2DL Autumn 2 newsletter

PE days: Monday (games) and Friday (Dance). Please send your child into school in full PE kit on these days.

Book change day: Children's books can be changed whenever they have finished.

Addition and Subtraction (Weeks 5–9)

In this unit, children build confidence with adding and subtracting numbers to 100. They learn to use practical resources, pictures and mental strategies before moving towards more formal written methods.

Key learning:

- Recall and use number bonds to 10 and 20.
- Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers.
- Add and subtract across a ten (e.g. 28 + 7, 34 − 8).
- Add and subtract two 2-digit numbers.
- Solve missing number problems.
- Use efficient methods and explain their reasoning.
- Apply addition and subtraction skills to solve word problems.

Shape (Weeks 10–12)

In this geometry unit, children explore the properties of both 2D and 3D shapes. They learn to recognise, describe and compare shapes using mathematical vocabulary.

Key learning:

- Identify and name common 2D shapes (triangle, square, rectangle, pentagon, hexagon, octagon, circle).
- Identify and name common 3D shapes (cube, cuboid, sphere, cone, cylinder, pyramid).
- Count sides, vertices (corners) and faces.
- Sort shapes according to their properties.
- Recognise patterns with shapes.
- Understand lines of symmetry in simple shapes.
- Compare shapes and explain similarities and

PE

Monday – Fundamental Movement skills

Friday – Dance





RE – continued

Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?

Questions in this thread: 1.1

Who is a Christian and what do they believe? 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? L2.1 What do different people believe about God? U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?

History - Great Fire of London

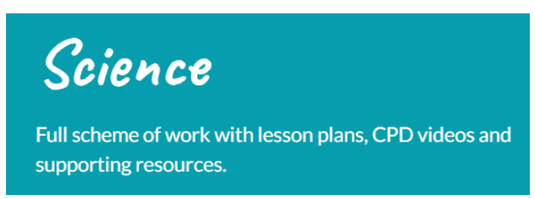
In this unit, children learn about the Great Fire of London in 1666. They explore how the fire started, why it spread so quickly, the damage it caused, and how London was rebuilt afterwards. Children also learn how historians use sources, such as the diaries of Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, to find out about the past.



Science

Science: Microhabitats

In this unit, children learn about microhabitats and the minibeasts that live in them. They explore how habitats provide living things with food, water and shelter, investigate different types of microhabitats, and identify common minibeasts. Children also develop their scientific enquiry skills through observing, researching, grouping, spotting patterns and carrying out simple tests.



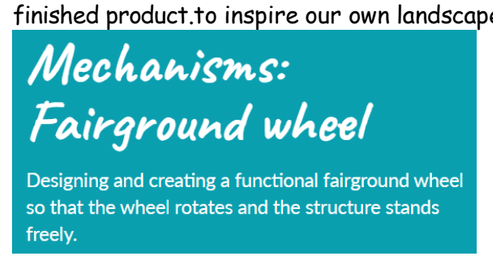
English

Autumn 2 English Overview (Year 2)

This half term, our English learning will be based on The Rabbit, the Wolf and the Library. We will explore the characters, settings and key events in the story, developing our descriptive writing, sequencing and use of speech and thought bubbles. Children will then write a non-chronological report about wolves before moving on to instructional writing. The unit will end with children creating their own set of instructions called "How to Catch a Wolf", using command verbs and sequencing language such as first, next, then and finally.

Design & Technology: Fairground Wheel

In this unit, children design and make a working fairground wheel. They explore how wheels and axles work, select suitable materials, build a stable structure, and create rotating pods. Children test and improve their designs, use survey results to inform their choices, and evaluate the effectiveness of their finished product.to inspire our own landscapes.



Addition and Subtraction

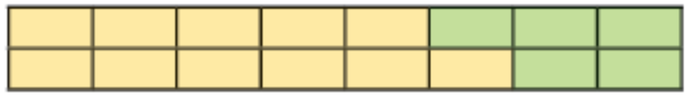
Knowledge Organiser

Mental Methods

Compare Number Sentences



6 + 4 < 6 + 5



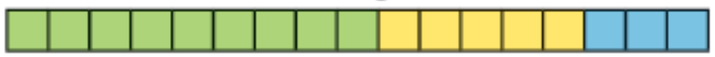
5 + 3 = 6 + 2

Related facts

5 + 4 = 9 so 50 + 40 = 90



Add 3 1-digit numbers



9 + 5 + 3 = 17

More or Less/ Add and Subtract 1s and 10s

Add and subtract 1s

24 + 1 = 25

24 + 2 = 26

24 + 3 = 27

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

37 – 1 = 36

37 – 2 = 35

37 – 3 = 34



There are 7 flowers in a vase. One more is added. Now there are 8 flowers.



