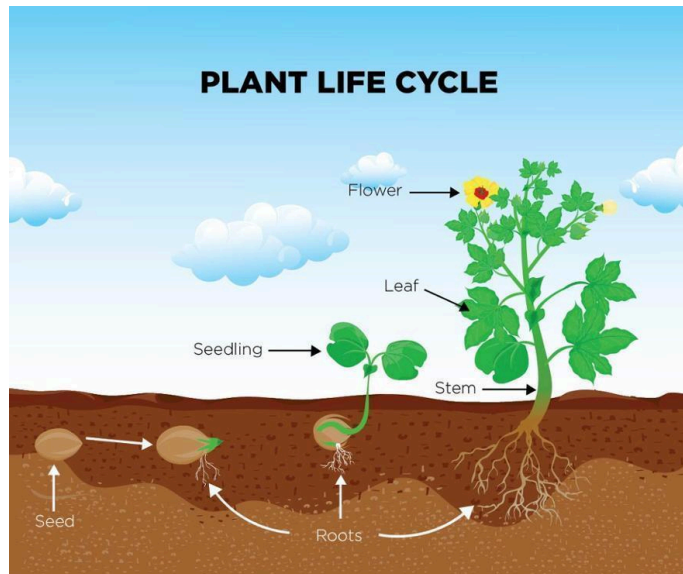
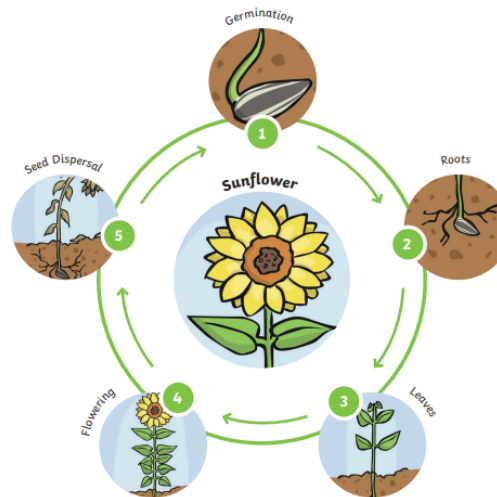




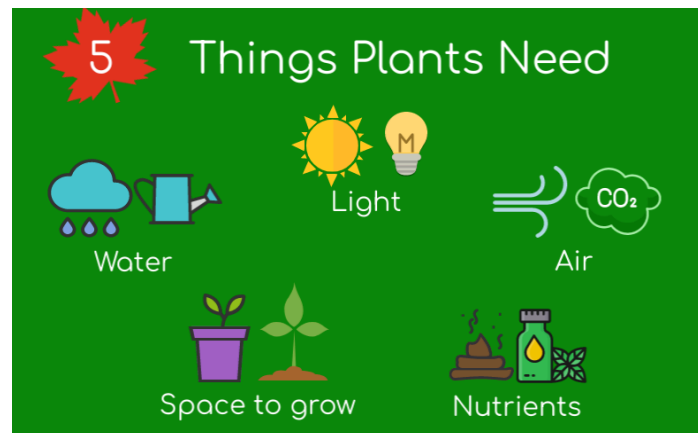
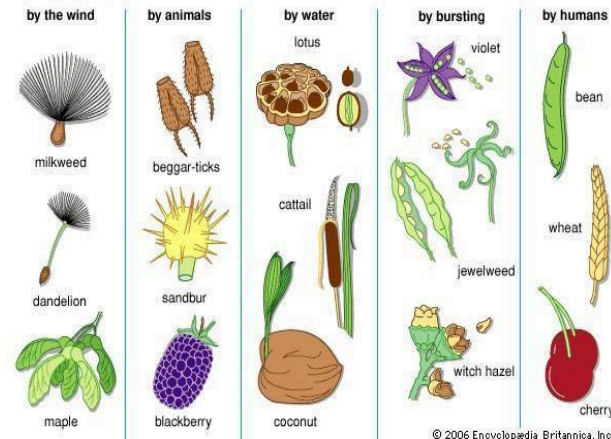
CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 2 – Science – Spring 2



The Flowering Plant Life Cycle



How Seeds Travel



Key Vocabulary

Plants - living organisms that cover much of the land of planet Earth.

Seed - the part of a plant, which can grow again.

