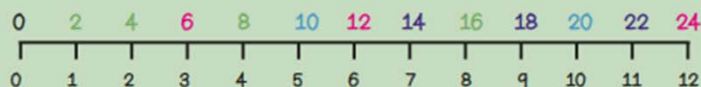


You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 2

0	x 2	= 0	= 2 x 0
1	x 2	= 2	= 2 x 1
2	x 2	= 4	= 2 x 2
3	x 2	= 6	= 2 x 3
4	x 2	= 8	= 2 x 4
5	x 2	= 10	= 2 x 5
6	x 2	= 12	= 2 x 6
7	x 2	= 14	= 2 x 7
8	x 2	= 16	= 2 x 8
9	x 2	= 18	= 2 x 9
10	x 2	= 20	= 2 x 10
11	x 2	= 22	= 2 x 11
12	x 2	= 24	= 2 x 12

Factor, factor, product

2, 1, 2 2, 10, 20 2, 3, 6 2, 11, 22
 2, 2, 4 2, 5, 10 2, 6, 12 2, 9, 18
 2, 4, 8 2, 12, 24 2, 7, 14
 2, 8, 16



There is a repeating pattern of 0, 2, 4, 6, 8

Even numbers are divisible by 2



$2 \times 5 = 10$ $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $10 \div 2 = 5$ $10 \div 5 = 2$
 $10 \div 2 = 5$ $10 \div 5 = 2$
 $5 = 10 \div 2$ $2 = 10 \div 5$

If I know... then I also know...

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 10

0	x 10	= 0	= 10 x 0
1	x 10	= 10	= 10 x 1
2	x 10	= 20	= 10 x 2
3	x 10	= 30	= 10 x 3
4	x 10	= 40	= 10 x 4
5	x 10	= 50	= 10 x 5
6	x 10	= 60	= 10 x 6
7	x 10	= 70	= 10 x 7
8	x 10	= 80	= 10 x 8
9	x 10	= 90	= 10 x 9
10	x 10	= 100	= 10 x 10
11	x 10	= 110	= 10 x 11
12	x 10	= 120	= 10 x 12

multiple factor product odd even

10, 1, 10 10, 10, 100 10, 3, 30 10, 11, 110
 10, 2, 20 10, 5, 50 10, 6, 60 10, 9, 90
 10, 4, 40 10, 12, 120 10, 7, 70
 10, 8, 80



Multiples of 10 all have a zero in the ones column.

The products of 10 are even numbers.

Year 2



You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 5

0	x 5	= 0	= 5 x 0
1	x 5	= 5	= 5 x 1
2	x 5	= 10	= 5 x 2
3	x 5	= 15	= 5 x 3
4	x 5	= 20	= 5 x 4
5	x 5	= 25	= 5 x 5
6	x 5	= 30	= 5 x 6
7	x 5	= 35	= 5 x 7
8	x 5	= 40	= 5 x 8
9	x 5	= 45	= 5 x 9
10	x 5	= 50	= 5 x 10
11	x 5	= 55	= 5 x 11
12	x 5	= 60	= 5 x 12

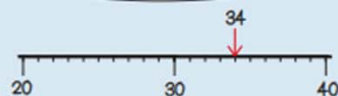
The product of an odd number and 5 is odd.

The product of an even number and 5 is even.

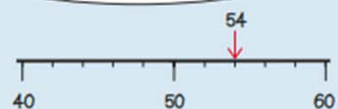
5, 1, 5 5, 10, 50 5, 3, 15 5, 11, 55
 5, 2, 10 5, 5, 25 5, 6, 30 5, 9, 45
 5, 4, 20 5, 12, 60 5, 7, 35
 5, 8, 40



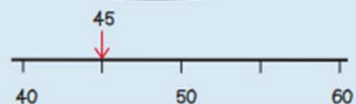
If there are 10 steps to increase by 10 then the scale is going up in 1s.



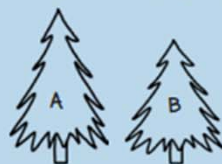
If there are 5 steps to increase by 10 then the scale goes up in 2s.



If there are 2 steps to increase by 10 then the scale goes up in 5s.



Tree A is taller than tree B so tree B is shorter than tree A.