10 More or Less

30	40	50	60	70	80
47	57	67	77	87	97

The ones digit stays the same.

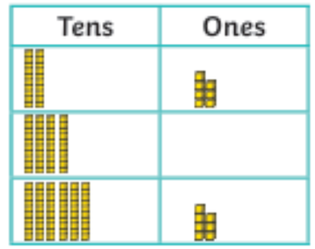
10 less	Number	10 more
1	11	21
34	44	54

Take care when crossing hundreds:

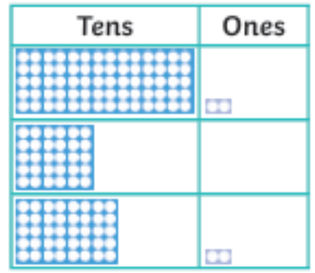
86	96	106	116

Add and Subtract 10s

10	30	50	70	90
3	33	63	93	



27
+ 40
67

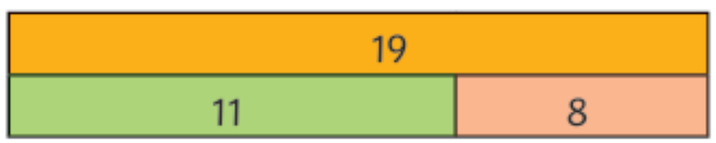


72
- 30
42

Crossing hundreds:

74	94	114	134

Check Calculations



19 – 8 = 11 can be checked using 8 + 11 = 19

32 + 5 = 82 x Spot that 5 tens have been added not 5 ones

28 – 26 = 12 x Spot that 28 and 26 are very close together, so difference won't be 12.

37 – 4 = 41 x Spot that if subtracting 4 the answer will be smaller.

68 – 40 = 64 x Spot that 4 ones have been subtracted and not 4 tens.

twinkl visit twinkl.com

Geometry: Properties of Shape

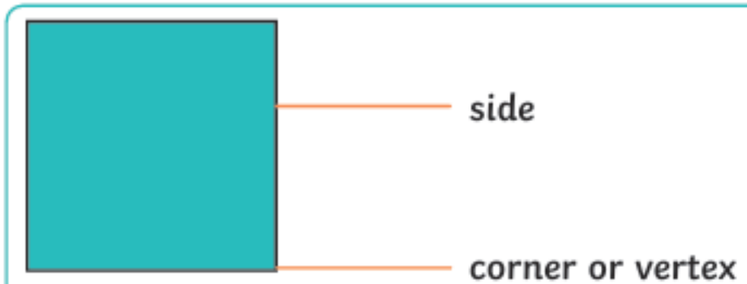
Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