Seedling - a young plant grown from a seed.

Bulb - the part of some plants, mostly under the dirt, that stores food while the plant is resting from growing.

Leaves - one of the most important parts of a plant. Leaves provide food for the plant through a process called photosynthesis.

Roots - the part of a plant that is normally underground. Roots hold the plant in the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

Grow - when something gets bigger by natural development.

Stem - the main structure that supports leaves, flowers and moves water and nutrition through a plant.

Flower - the part of a plant that blossoms and then produces the seeds that become new plants.

Observe - to observe something is to watch it closely.

Classify - to arrange something into groups based on similarities.

Germinate/germination - when a seed begins to grow.

Pollinate/pollination - the process that allows plants to reproduce/make new plants.

Sprout - a small growth on a plant.

Life Cycle - a series of changes that happens to all living things.

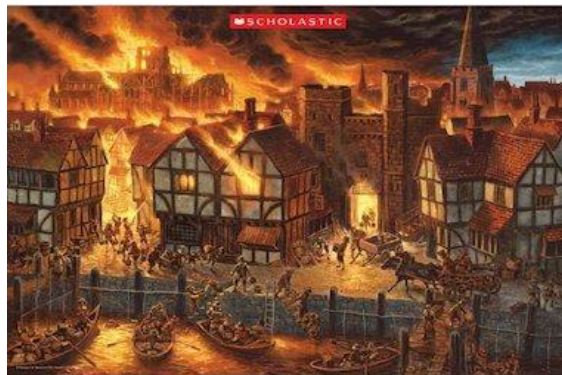
Healthy - being well.

Unhealthy - being unwell.

Photosynthesis - the process by which plants make their own food.



The Great Fire of London



Key People



Samuel Pepys



Sir Christopher Wren



King Charles II

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Timeline of Events

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at around 1 a.m.
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

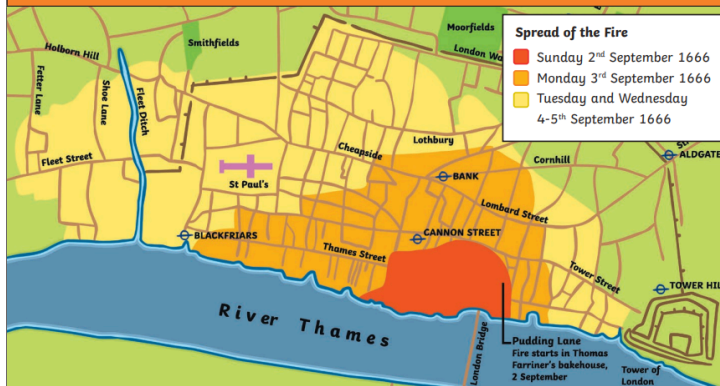
Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

Key Knowledge



Key Vocabulary

Building- A structure with a roof where people can live or work.

Landscape- The features of an area of land that you can see.

1666- A time during the 17th Century.

King Charles II- The monarch (King) who sat on the throne during this time in history.

Samuel Pepys- Worked for Parliament and kept a diary of the fire.

Poor- People who do not have enough money to live on.

Rich- People who have more money than they need to live on.

Fire- A quick, on-going chemical change that releases heat, light and flames.

Newspaper- A publication with written information about current events to tell you what is happening around you.

Portrait- A painting of a person or landscape.

Statement- A clear expression of something in speech or writing.

Diary- A written record of a person's experiences, thoughts, and feelings with dates that sequence events (put them in order).

Spread- Something that extends and moves over a large area.

Water- a substance made of the chemical elements hydrogen and oxygen. It can be gas, liquid, and solid states. We are most familiar with it in a liquid state.

River Thames- A river in London that leads to the sea.

Bakery- A place where bread and pastries are made early in the morning or during the night.

Pudding Lane- the Street in London where the Great Fire of London began in a bakery.

Thomas Farriner- The man who owned the bakery where The Great Fire of London began.



How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after his crucifixion?

CPS Knowledge Organiser –

Year 2 – RE – Spring 2



The Christian Holy Symbol- The Cross



Jesus Christ (a representation)



Symbols of Easter

Key Vocabulary

Religion- the belief in and worship of a God or gods.

Faith- a strong belief or trust.

God- the Being worshipped as the creator and ruler of the universe.

