Programming – Robot algorithms.

CPS Knowledge Organiser –

Year 2 – **Computing**

Autumn 2

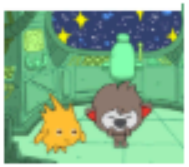


Robots have a computer inside.

Robots do what we want

because they follow instructions.

As well as instructions, computer programs contain artwork.



What is a bug?

A bug is a mistake in a program which means it does not do what you expect it to.

Bugs are found in most programs and are a normal part of programming — fixing them makes programs better!

Key Vocabulary

Sequence - A particular order in which things follow each other.

Instructions – A direction or order.

Predict – To say or estimate what you think will happen.

Commands – To give an order or instruction.

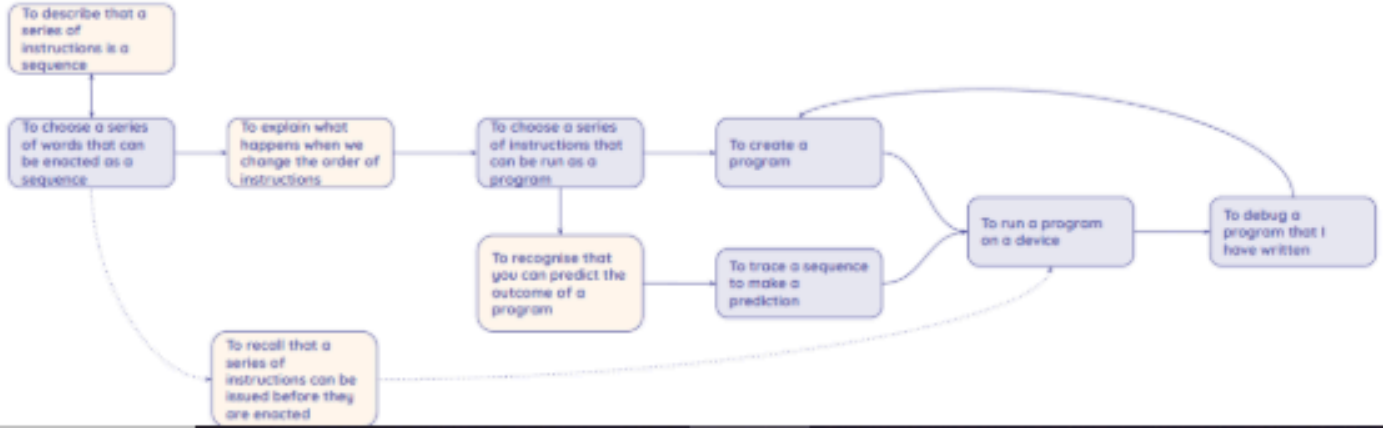
Investigate – To try to find out the facts about a particular topic.

Program – A series of coded software instructions to control the operation of a computer.

De bug – To remove an error.

Algorithms – A set of rules to be follow in order to complete a task or solve a problem.

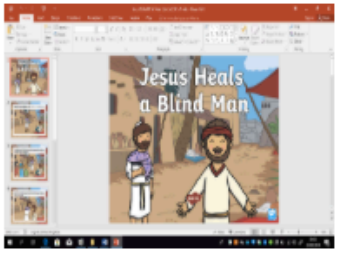
Computing learning journey -



Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?

CPS Knowledge Organiser –

Year 2 – **RE** – Autumn 2

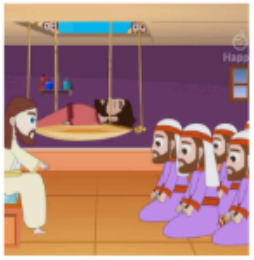




The Christian Holy Symbol- The Cross

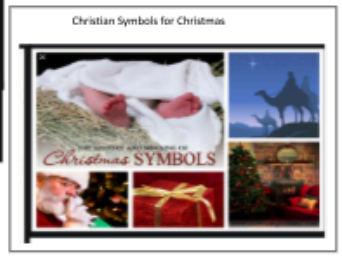


Jesus Christ (a representation)



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







Key Vocabulary

- A member of the Christian religion.

