

Year 2 Knowledge Organisers.

Autumn 2 - 2023

Disciplines: Drawing, Sketchbooks, Collage

I Can...

- I have seen how some artists explore the world around them to help them find inspiration.
- I can explore my local environment (school, home, etc) and collect things which catch my eye.
- I can explore composition by arranging the things that I have collected.
- I can talk about what I collected, and how and why I arranged the things I collected.
- I can take photographs of my artwork and I can think about focus and light.
- I can use careful looking to practice observational drawing, and I can focus for 5 or 10 minutes.
- I can hold an object and I can make a drawing thinking about the way the object *feels*.
- I can combine different drawing media such as wax resist and watercolour, graphite and water, wax crayon and pencil in my observational drawings.
- I can work small in my sketchbook and on large sheets of paper, exploring how I can use line, shape and colour in my work.
- I can cut out and collage to explore composition.
- I can talk about the work I have made with my classmates, sharing the things I thought were successful and thinking about things I would like to try again.

Vocabulary:

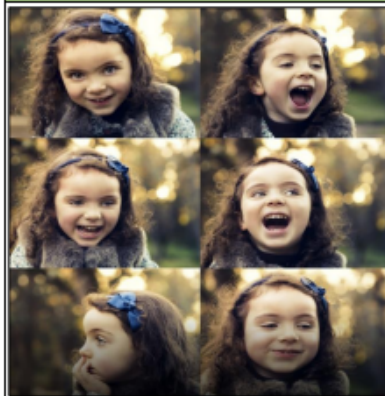
Explore, Collect, ReSee, Imagine, Curious, Present, Re-present, arrange, composition

Photograph, Focus, Light, Shade, Colour, Pattern, Observational Drawing, Close study, draw slowly, Intention, Pressure, Line, Mark, Page, Sense of Touch, Wax resist, Graphite, Watercolour, Brush, Pencil, Mark making, Line, Tone, Shape, Reflect, Present, Share, Discuss, Feedback





Overview



Digital Photography

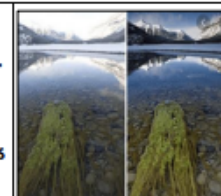
- We can use digital devices to help us to take and edit photographs.
- Many different devices can be used to take photographs, for example digital cameras, phones, tablets and webcams.
- We can also use lots of different apps and programs to edit and improve photos, for example Photoshop, Luminar and Pixlr.
- We should understand the not all photographs that we see are real – they may have been edited.

Editing Techniques

Editing is when we add, change and remove things to get the result that we want. Many things can be edited in photographs to create different effects.



Photograph editing programs often have filters. These can change the colours in a photograph. Different colours can give us different feelings.



You can also change the contrast of a photograph. This can make the subjects become clearer or more blurry.



When the lighting of the photograph is not quite right, we can change the brightness of the photograph.



There are features that we can add or remove from the photograph whilst editing. E.g. removing red eyes.



When we want to save our edit, we should click on this icon or the 'save' button. The first time, we need to choose a file name and a location (folder) to save it in.

Taking Photographs

Photography is a way of making a picture using a camera.

- There are lots of different photography devices (things that we can take photographs on).
e.g. smartphones, digital cameras and tablets.
- There are also lots of different subjects we can take photos of: e.g. a selfie, an action shot, or a beautiful scene.



How to take a photograph

1. Hold the device firmly with both hands
2. Point the camera at the subject.
3. Look at the viewing screen.
4. Move the device to get the shot that you want.
5. Press the capture button.

Choose landscape or portrait.



Landscape



Portrait

Real or Edited?

- There are lots of different ways that images can be changed. Sometimes it is hard to tell whether a photograph is real or has been changed.
- The software for editing photographs is becoming better, and people are getting more skilled at using it.
- People may change a photograph to make it look as though it is real, but in fact it is edited
- They may do this to try and advertise a product or present something in a different way. Do not always believe what you see!



Important Vocabulary

Photography

Editing

Software

Digital

Portrait

Landscape

Scene

Subject

Lighting

Colour

DT

No DT this half term.

Geography

No Geography this half term.