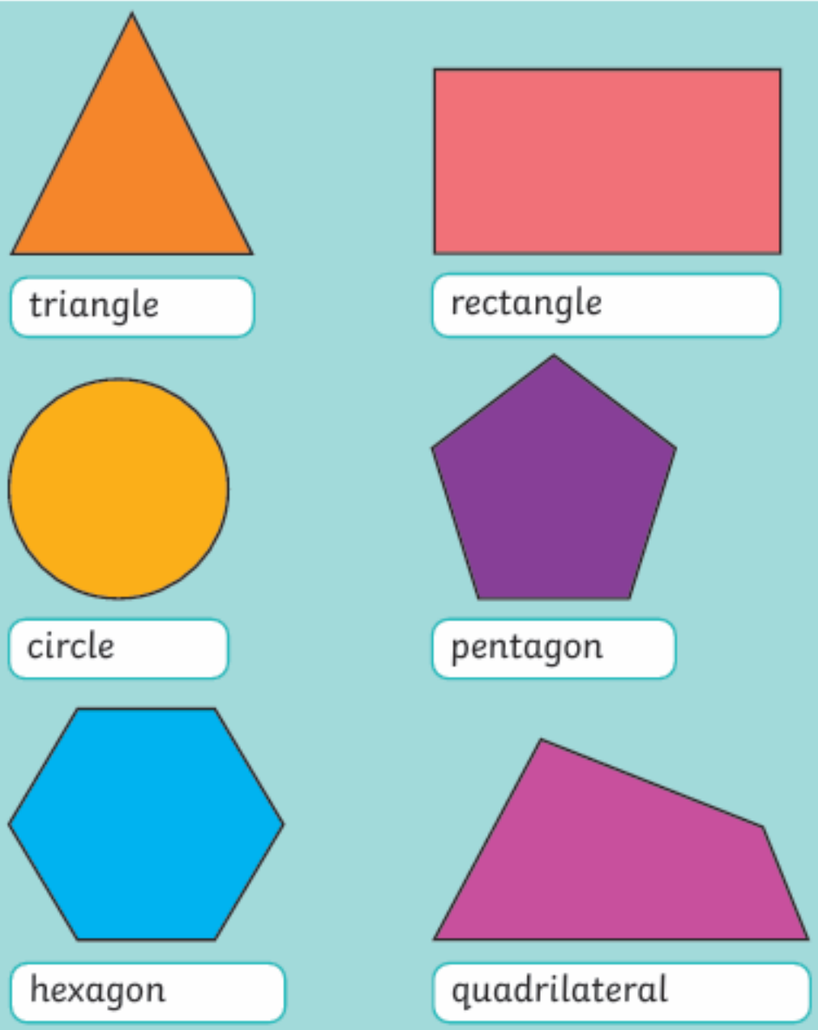
- two-dimensional (2D)
- three-dimensional (3D)
- flat
- solid
- corner
- apex
- vertex
- vertices
- side
- edge
- face
- curved
- straight
- round
- line of symmetry
- vertical
- pattern

