



Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



CEO

Mrs. L. Whittaker

Headteacher

Mr. A. Done

02 September 2025

RE: Autumn 1 Curriculum

Dear Parents and Carers,

At Masefield, our curriculum design is focused on the knowledge and understanding of our pupils and their needs in order that all children achieve their full potential. Our school curriculum provides for academic achievement but places the role of developing spiritual, moral, cultural and social development at the heart of all we do with the ultimate aim of ensuring all pupils leave Masefield with the confidence and skills to become successful and independent lifelong learners who can make a positive contribution to our diverse and democratic society. The curriculum in its widest sense is used to enhance pupil experiences and give opportunities that pupils may not have access to outside of school.

Attached is an overview of the content studied in the Autumn 1 term as well as the knowledge organisers which link to each unit. To understand fully what your child will be learning this term and be able to support your child at home, please take the time to read over these knowledge organisers.

Your child will also bring home this term's 'Home Learning Menu' today. This clearly explains the expectations for homework, as well as additional project-based learning you may wish to complete with your child to deepen their understanding of the learning taking place in class. Teachers at Masefield encourage all children to complete these projects and return them to school before the final Wednesday of the half term, when their home-learning projects will be showcased to their peers.

I would like to take this opportunity for your continued support in reinforcing the learning that takes place at Masefield.

A. Done

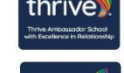
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Year Two– Autumn 1

Reading

Children will complete daily Read Write Inc Phonics and Shared Reading.

Please read daily with your child.

Writing

This half term, Year Two will explore Instructions and Character Descriptions. We will be reading *The Bog Baby* and *Room on the Broom*.

Mathematics

This half term, Year Two will explore Place Value & Addition and Subtraction.

Science

This half term, Year Two will explore Living Things and their Habitats. This falls under the strand of Biology.

History

This half term, Year Two will explore Significant People: Rosa Parks.

Art and Design

This half term, Year Two will explore Drawing.

Computing

This half term, Year Two will explore Digital Citizenship. Through this unit, we will learn about keeping safe online.

PSHCE

This half term, Year Two will explore Rights Respecting. We will be thinking about how special and unique we are.

Physical Education

This half term, Year Two will be learning about Fitness and Football.

Religious Education

This half term, Year Two will explore What is the 'Good News' Christians believe Jesus brings? P1

Music

This half term, Year Two will be performing Kye Kye Kule. They will learn to sing & pitch with confidence distinguishing between higher & lower sounds.



Reading at Home

Parent Advice



How Can I Support My Child With Reading At Home?

Studies show that reading for pleasure makes a big difference to children's educational performance. The evidence suggests that children who read for enjoyment every day not only perform better in reading tests than those who don't, but also develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. With the help of parents, children can learn how to read and can practise reading until they can read for their own enjoyment. Then they will have a whole world of information and knowledge at their fingertips! Below you will find some tips and advice on how you can help to support your child with reading at home.

10 top tips for parents to support children to read from the DfE

1. Encourage your child to read

Reading helps your child's wellbeing, develops imagination and has educational benefits too. Just a few minutes a day can have a big impact on children of all ages.

2. Read aloud regularly

Try to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try adding funny voices to bring characters to life.

3. Encourage reading choice

Give children lots of opportunities to read different things in their own time - it doesn't just have to be books. There's fiction, non-fiction, poetry, comics, magazines, recipes and much more. Try leaving interesting reading material in different places around the home and see who picks it up.

4. Read together

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. This time spent reading together can be relaxing for all.

5. Create a comfortable environment

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently - or together.

6. Make use of your local library

Local libraries also offer brilliant online materials, including audiobooks and ebooks to borrow. See Libraries Connected for more digital library services and resources.

7. Talk about books

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggests the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.

8. Bring reading to life

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Would you recommend it to a friend? Alternatively, play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

9. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

10. Engage your child in reading in a way that suits them

You know your child best and you'll know the best times for your child to read. If they have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) then short, creative activities may be the way to get them most interested. If English is an additional language, encourage reading in a child's first language, as well as in English. What matters most is that they enjoy it.