History

Queen Victoria

- Born 24th May 1819
 - Became Queen 1837-18 years old
 - Married Prince Albert
- He died in 1861-42 years old
- 9 children
 - Victoria died 22nd January 1901



Queen Elizabeth 11

- Born 21st April 1952
 - Became Queen 6th February 1952-25 years old.
 - Married Prince Phillip 1947
- He died 9th April 2021 99 years old
- 4 children
 - Elizabeth died 8th September 2022



Hanslope School Knowledge organiser
Year Two
Monarchy

King Chares 111

- Born 14th November 1948
 - Became King 8th September 2022-73 years old
 - Married Princess Diana-29th July 1981
- She died in 1977 36 years old
- 2 children
 - Married Camilla Parker-Bowles 8th September 2022



Crown Jewels

They are kept in the Tower of London.
Only the monarch can use them

Key Vocabulary

Royal	A King or Queen or member of their family.
Monarch	A King, Queen or Emperor who rules a country.
Reign	The time that a monarch rules a country.
Heir	The person who is going to become King or Queen next.
Coronation	When a King or Queen is crowned and starts their reign.
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by one monarch.
Government	The people who are in charge of running the country.
Prime minister	The head of the government.
Buckingham Palace	The Palace where the monarch of the United Kingdom lives when they are in London.



Key questions

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| What is a monarch? | What do kings and queens do with their time? |
| How has their job changed over time? | How do people become kings or queens? |
| Why are kings and queens important? | Can anyone become a king or a queen? |
| Where do they live? | |

Music

Year 2: Dynamics, timbre and tempo

Musical style: Orchestral

Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but orchestras lay other types of music too.



Vocabulary

Compose To create or write an original (new) piece of music.



Composer A person who creates and writes an original piece of music.

Composition The original piece of music that has been created.

Dynamics The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Motif A short melody that is repeated over and over again.

Soundscape A piece of music that describes a landscape.

Timbre The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

Tempo The speed of the music (fast or slow).

Instruments

Orchestra A group of instruments that play together.



Strings Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

Woodwind Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

Brass Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

Percussion Instruments that are played by striking, beating or shaking the instrument.



PE Organiser – Y2
Autumn 2

I can help, praise and encourage others in their learning



Static Balance

Seated



Dynamic Balance to Agility

Jumping and Landing

Vocabulary

Competitive

Freeze

Landing

Praise

Participate

Dribbling

Communication

Reflection

Sending and receiving

Attacking

Defending

Space

Year 2 - Health and wellbeing

Diet	The food that we eat.
Emotions	The range of feelings that someone can have, such as happiness or anger.
Exercise	Movement of the body for our health and fitness.
Goal	Something you want to achieve.
Growth mindset	Believing that we can achieve things if we work hard. 'I can't do it YET!'
Healthy	Being well, both physically and mentally.
Physical activity	Something that requires someone to move their body.
Relaxation	Doing calming activities such as having a bath or reading a book.
Skill	The ability to do something well.
Strengths	The things we are good at.

Health tips



Breathing exercises can help us to relax.



Only eat foods which are high in fat, sugar and salt occasionally.



Brush your teeth at least twice a day to keep them healthy.

Getting help

If you are worried about anything, talk to an adult you trust at home or at school.

Key facts



We can have more than one feeling at the same time.



How we are feeling can affect our bodies inside and out.



Physical activity helps to keep our body and mind healthy.



Relaxation helps our bodies but also helps us deal with difficult situations.

We can practise and set goals to get better at something.



We sometimes need to keep trying to achieve a goal.



We need to eat a variety of foods to be healthy.



Some foods are bad for our teeth.

Do religious symbols mean the same to everyone?

Learning Intention:

- *To explore the variety of ways people can express their beliefs by what they wear.
- *To explore the different meaning behind the symbols.

Values explored: effort and trust

What I should already know

Religious leaders People who lead and use religion as their guide.

cross symbol of Christianity. Jesus died on a cross.



Stories I will know by the end of this unit



Roman emperors didn't like Christians so Christians had to keep their faith secret. They would draw half of the fish symbol in the sand. If the person they had just met drew the other half, they were a Christian too. If they didn't they weren't Christian, but they had kept their faith a secret.

What I will know by the end of this unit



A Rabbi is the Jewish leader of the synagogue.

Tallit Jewish prayer shawl. They have knots or fringes along the edges.

Tefillin ~~black~~ leather boxes that Jewish men wear on their head and their arm during prayer.

Kippah small hat worn to show respect to God.