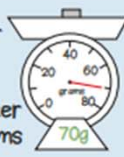


$52\text{cm} > 25\text{cm}$
 $25\text{m} < 52\text{m}$
 $1\text{m} > 1\text{cm}$

The yellow line is longer than the green line so the green line is shorter than the yellow line.



35kg is heavier than 70g so 70 grams is lighter than 35 kilograms



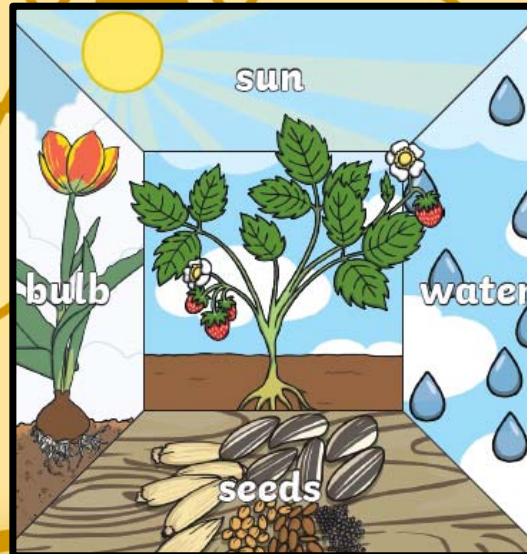
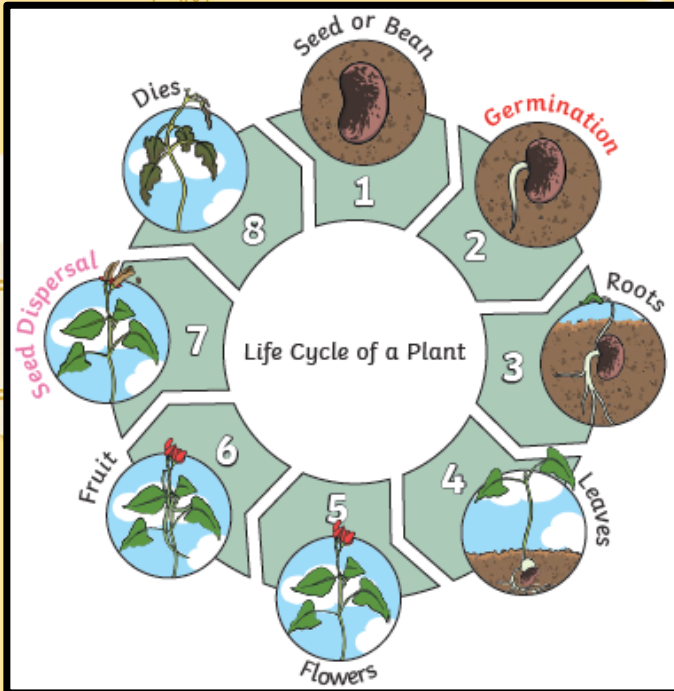
Previous knowledge.

- I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
- I can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

Science Knowledge Organiser – Year 2
Biology: Plants

What I will learn in this unit.

- To be able to observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
- To be able to investigate how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy



Scientist study:
Agnes Arber (1879 - England)

Agnes Arber was a botanist who was a pioneer for woman in science she learned to investigate plants anatomy and wrote books on the anatomy and morphology of plants.



Word	Definition
seed dispersal	This is when seeds are moved away from the parent plant. This can be wind or animal
germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is germination
sprout	When a plant sprouts or grows new shoots
shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed in search of sunlight
temperature	How warm or cold something is
nutrition	Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves from the sunlight



Art Knowledge Organiser - Year 2 Textiles

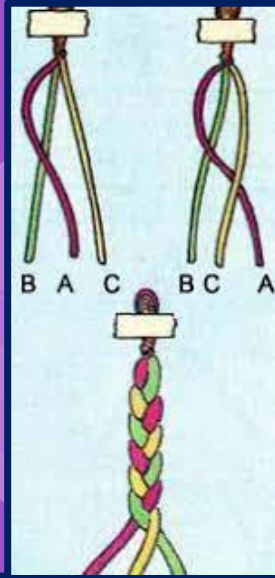


Kente cloth fabric made of interwoven cloth strips and is native to the Akan tribe in Ghana.

