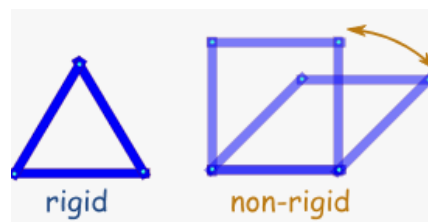
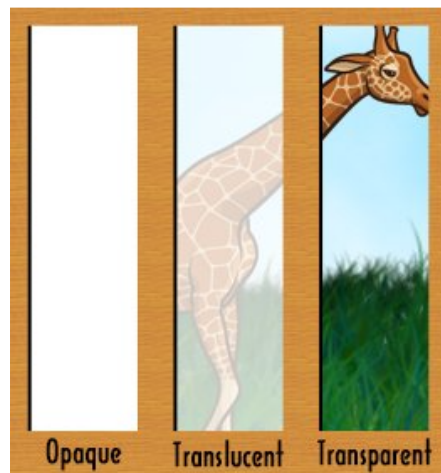




Materials

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Year 2

Science - Autumn 2



Key Vocabulary

Material- what something is made from.

Properties- the features of a material.

Object- a thing.

Description- how something is described.

Natural- found in nature.

Man-made- made by humans.

Manufactured- produced on a large scale using machines.

Sort- organise things according to a common feature.

Hard- not easily broken or pierced.

Soft- not firm to the touch.

Squashy- easily crushed or squeezed.

Bumpy- uneven, raised patches.

Dull- lacking shine or brightness.

Brittle- hard, but may break easily.

Opaque- cannot be seen through.

Translucent- allowing some light to pass through.

Transparent- can be seen through.

Flexible- able to bend.

Rigid- unable to be bent or forced out of shape.

Rough- uneven, irregular surface.

Smooth- an even and regular surface.

Absorbent- able to soak up liquid.

Waterproof- repels water and liquids.

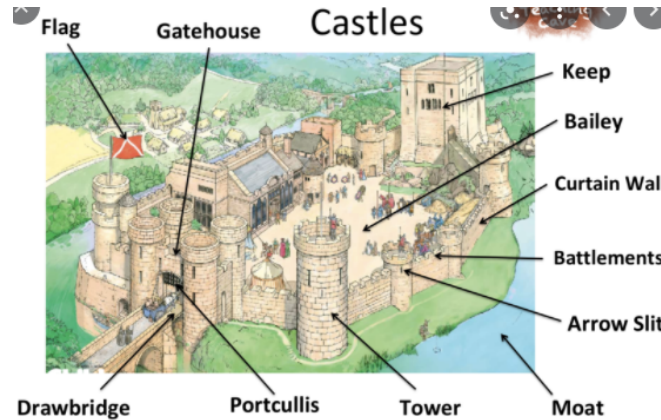
Elastic- springs back once stretched.

Shiny- reflects light, smooth surface.

CASTLES

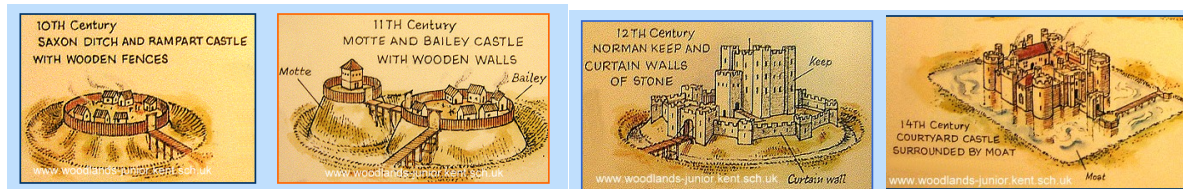
CPS Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 – History – Autumn 2



Castles are a type of **home** that was built to protect the people inside.

Timeline of Castles



Medieval Castle Entertainment - Feasts

One of the main ways that Lords would entertain themselves and guests was by holding **medieval feast** or **medieval banquets** as they are commonly known.

Medieval Castle Entertainment consisted of **feasts & Banquets** which took place in the great Hall of the medieval castle. The Lord and Lady ate the rich food and wine served by squires with their important guests and family at the high table.



entertainment

Medieval Castle Entertainment - Tournaments

Tournaments or mock battles were regularly held inside the grounds of a medieval castle. The most popular contest at a medieval tournament that was part of the medieval castles entertainment was the medieval joust.

In the medieval joust two horses called Chargers were mounted by **knights** and charged at each other at great speed, each knight was trying to knock the other knight from his horse. Medieval jousts often went to ground if both **knights** were knocked from their horses.



medieval tournaments were Popular forms of Medieval Castle Entertainment



Key Vocabulary

Castle- large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.

Drawbridge- A bridge that goes over a castles moat.