Vicar is a leader of the church. They wear a dog collar. They wear different colour **vestments** for special events.



	Everyday colour
	Lent and Advent
	Holy Week, Pentecost, Saints Days
	Major Festivals

Key Vocabulary

Judaism Followers of this religion are called Jews. They believe in one God. Jews do not believe Jesus was God's son and do not follow him.

Rabbi Jewish spiritual leader/teacher (synagogue)

Star of David symbol associated with the Jewish faith



Menorah Jewish candlestick candle for each day of the creation.



Mezuzah is little box on the doorpost containing important Jewish text.



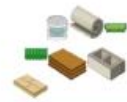
Reflection



Does wearing symbols help people to believe?

Are they for the benefit of others rather than the wearer?

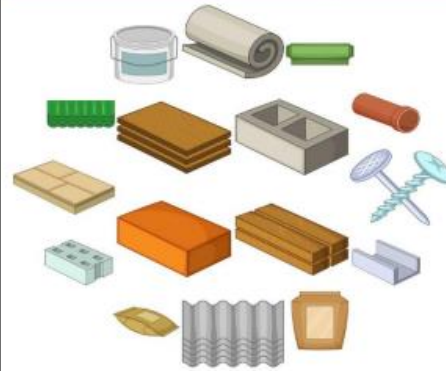
What symbols are important to you? Do you wear them?



Use of EVERYDAY MATERIALS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



What you should already know...



- Materials are the substances that things are made from.
- We use lots of different materials every day, e.g. metal, plastic, wood, and glass.
- Different materials have certain properties, e.g. glass is see-through, metal is strong and often shiny, etc.
- Composites are made from two or more materials together.
- Some materials are used to make many things.

Development of Materials

John Dunlop

- John Dunlop is famous for developing the pneumatic (air-filled) tyre.
- He did this, at first, to improve the tyres on his son's bicycle!
- He used his understanding of rubber to fit it to a wooden disc. He then used an inflated tube of sheet rubber to blow up the tyre.



Charles Macintosh

- Charles Macintosh is best known for inventing the raincoat.
- He discovered a way in which rubber could be placed between two layers of cloth, to make it waterproof.
- His name lives on today – a raincoat is often called a Macintosh or Mac.



John McAdam

- John McAdam was the first person to think of tarmac roads.
- Roads used to be made from clay, earth, or chalk, but these materials were messy and not very smooth.
- He spread hot tarmac on a road, adding lime chippings & flattening.



Properties of Materials

Material	Image	Properties	What could it be used for?
Metal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Metals are often strong, shiny, hard and long-lasting. -Metals can be hammered into different shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Metals can be made into things like pots and pans. -Metals can be stretched into wires and rods.
Glass		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Glass can be strong, but thin glass shatters. -Glass is transparent and waterproof. It can be made into different shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Glass is most often used to make windows and glasses. -It is also used in making mirrors, table-tops and windscreens.
Wood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wood is hard and strong; -Wood is long-lasting and is a natural product. -Wood is flammable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wood is often used to build furniture, like benches and desks. -Wood can be used to build houses and cabins.
Plastic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plastics can be tough or flexible and can be made into any shape. Plastics can be dyed different colours and can be made transparent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plastics can be used to make packaging, bottles and toys. -Plastics can be moulded into plates, knives and forks.
Rubber		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rubber is extremely tough, but also very flexible. -Rubber is elastic and also waterproof. Rubber doesn't tear easily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Not including food and drinks, water is still used in many, many products. For example, it is used in making paints, toothpastes, shampoos and cement.
Brick		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bricks are very hard and strong. They are difficult to break. Bricks are thick and store heat well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bricks are normally attached together with mortar and are used to make buildings. -They are also used for paving.
Paper		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paper is often thin and can be made into lots of different shapes. Paper can be torn. It goes soggy when wet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paper is normally used for writing. Paper is used in diaries, notebooks and for printing on. Paper is used for posters/displays.
Cardboard		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cardboard is often thin but is firmer and tougher than paper. Cardboard is more difficult to tear. It goes soggy when wet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cardboard is often turned into boxes and is then used for packaging items. It can be used for protection, e.g. protecting floors when painting.

Properties of Materials Vocabulary

Hard Squashy Smooth Absorbent Bumpy Bouncy Dull Flexible Flammable Translucent Waterproof Firm Soft