What difference can I make as a parent/carers?

You can make a **huge** difference. Sharing a book with your child allows you to share adventures and experiences in the safe world of the book. It allows you to ask questions, talk about what has happened and decide what you think together.

Here are some more helpful hints for reading with your child:

- Bring the characters to life – talk about the characters, the drawings and the events so that the story starts to come alive
- Don't be afraid to try different voices or try out your acting skills. Your child will enjoy your performance and appreciate the story even more
- Remember that your face says it all – so exaggerate your normal expression times three like a children's TV presenter: children will love it
- Turn off the television and concentrate on enjoying the book
- Try audio books that children can listen to on the car stereo, on computers or phones – this is a great way to build a child's understanding of stories and improve their listening skills
- Make books part of your family life – always have books around so that you and your children are ready to read whenever there's a chance
- Bedtime stories – regularly read with your child or children at bedtime. It's a great way to end the day and to spend valuable time with your child

Year Two: English

Knowledge Organiser



We will be reading...



The Bog Baby

Author: Jeanne Willis

Illustrator: Gwen Millward

We will be writing...

statement sentences

Statement sentences contain a subject, object and a verb.

I want to eat some chocolate.

command sentences

Command sentences tell someone to do something.

They usually start with an imperative verb.

Sit down.
Open the window.
Don't be late!

sentences with co-ordinating conjunctions

A co-ordinating conjunction is one that connects two independent clauses of equal rank or importance within a sentence.

Some examples of co-ordinating conjunctions are:

and but
or

We will produce a set of instructions.

Features of Instructions

Instructions should have...

- ☐ A Title and subheadings.
- ☐ A list of equipment (or ingredients for recipes)
- ☐ Imperative verbs and adverbs.
- ☐ A formal, impersonal tone.
- ☐ Numbers to separate steps.

They may also include...

- ☐ Diagrams or illustrations.

How to make a dumper truck

You will need:

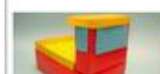
- 1 large cereal box
- 2 small cereal boxes
- Shoe box lid
- Thin strip of blue paper
- 4 bottle tops
- Red and yellow paint to decorate
- 4 round lids
- Scrunched up newspaper
- Grey paint
- Black paint
- Sticky tape



Method:



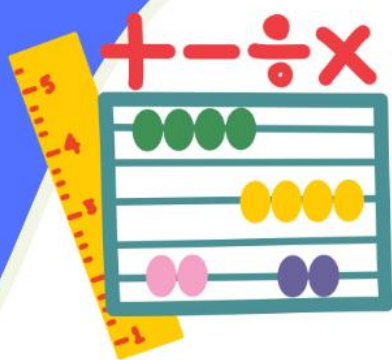
1. Cut the small cereal box in half, lengthways.
2. Stick it on top of the larger cereal box using sticky tape on one side only.



3. Cut the second small cereal box in half, widthways and stick this on the other end of the large cereal box, standing upright.
4. Stick a shoebox lid on the highest part of the truck to make a roof.

Year Two: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



We will be learning about...