twinkl visit twinkl.com

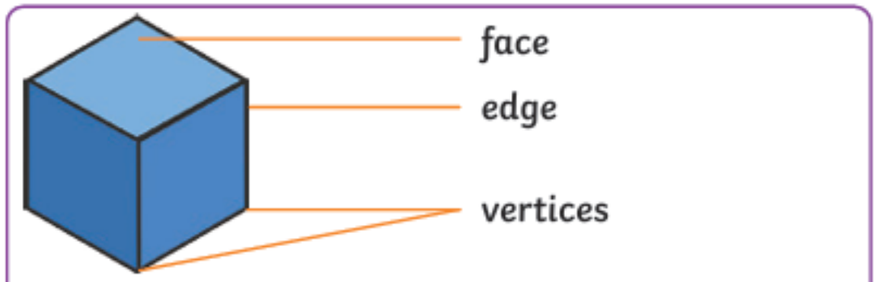
Recognise and Describe 2D Shapes



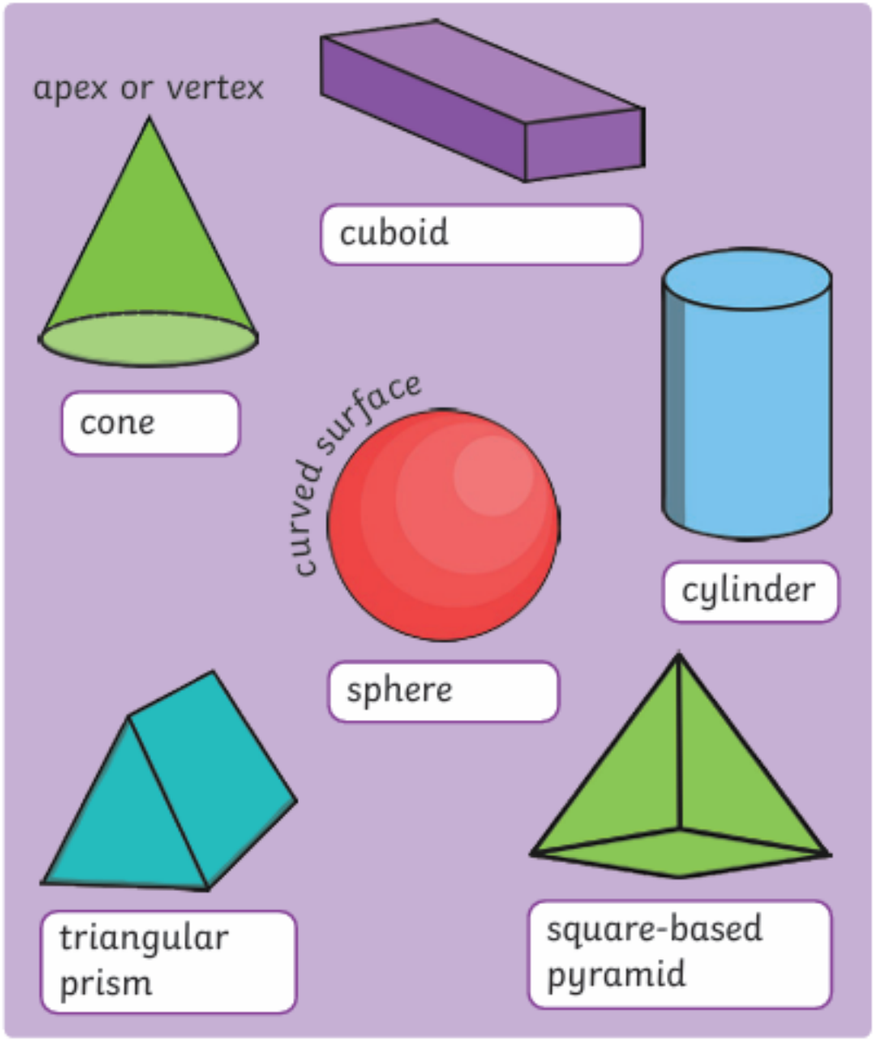
square



Recognise and Describe 3D Shapes



cube

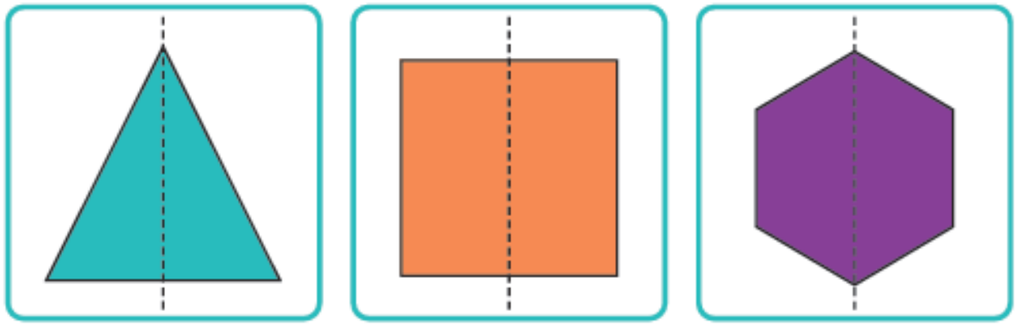


