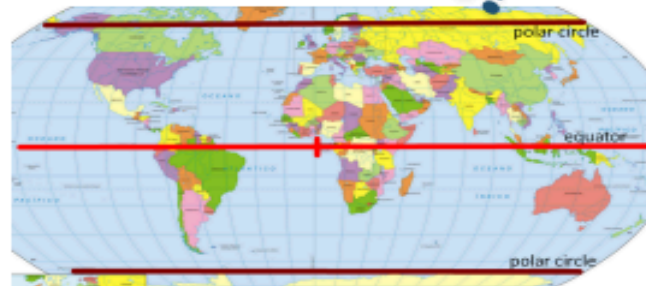


Geography



Would you prefer to live in a hot or a cold place?

Year 2 - Spring 2



temperature



rainfall



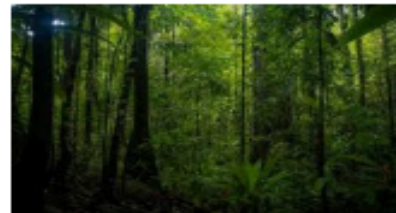
wind direction



hours of sunshine



South Pole



Rainforest



Desert

Key Vocabulary -

Climate - Long term weather conditions in a specific region.

Compass - An instrument for showing direction.

Continent - One of the Earth's seven major areas of land.

Desert - Area with few or no plants growing in it.

Equator - The imaginary circle around the earth that is half way between the North and South Pole.

Globe - The world; planet Earth.
Locate - To find the position or place

Polar - Having to do with the North and South Pole.

Rainforest - Evergreen forest, mostly found in tropical areas.

Tropical - Happening near the equator.

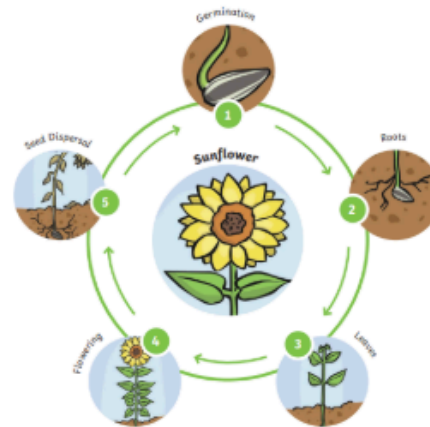
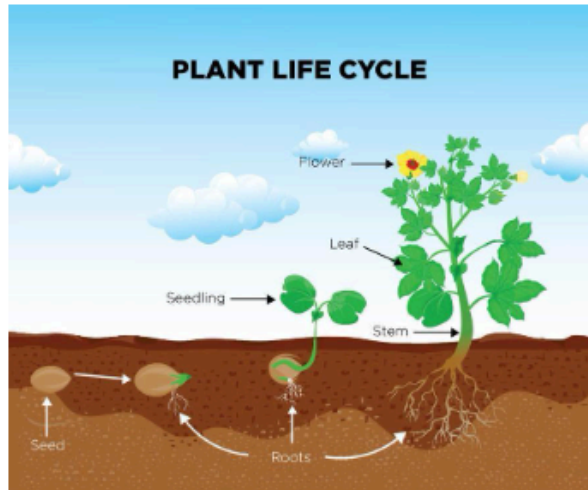
Tropics - The regions of Earth surrounding the Equator, where the sun may shine directly overhead.

Weather - The day to day conditions in an area.

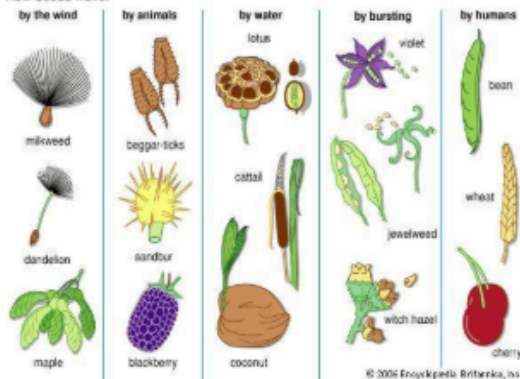


Plants

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.



CPS Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 2

Healthy Me – Spring Term 2



fruit



kebab



positive



healthy snack



mental health



good relationships

Key Vocabulary

Healthy - The health of something living this will usually mean feeling good and capable of doing many things to keep us healthy.

Balanced diet - Eating a variety of different types of foods in the right amounts.

Exercise - Keeping the body active through movement.

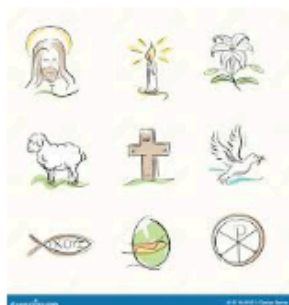
Mental Health - Our emotional, psychological and social well being.

Positive - Having good thoughts about something.

Nutrition - The science of how the body uses food. Making sure our nutrition is right keeps our bodies and minds healthy.

Relationships - How people connect with one another usually in a positive, friendly way.

Feelings - A reaction to how your body or mind is feeling about something.



The symbols of Easter

The symbol of Christianity- The cross



A representation of Jesus Christ



The Easter Story



Resurrection is the concept of coming back to life after death. Reincarnation is a similar process believed by other religions involving the same person or deity returning to another body. The disappearance of a body is another similar but distinct belief in some religions.

Key Vocabulary

Jesus- Christians believe is the son of God and the one who died for their sins.

Crucifixion- When Jesus was put on the cross to die

Easter story- The story when Jesus died and rose from the dead

Parable- A story taught by Jesus and his prophets to teach lessons to people

Tomb- A place where someone is buried

Miracle- A remarkable event that can be unexplainable or something that cannot be done through nature or Science

Resurrection- Coming back to life from being dead



Knowledge Organiser-

CPS

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.

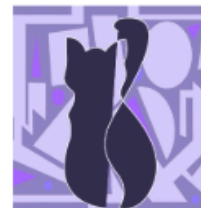
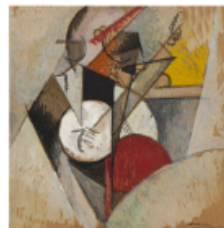


A collage is a piece of art made from different pieces of **paper, photos, maybe painting and drawing on them** and other materials.

Collage artists spend time **arranging** the materials and trying out different ideas, before sticking them onto a surface.

They **tear** or **cut** materials before sticking them together.

Collages can be of anything and might be realistic, abstract, or even surreal.



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.

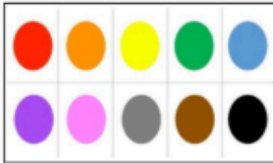
Key Vocabulary

Composition: Where things

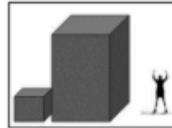
Abstract: art that does not represent our everyday world. It can include colour, lines, and shapes, for example-



Colour:



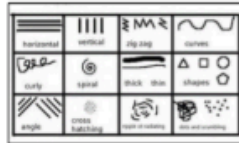
Scale: The size of objects and shapes compared to each other.



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: a 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.