- To think that something is true.

- To save something or someone.

- Something that needs to be dealt with or solved.

-

- The Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus.

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

A special calendar used to count the days of Advent when waiting for Christmas.

- An event celebrated by a community or Religion.

- lasting or existing forever, without end.

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

Materials

CPS Knowledge Organiser – **Year 2**

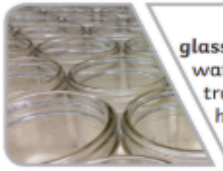
Science - Autumn 2



Properties of Materials



wood: hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.



glass: waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.



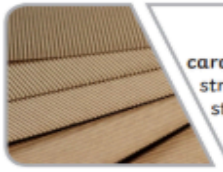
plastic: waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.



metal: strong, hard, easy to wash.



paper: lightweight, flexible.



cardboard: strong, light, stiff.

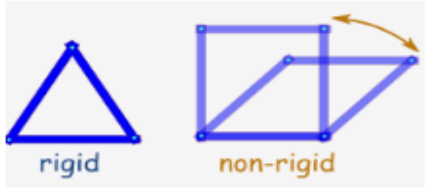


fabric: soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.



rubber: hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.





Key Vocabulary	
materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

Key Vocabulary

Material- what something is made from.

Properties- the features of a material.

Description- how something is described.

Natural- found in nature.

Man-made- made by humans.

Manufactured- produced on a large scale using machines.

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.

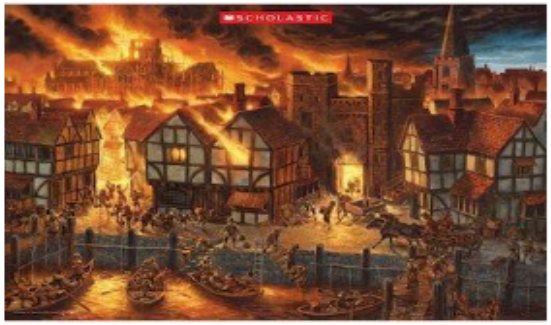
Shiny- reflects light, smooth surface.

CRANFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 2

History – Autumn 2

The Great Fire of London



Key People


Samuel Pepys


Sir Christopher Wren


King Charles II

Timeline of Events

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.

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




leather water bucket


St Paul's Cathedral


Tower of London


axe


water squirt


fire hook

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 paining 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.

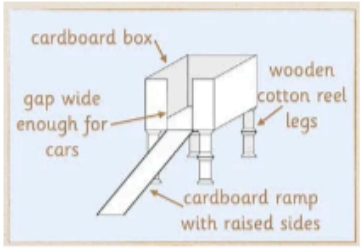
Free Standing Structure

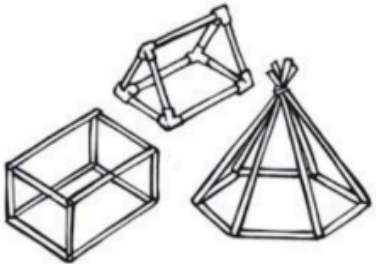






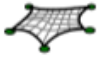








architecture



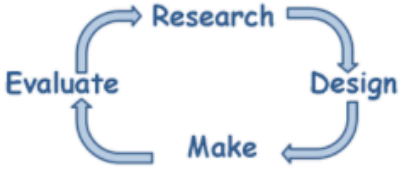
net



design



Great Fire of London



Key Vocabulary:

Structure: 3D shape made from different materials and parts.

Frame Structure: A frame structure is made of different parts joined together.

Shell Structure: A shell structure has an outer layer and is hollow. Its outside layer is thin and curved.

3D Shape: A solid shape that has length, width and height. It is not flat.

Hollow: Something that is empty inside.

Net: A net is what a 3D shape would look like if it was unfolded.

Research	Research existing products
Design	Plan your own product
Make	Make your own product
Evaluate	What went well? What would you do better next time?