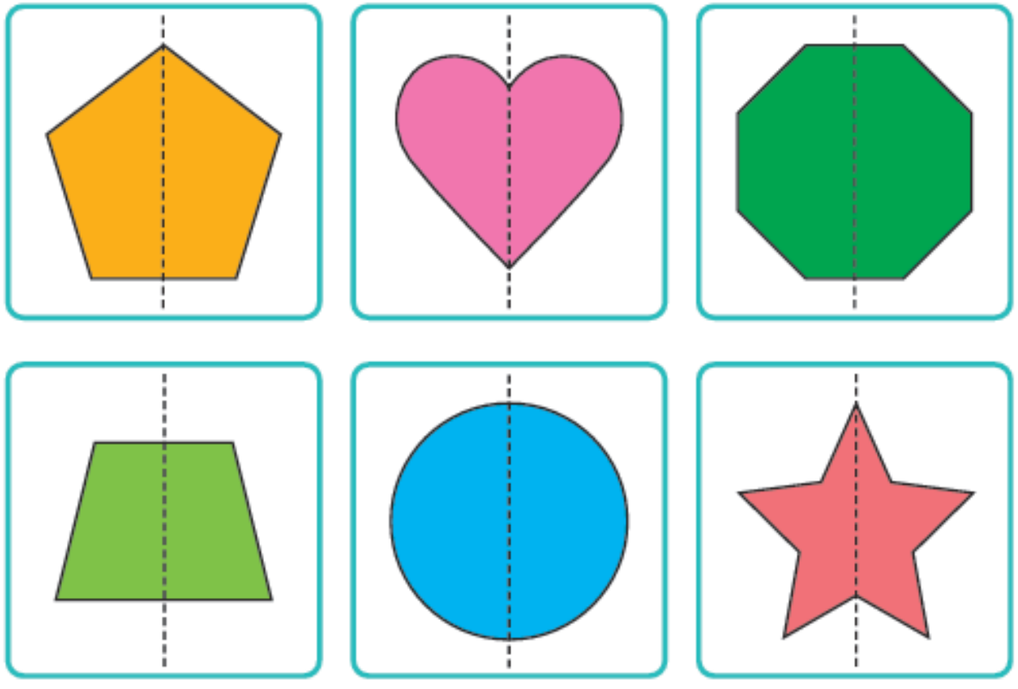
Geometry: Properties of Shape

Knowledge Organiser

Lines of Symmetry

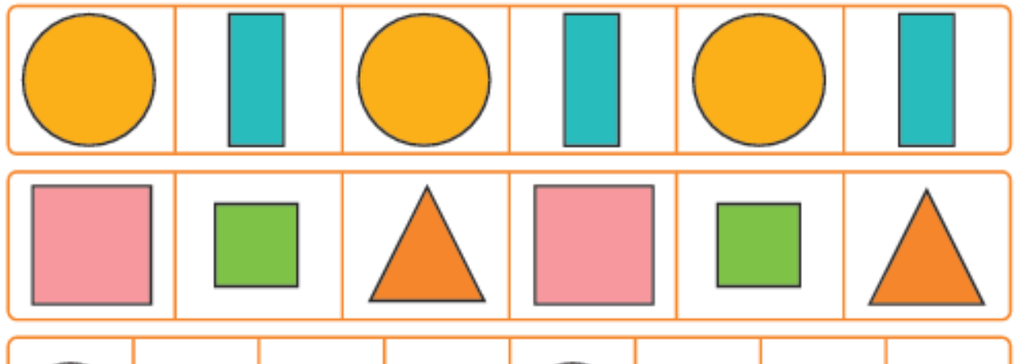
These 2D shapes have a vertical line of symmetry.