Portcullis- A strong, heavy grating that can be lowered down grooves on each side of a gateway to block it.

Bailey- A bailey or ward in a fortification is a courtyard enclosed by a curtain wall.

Keep- The keep, located within a courtyard and surrounded by a curtain wall, was the heart of a medieval castle.

Battlements- A **battlement** in defensive architecture, such as that of city walls or castles

Moat- a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort, or town, typically filled with water and intended as a defence against attack.

Motte- a mound forming the site of a castle or camp.

Curtain wall- a fortified wall around a medieval castle, typically one linking towers together.

Banquet- an elaborate and formal meal for many people.

Jousting- a medieval sporting contest in which two opponents on horseback, typically knights, fight with lances.

Knights- a man who served his sovereign or lord as a mounted soldier in armour.

Lords/Ladies- a Ruler, a Sovereign or a Master.

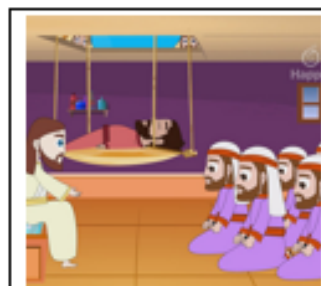
Peasants- a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status



Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?

CPS Knowledge Organiser –

Year 2 – RE – Autumn 2



The Story of Jesus
Healing the Paralysed
Man, Mark 2: 1-12



The Christian Holy
Symbol- The Cross



Jesus Christ (a representation)



Christian Symbols for Christmas

Key Vocabulary

Christian- a member of the Christian religion.

Believe- to think that something is true.

Rescue- to save something or someone.

Problem- something that needs to be dealt with or solved.

Christmas- the Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus.

Advent- the period of four Sundays and weeks before Christmas.

Advent Calendar- a special calendar used to count the days of Advent when waiting for Christmas.

Festival- an event celebrated by a community or Religion.

Eternal/everlasting- lasting or existing forever, without end.

Kind- someone who is kind is friendly and nice to others.



Looking after the world by reducing, reusing and recycling
objects and materials.



CPS Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 2

PSHE- Jigsaw – Autumn 2



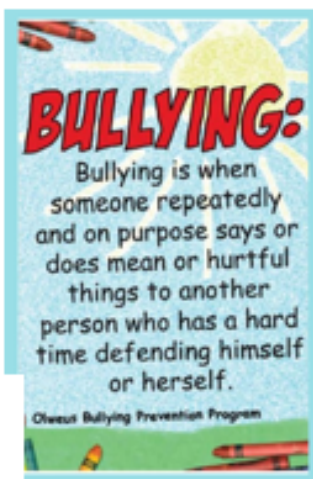
Is it ok that you like different things?

Is it ok if you like the same things?

Does it matter that you look different?

Is that a more exciting world that we are all different?

Do we all have the same things that we do and enjoy?



Vocabulary:

Assumptions- Something that is accepted as the truth or certain to happen without proof.

Similarities- Things that are the same as

Differences- Things that are different and not the same

Judgement- The ability to make decisions or come to conclusions. Sometimes this is without enough information and other times this is is based on evidence

Bullying- When someone repeatedly says or does mean things to someone. This has to be on more than occasion and over a period of time



Someone hit Lily on the playground and called her a mean name. How can you help Lily?

What is wrong in this situation?
Would could be done to put it right?





CPS Knowledge

Organiser-

Imagine Compositions - Drawing



Investigate: We are going to look at the work of two artists (Salvador Dali - Historical and Takashi Murakami- 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 pictures.

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.



Drawing

A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint.



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

Sketching pencils
Colouring pencils
Water colours
Felt tips
Pencils
Drawing

Mixed Media- using a mixture of media and processes.

Our Learning Journey

Investigate: I can say what I like about the artwork of Salvador Dali and Takashi Murakami.

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.

Key Vocabulary

Composition: Where things are placed on the page.

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



Colour:

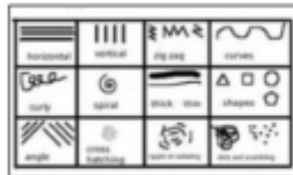


Scale: The size of objects and shapes compared to each other.



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.



Key Artist

Historical Artist - Salvador Dali.

Salvador Dali was a famous Spanish artist. He created paintings, sculptures and films based on dreams. Dali was born on 11th May 1904 in Figueres, a town in northern Spain. From a young age, his family encouraged him to create art and even provided him with his first studio.



Contemporary Artist - Takashi Murakami.

Takashi Murakami was born on 1st February 1962. He is a Japanese contemporary artist. Takashi Murakami is one of the most visible and important Japanese artists working today.

He works in fine arts media such as painting and sculpture as well as commercial such as fashion and animation.

