed.
<b>Vegan</b>	A person who chooses to eat fruit and vegetables but not meat.
<b>Protest</b>	A complaint against a way of doing things.
<b>Drought</b>	A long period of dry weather.



## Sequence of Events

### Age 8

Greta first hears about climate change.

### Age 12

Greta persuades her parents to make lifestyle changes.

### Age 15

Greta begins her 'School strike for Climate'.

### Age 15

Greta's speech at the UN Climate Change Conference goes viral.