Bible- the Christian Holy Book.

Christianity- the Christian religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Christian- a member of the Christian religion.

Teaching- giving knowledge to others.

Jesus- the central figure of Christianity.

Story- something in a book that tells you about things that happen.

Parable- a short, simple story that teaches or explains an idea.

Easter- the celebration of Jesus Christ's rising from the dead (His Resurrection).

Easter story- the story behind Jesus Christ's death and rising from the dead.

Crucifixion- how Jesus died nailed to a wooden cross.

Tomb- a burial chamber for dead people.

Resurrection- Jesus Christ coming back from the dead.

The Easter Story Word Mat

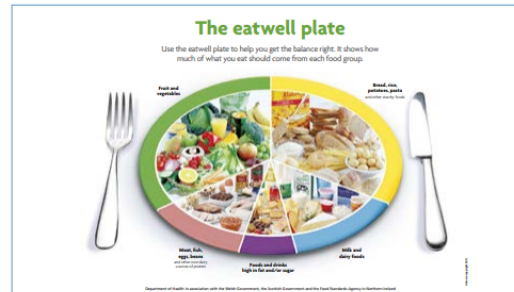




Healthy Me

CPS Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 2

PSHE- Jigsaw – Spring Term 2



Weekly Celebration 1

This week we are celebrating people who:
Have made a healthy choice

Weekly Celebration 2

This week we are celebrating people who:
Have eaten a healthy, balanced diet

Weekly Celebration 3

This week we are celebrating people who:
Have been physically active

Weekly Celebration 4

This week we are celebrating people who:
Have tried to keep themselves and other safe

Weekly Celebration 5

This week we are celebrating people who:
Know how to be a good friend and
enjoy healthy relationships

Weekly Celebration 6

This week we are celebrating people who:
Know how to keep calm and deal with
difficult situations

Key Vocabulary

Healthy- In a good physical and mental state and free from disease.

Unhealthy- Not having or showing good health.

Safe- Protected from and not exposed to any risks of danger or harm.

Nutritious- Having substances that a person needs to stay healthy.

Energy- The strength required for sustained physical and mental activity.

Harmful- Causing or likely to cause harm/danger to someone.

Lifestyle- The way in which a person lives.

Relax- To become less tense and or stopping and having time to unwind.

Portion- A part of a whole of something. We often think of different portions of food.

Exercise- Activity that requires physical effort, carried out to sustain or improve health and/or fitness.

Balanced Diet- Diet that consists of different types of foods in the correct amounts, necessary for good health.



EFFECTIVE SEARCHING

Key Vocabulary

Internet: A global network of worldwide computers.

Computers: An electrical device that stores files that its user has made.

Connected: A computer connecting with another computer or the internet.

World Wide Web: Millions of computers that have connected together making many websites and collecting information. This also includes messaging and gaming services.