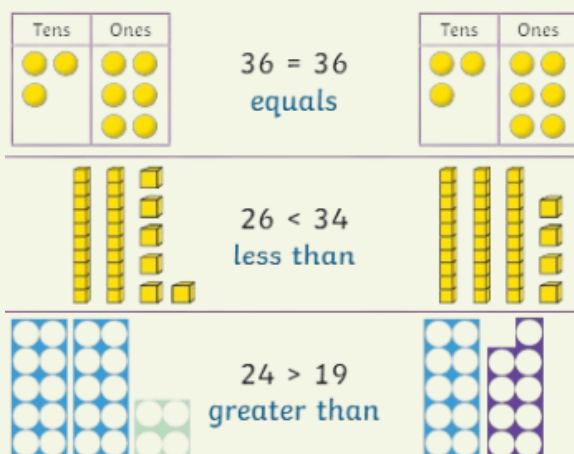
Place Value

Partitioning numbers

26

twenty	six
20	6

Less than and greater than



Counting in 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s

Counting in 2s

0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 3s

0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

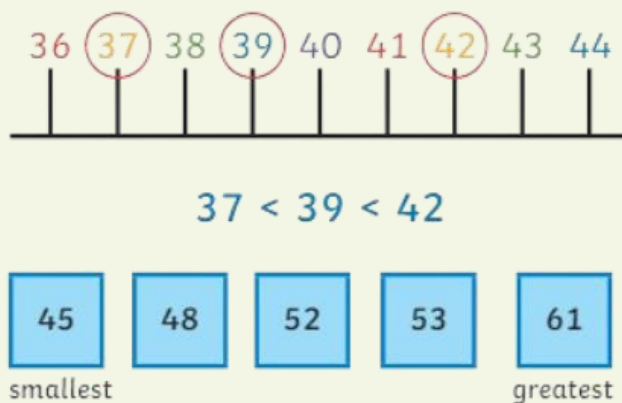
Counting in 5s

0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 10s

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Ordering and Comparing numbers

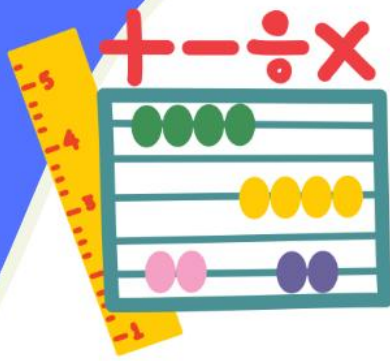


Vocabulary

tens ones zero place value
greater than less than order partition digit

Year Two: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



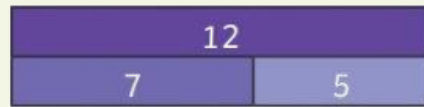
We will be learning about...

Addition and Subtraction

Addition and Subtraction Bonds to 20



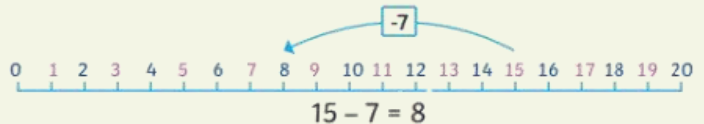
$$\begin{aligned}15 + 5 &= 20 \\20 - 5 &= 15 \\20 - 15 &= 5\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}7 + 5 &= 12 \\12 - 5 &= 7 \\12 - 7 &= 5\end{aligned}$$

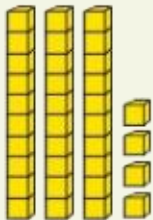


$$4 + 3 = 7$$



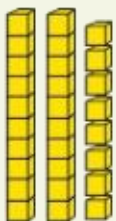
Add 2-digit numbers

$$34 + 28 = 62$$



3 tens and 4 ones

add



2 tens and 8 ones

equals

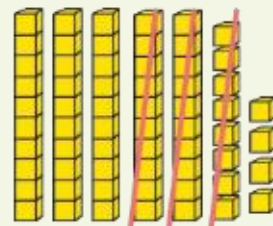
5 tens and 12 ones

becomes

6 tens and 2 ones

Subtract 2-digit numbers

$$62 - 28 = 34$$



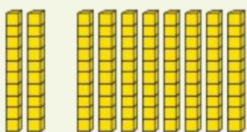
6 tens and 2 ones becomes

5 tens and 12 ones subtract

2 tens and 8 ones equals

3 tens and 4 ones

Addition and Subtraction Bonds to 100



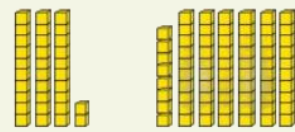
$$2 + 8 = 10$$

$$\text{so } 20 + 80 = 100$$

$$32 + 68 = 100$$

3 tens and 2 ones + 6 tens and 8 ones

= 9 tens and 10 ones = 10 tens = one hundred



Vocabulary

add	total	make	plus	sum	more	altogether
	difference	leave	subtract	less	minus	

Year Two: Living Things and their Habitats

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

All living things live in habitats, places which give them everything that they need in order to survive (food, drink, shelter etc.). All living things must feed. Some create their own food (plants), whilst others eat each other (predators eat prey) in food chains.