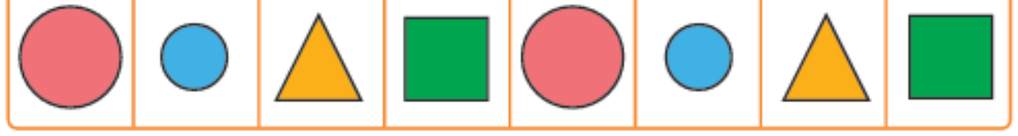




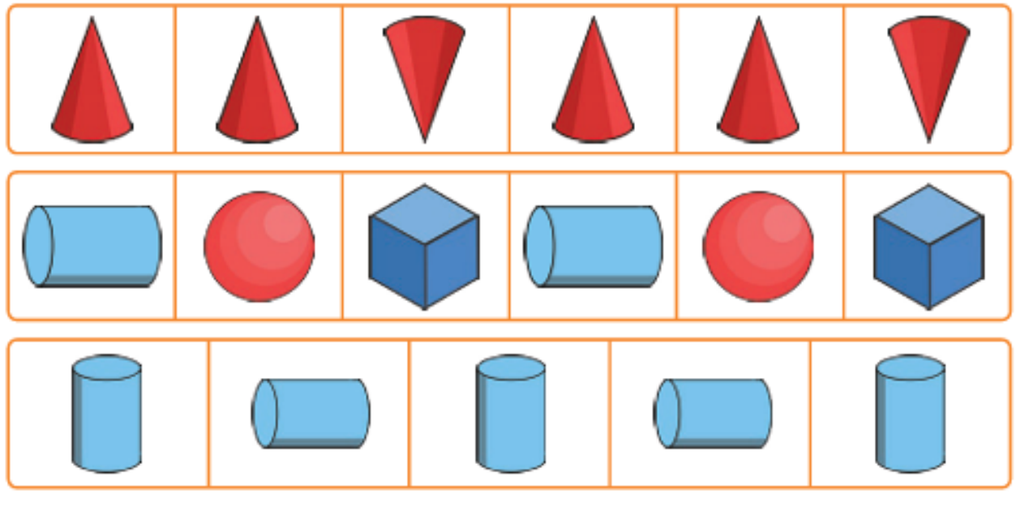
Repeating Shape Patterns

2D Patterns





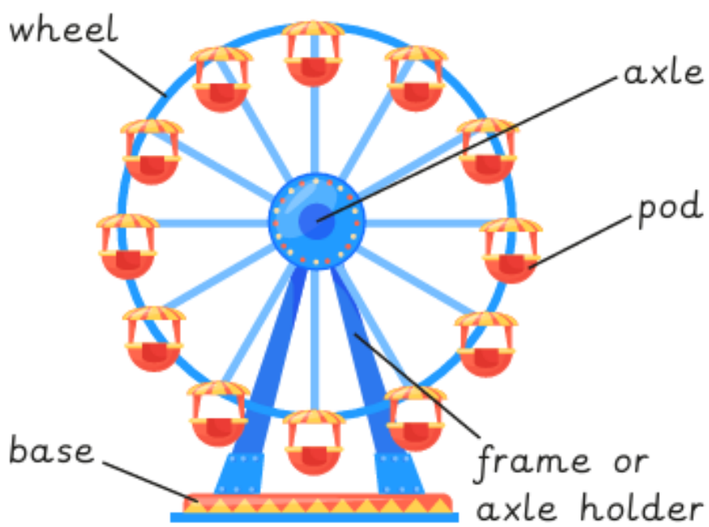
3D Patterns



twinkl visit twinkl.com

D&T - Fairground wheel

axle	A long, straight piece of material which connects to a rotating part (e.g. the wheels of a car).
design brief	A challenge that asks for something to be designed.
design criteria	A set of instructions for the project.
evaluation	Looking at what is good and bad about something and thinking about how to make it better.
Ferris wheel	A ride at a fairground which carries passengers around a large, vertical wheel.
mechanism	The parts of an object that move together as part of a machine.
pod	The container which carries passengers around the fairground wheel.
survey	Questions used to find out what people like.



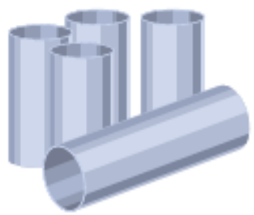
Materials have different properties. A **fairground wheel** design needs to be **stable** and **strong**. Which materials could be used?



Bricks are made from clay. They are stiff and strong.



Wood comes from trees. It is strong and flexible.



Metal comes from mining ore in the ground. It is strong and hard.

Science - Microhabitats

A **microhabitat** is a small area with different conditions to the surrounding area.



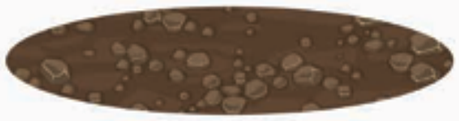
under logs and stones



grass



leaf litter



soil

Minibeasts are small creatures without a backbone.

Minibeasts are small creatures without a backbone.

woodlouse



ladybird



snail



worm



Minibeasts live in microhabitats that provide them with **food** and **shelter**.

Scientists use **super Science skills** to find answers to questions.

Super Science skills	
Researching	
Observing over time	
Comparative and fair testing	
Grouping	
Spotting patterns	

Year 2 Unit 1: Great Fire of London

Knowledge organiser

History Mastery

The fire started on Sunday 2 September 1666 at a bakery on Pudding Lane.

The fire spread because…
houses were close together
there was no electricity, phone, or internet
most buildings were made from wood
there was no fire brigade
there had been a dry summer
strong winds spread the flame.

The fire was put out on Thursday 6 September 1666.



How do we know about the fire?

Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn wrote about it in their diaries. They tell us what 1660s London was like.

What damage did the fire cause?

- Most buildings in central London were destroyed, including St Paul's Cathedral.
- Many people lost their homes.
- We don't know how many people died.



Painting of the Great Fire of London

What happened after the fire?

- London was rebuilt with improvements.
- Sir Christopher Wren designed new landmarks.
- He designed St Paul's Cathedral and the Monument.



Monument

Year 2 Unit 1: Great Fire of London

Useful vocabulary

History Mastery

Word	Definition
cause	The cause of something is the thing that makes it happen.
compare	When you compare things, you try to see how they are the same and how they are different.
damage	To damage something is to injure or harm it.
diary	A book where you write down the things that you do each day.
disease	A disease is an illness.
drought	When there is a long period of dry weather.
electricity	The energy that is used to give light and heat to work machines.
event	An event is something important that happens.
eyewitness	Someone who actually saw something happen.
homeless	Not having a place to live.

Word	Definition
improvement	Something that is better or makes a thing better.
mayor	The person in charge of the council in a town or city.
monument	A statue, building, or column put up to remind people of some person or event.
portrait	A painting or drawing of a person.
prevent	To stop something from happening.
rebuild	To build something again after it has been destroyed.
shelter	A place that keeps people safe from danger.
source	The place where something comes from.
technology	Technology is using science and machines to help people in their lives.