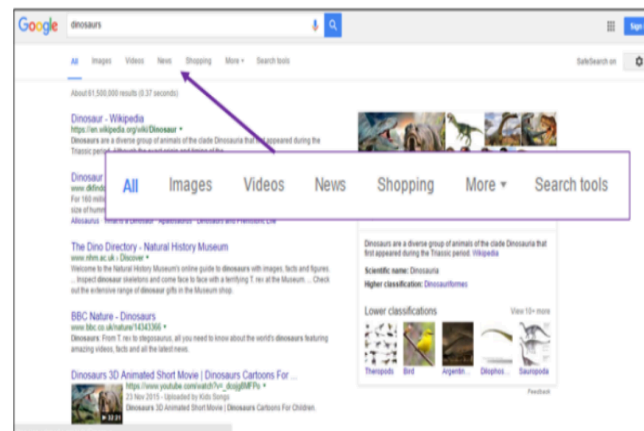
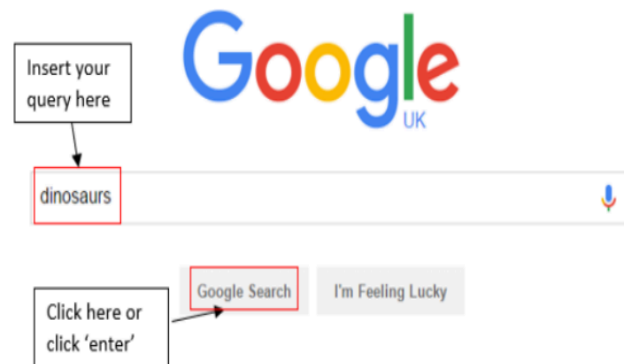
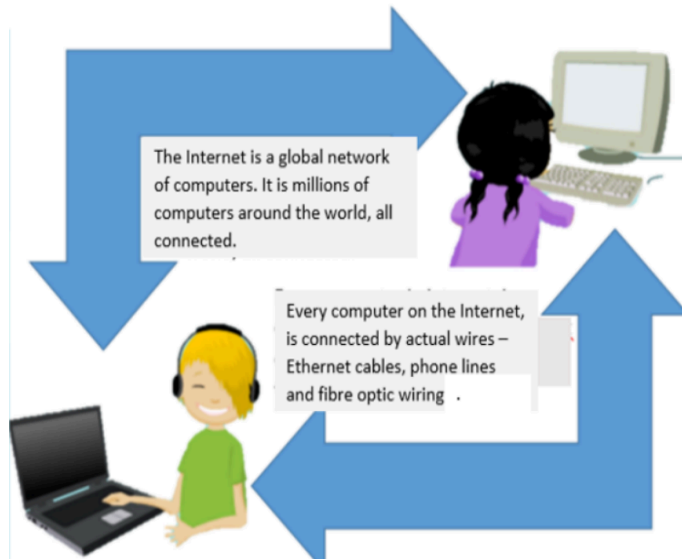
Browsers: A tool that helps us to connect to the internet.

Website: A collection of webpages that belong to one domain or owner.

Webpage: A single document viewed through the internet.

Search engine: A program that lets you find webpages.

Website address: An address that helps to identify a webpage.





CPS

Knowledge Organiser-

Still Life- Printing



Investigate: We are going to look at the work of two artists (Georges Braque- Historical and Stephanie H Shih- Contemporary) and compare their artwork and styles.

Practise: We are going to practise using paint to create colour, lines and shapes.

Progress: We are going to develop our artwork by using the skill of painting to create patterns and a still life picture.

End Piece: We are going to create our final piece of art by combining colour, lines and shape to paint a picture in the artists' style.

Every Child an Artist!



Colours

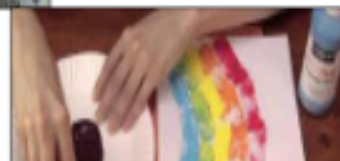
The **Primary** colours are three colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours. These colours are **red, yellow and blue**.

When **primary** colours are mixed they make **secondary** colours.



Printing

The action or skill of using printing, either in a picture or as decoration. Using different objects to print paint using different shapes.



Media- the materials and tools used by an artist to create artwork.

Sketching pencils
Colouring pencils
Water colours
Felt tips
Pencils
Drawing
Printing
Painting

Mixed Media- using a mixture of media and processes.

Our Learning Journey

Investigate: I can say what I like about the artwork of Georges Braque and Stephanie H. Shih

Practise: I can use the names of tools, techniques and elements I use in my artwork.

Progress: I can try different ways to design and make products.

End Piece: I can use art to express myself and share my ideas.

Key Vocabulary

Composition: Where things

Abstract: art that does not represent our everyday world. It can include colour, lines, and shapes, for example-



Colour:



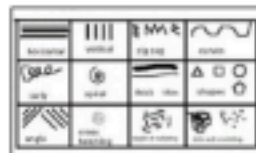
Scale: The size of objects and shapes compared to each other.



Expressive Art: Art showing the feelings, moods and ideas of the artist through lines, shape and bright, bold colours.

Line: A mark that can vary in length or shape.

Lines can be curved, straight, thick or thin.



Still Life: = painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.

Key Artist

Historical Artist - Georges Braque

Georges Braque was a major 20th-century French painter, collagist, printmaker and sculptor. He played a role in the development of Cubism (a style of art). He trained to be a house painter like his father and grandfather but studied artistic painting in the evenings.



Contemporary Artist - Stephanie H. Shih

Stephanie H. Shih is a Taiwanese American ceramic artist who makes sculptures that resemble popular traditional pantry items that are found in many Asian-American homes. Growing up, her mother insisted the family sat down together to share meals, which prompted her to consider food when creating artwork.

