Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2– History – Maud Watson

What I already know
I can use words and phrases correctly to relate to the passing of time. E.g. old, new and long ago. I can order objects and event chronologically. I can describe some of the different types of transport used in the past. E.g. long boat, horse and cart, penny farthing. I have found out key facts about Kenilworth Castle, our nearest local castle.

Vocabulary	
Local	Existing in or belonging to the area where you live.
Sportsperson	Somebody who's job it is to play sport.
Wimbledon	The world's oldest tennis competition.
Championship	A contest held to determine the best or winning player or team in a sport or game.
Corset	A tight piece of underwear worn on the middle part of a woman's body to make her waist appear smaller
Petticoat	A piece of clothing like a thin skirt that is worn under a skirt or dress.
Guinea	An old British gold coin.

Key facts about Maud Watson



- Maud Watson (1864-1946), was the first woman to win the Wimbledon Championship in 1884
- Maud Watson was 19 years old when she won the Wimbledon Championship
- She played against her sister in Lillian Watson in the final.
- Maud Watson lived in Berkswell. Her father Henry was the vicar of Berkswell.
- She was buried in the churchyard of St John the Baptist Church in Berkswell.

Wimbledon

- Wimbledon is the world's oldest tennis competition.
- It started over 100 years ago.
- It takes place at the All England Lawn Tennis Club in Wimbledon, London.
- It is often known as 'The Championships'.
- Unlike the other main tennis competitions, Wimbledon is still played on grass, as it was played when it first began.



Wimbledon: Then and Now

Maud Watson played in white corsets and petticoats. 	Today tennis players are expected to wear suitable sportswear that are almost entirely white. 
Maud Watson used a wooden tennis racket.	Now, tennis rackets are made of graphite, fibreglass and other man-made materials.
When Maud Watson won the championship she was awarded a silver flower basket worth 20 guineas.	Today the winner of the title will take home over £2million.

Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – Science – Materials

What I already know
Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Vocabulary	
Transparent	Will let light pass through- see through.
Translucent	Will let *some* light pass through.
Opaque	Blocks the light- not see through.
Flexible	Can bend easily without breaking.
Rigid	Unable to bend or force out of shape.
Reflective	Will reflect light.
Waterproof	Does not let water through.
Absorbent	Soaks up water easily.
Other properties include: hard, soft, stretchy, bendy, weak, strong, shiny, dull, rough, smooth	

Changing the Shape of Materials	
<u>Squashing</u> Crush something so it becomes flat, soft or out of shape.	
<u>Bending</u> Change a straight object so that it is curved.	
<u>Twisting</u> Changing the shape of an object by turning it.	
<u>Stretching</u> Making longer or wider without tearing or breaking.	

Some Common Materials and their Properties		
Wood		hard strong Rigid
Plastic		waterproof Smooth durable
Glass		transparent smooth shiny
Metal		hard strong rigid
Paper		tears easily flexible opaque
Sponge		absorbent soft flexible

Some Objects can be Made from Various Objects

A spoon can be made from...



Some Objects can be Made from Various Objects

Shoes can be made from...



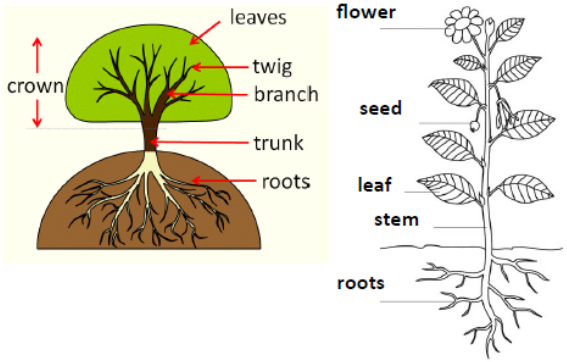
Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – Science – Plants

What I already know
Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants) Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants)

Vocabulary	
plant	A living thing that grows in the earth and has stem, leaves and roots.
sprout	When a plant sprouts, it grows new shoots.
shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight.
flower	The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.
petal	Thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower.
fruit	Something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can often eat.
leaf/ leaves	The parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin and usually green.
roots	The part of a plants that grow under the ground.
stem	The thin upright part of a plant from which the flowers and trees grow.
seed	The small hard part from which a new plant grows.
tree	A tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches and leaves.
branches	Parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers or fruit growing from them.
trunk	The large main stem of a tree from which the branches grow
reproduce	When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year.
evergreen	A tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round.

What do plants need to grow well?	
Sunlight	All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of sunlight. Some plants only need a little sunlight.
Water	All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds and bulbs will not germinate.
Temperature	Temperature is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler temperature and some like warmer temperatures.
Nutrition	Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.

What are the parts of common trees and plants?



Which plants do we eat?

We eat many fruits that contains seeds (including tomatoes)
We also eat different parts of vegetable plants
- Root vegetables (carrots, potatoes)
- Stem vegetables (celery, spring onion)
- Leafy vegetables (cabbage, lettuce)
- Flowering vegetables (cauliflower, broccoli)



We eat grains and cereals from plants too. (wheat, oats)
Nuts and seeds are also sometimes edible (sesame seeds, pumpkin seeds, peanuts)
Many herbs are also grow to add flavour to food.