Alive, dead or never alive

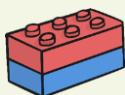
All things are alive, dead or have never been alive.



Living



Dead



Never alive

Life Processes

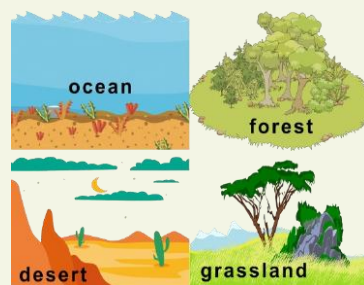
There are 7 life processes that all living organisms can perform:

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Nutrition
Excretion
Reproduction
Growth

What is a habitat?

A habitat is where an organism lives.



Adaptations

All organisms are adapted to live in their habitats.



For example, polar bears have thick fur and layers of fat to keep them warm in their cold environment.

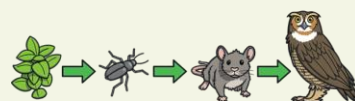
Microhabitats

A microhabitat is a small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.



Food chains

The arrows on a food chain show the direction that the energy travels.



Vocabulary

living non-living dead animal habitat food chain

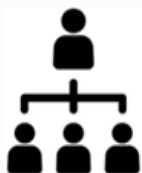


Year Two: Significant People

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea



Significant people have had a huge impact on society today. Rosa Parks has a positive influence on society today because she stood up for discrimination and she changed people's views on racism.

What is discrimination and democracy?

Discrimination means treating some people differently from others.



Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their own personal lives.

Who is Rosa Parks?



Rosa Parks was born in Alabama in 1913. As an African American in Alabama, she had to live with segregation.

Why was what Rosa Parks did so brave?

In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a city bus to a white person. She was arrested by the police. Her action sparked the U.S. civil rights movement.



What is a suffragette?

A suffragette is a woman seeking the right to vote through organised protest.



Who was Emily Davison?



Emily Davison was an English suffragette who fought for votes for women in Britain in the early twentieth century.

Why is Emily Davison still remembered today?

Emily Davison drew attention to the injustice suffered by women. Her death marked a turning point of the suffragette campaign.



Vocabulary

right suffragette campaign segregation race protest

Year Two: Drawing

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Paul Klee is known for his simple stick figures, suspended fish, moon faces, eyes, arrows, and quilts of colour, which he orchestrated into fantastic and childlike yet deeply meditative works. Varied pencil gradients can be used to add tone and dimension.

Vocabulary

dimension

tone

patterns

texture

perspective

Research the Artist

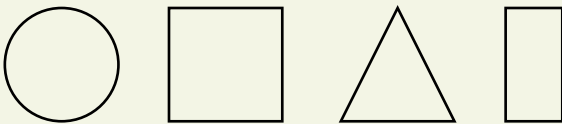
Paul Klee

Abstract Artist



- Born in Bern, Switzerland.
- Born in 1879.
- Friends with Wassily Kandinsky.
- Made more than 9000 pieces of art.
- One of his most known paintings is the *Ad Parnassum* (1932).

Shape Drawing



I can draw these shapes freehand.



I know that shadow is created by blocking light.

Pencil Gradients



- B pencils make a darker line that smudges easily.
- H pencils make a lighter line that does not smudge easily.



Year Two: Digital Citizenship Knowledge Organiser

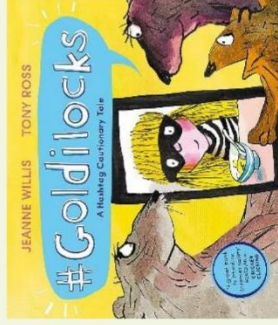
The Big Idea

Digital citizenship means learning to use technology in a kind and safe way.

Vocabulary

digital citizen
world wide web
health and wellbeing
digital footprint
online bullying
online reputation

Our Linked Text



Digital Footprint

Your digital footprint shows what you have done on the internet.



