



Fairfields
PRIMARY SCHOOL

My learning journey through:
Kenya walk on the wild side?



Year 2 - Summer Term 2

Key Vocabulary

Equator - The equator is an imaginary line around the Earth that is half way between the North Pole and South Pole. It divides the Earth into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.

Continent - A large area of land, like Africa, that consists of many countries.

Country - A country is an area of land within a continent that has its own boundaries and is controlled by a single government.

Landscape - An area of land as you see it.

Human Features - Human features have been built by humans, like houses, roads and bridges.

Physical Features - Physical features are natural like rivers, seas and mountains.

Culture - Culture is a word to describe the 'way of life' of different groups of people. Culture is seen in what people do such as the clothes they wear, the music they listen to, the language they speak and the food they eat.

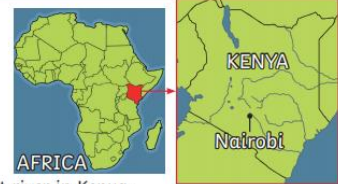
Poverty - People living with little or no money.

Kenya - A large country found in East Africa.

Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

Where is Kenya?

- Located in east Africa.
- Population of around 44 million.
- The capital city is Nairobi.
- Mombasa, situated on the coast, is one of Kenya's largest cities.
- The Tana river is the longest river in Kenya.
- Mount Kenya is the highest mountain (5200m).
- Kenya's coastline is on the Indian Ocean.
- Swahili and English are the official languages.

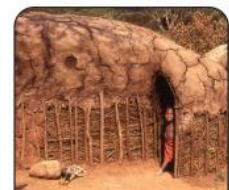


School Life in Kenya

- Most children in Kenya go to school, but not all of them.
- Some children, especially in rural areas, are too busy helping their families by working on the farm, cooking or fetching water.
- At school, some children may be different ages but in the same year group.

Weather and Climate

Kenya lies on the equator.	Climate is hot, sunny and dry for most of the year.
Hot, dry deserts in the north.	Hot and humid in the west.
The highlands are cool.	Mount Kenya is high enough to be covered in snow all year round.



Traditional mud hut.



The Maasai Tribe

- Maasai people traditionally live in mud huts made from mud, sticks, grass and cow dung.
- Many Maasai are farmers and own large herds of cows, goats and sheep.
- The Maasai people love music and dance. They often sing and the men perform a special jumping dance.



Maasai Tribe.

The Big Five - the largest and most dangerous African animals



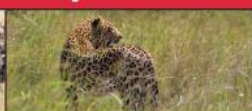
African lion



African elephant



Cape buffalo



African leopard



White/black rhinoceros

As scientists, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;	Date
Plants grow from seeds and bulbs. Seeds and bulbs need nutrients from soil, water and warmth to start growing (germinate). As the plant grows bigger, it develops leaves and flowers.	
Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Without any of these one things, they will die.	
As artists, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;	Date
A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.	
Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged.	
Pieces of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.	
Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink, smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.	
As geographers, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;	Date
An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.	
The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.	
A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.	
As historians, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;	Date
The impact of significant historical individuals can include greater knowledge of the world, improvements to local or national life and personal achievements.	
As designers, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;	Date
Communicate ideas in a variety of ways: drawings, diagrams, written work, modelling, speaking and using ICT.	
Different tools have characteristics that make them suitable for specific purposes e.g. scissors are used for cutting because they have sharp little blades.	
As computer programmers, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;	Date
Each type of software, such as word processing, presentation and image editing, can be used for different purposes, including writing reports and creating slide shows or posters.	
PSHE Knowledge	Date
Know that life cycles exist in nature.	
Understand the natural process of growing from young to old and understand that this is not in my control.	

Recognise how my body has changed since when I was a baby and where I am on the continuum from young to old.

Recognise the physical differences between boys and girls and appreciate that some parts of my body are private.

Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable, and some are unacceptable. Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened.

Identify what I am looking forward to when I move to my next class.