Online vs Offline



Other people may look and act differently online and offline.

Asking for Help

Sometimes things make us uncomfortable online, but we can ask for help.



Permission



We can use technology to communicate with others, but sometimes this is risky.

Rights

Remember, you always have the right to say 'no' or 'I will have to ask an adult'.



Trusted Adults



You should always ask a trusted adult before clicking 'yes', 'agree' or 'accept'.

Online Information

Information that is put on the internet can last a very long time.



Online Bullying



This is when someone uses the internet, to be repeatedly mean to someone.



Year Two: Rights Respecting Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

It is important that children know they have rights and so does every other person. These rights are protected and should be respected by everyone. They should identify the communities and groups they belong to.

Our Linked Text

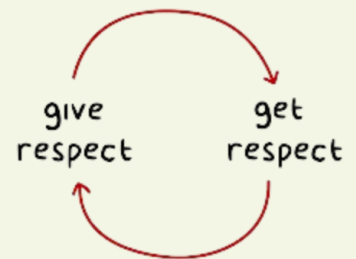


Rights

I know that everybody has rights.



Respecting



It is important that these are respected and upheld.

Equality



We should treat anyone who is different from us equally and be fair to everyone.

Communities



We belong to many different groups and communities, such as our families and school.

Vocabulary

citizen community rights fairness respect
different positive difference

Year Two: What is the 'Good News'

Christians believe Jesus brings?

Part 1 Knowledge Organiser

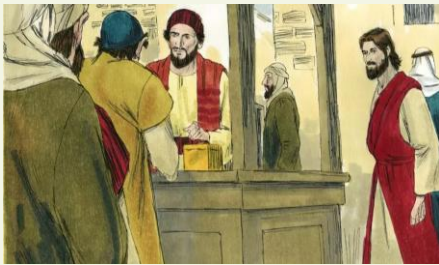


The Big Idea

Sometimes we all make mistakes in life and do things wrong. Christians believe that the 'Good News' is if we do things wrong we can be forgiven if we acknowledge our mistakes and say sorry.

Why was Matthew important to Jesus?

Matthew was important to Jesus in the Bible because he was one of the twelve disciples, a former tax collector who left his old life to follow Jesus, and later wrote the Gospel of Matthew, spreading Jesus' teachings.



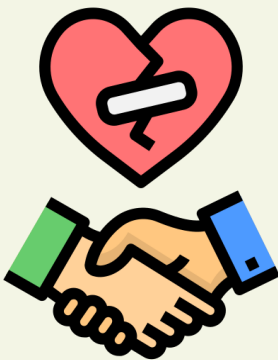
What is the Gospel and why is it important to Christians?



The Gospel is the "Good News" of Jesus Christ's life, death, and resurrection.

What is the importance of forgiveness?

Jesus taught: 'Forgive and you will be forgiven'



How did Jesus offer peace to his disciples?



Jesus chose his disciples by calling them individually, selecting those who were willing to leave everything behind and follow him, demonstrating their faith and commitment to his mission.

How do Christians try to bring Jesus' 'good news' to others?

Christians try to bring Jesus' "good news" to others by sharing the message of his love, forgiveness, and salvation through personal testimony, preaching, acts of service, and living out their faith in daily life, often through community outreach, charity, and supporting those in need.

Vocabulary

Christians Jesus disciples peace forgiveness apostles



Year Two: Tchaikovsky

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Tchaikovsky was a famous composer. His music was written in the Romantic period.

Tchaikovsky






- Pyotr (Peter) Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in Russia in 1840.
- He died in Russia in 1893.
- Tchaikovsky was a composer who wrote lots of music that told stories.
- He learnt to play the piano at a young age and by age 9 he could read music as well as his music teacher.

Vocabulary

dynamics tempo
improvise percussion
crotchet quaver
crotchet rest conductor

Notation

-  crotchet = 1 beat
-  quaver = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat
-  crotchet rest = 1 beat rest

About Tchaikovsky

He wrote famous music for ballets including:



The Nutcracker



Sleeping Beauty

History of Music Timeline