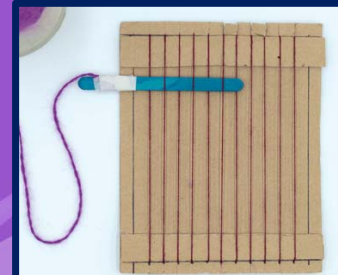
African textiles!



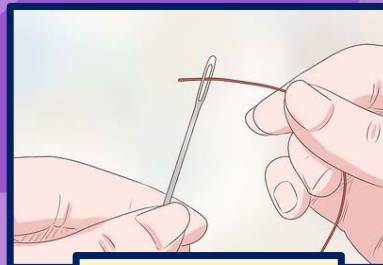
Materials come from



Plaiting (outside to the middle)



Weaving (under, over)



Threading a needle



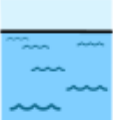



Properties of materials

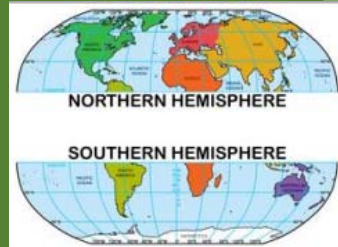
shiny	waterproof	stiff
absorbent	dull	stretchy
rough	soft	smooth
wood	hard	bendy

Key Vocabulary: properties, plait, weave, natural, needle, thread, man-made, material, texture, embellish, Kente cloth

Y2 - Geography Knowledge Organiser - The Big Wide World

The big wide world

 world	 continent	 Ocean
 sea	 landscape	 compass
 Globe	 Atlas	 climate
 Physical features	 Journey line	 Human features



A **continent** is a very large solid land mass.

Continents are usually separated by water or another physical feature such as mountains.

There are 5 oceans:
Atlantic
Pacific
Indian
Arctic
Southern



Music Knowledge Organiser

Pitch Year 2

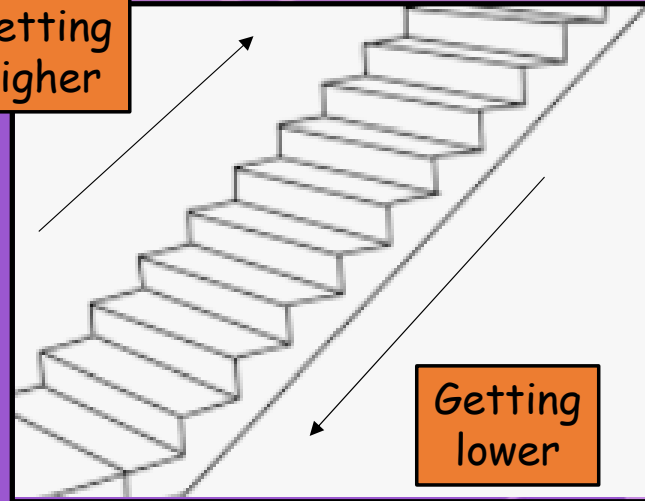


HIGH

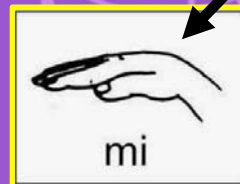


LOW

Getting
higher



Getting
lower



Sticky knowledge

PITCH: Pitch is the melody – the way sounds move from high to low and low to high.

DYNAMICS: Loud and soft.

TEMPO: Fast and slow.

TIMBRE: The **type** of sound made – whisper, hum, sing, talk (examples with the voice) or tinkly, hard, soft, (examples with instruments)

TEXTURE: Layers of sound. Different combinations of sounds.

IN UNISON: All children singing the same.

IN HARMONY: Different melodies sung at the same time – often in 2 or more parts.

TUNED INSTRUMENTS: Instruments that play melodies such as xylophones, glockenspiels and chime bars

UNTUNED INSTRUMENTS: instruments that do not play melodies such as claves, wood blocks, tambourines, maracas and drums.

IMPROVISING: Making it up as you go along

INTERNALISING: Hearing the music in your head (using thinking voices)

Music symbols - Pitch



4 dots = 4 taps on the drum on the same note

PULSE: Pulse and beat are the same thing. Pulse is like a regular heart beat running steadily through the music.

RHYTHM: Rhythm follows the pattern of the words. If you take a song and clap along to the words, you will notice you are clapping something different to the pulse. This analogy can be taken as a starting point and later applied to music with no words.



Knowledge

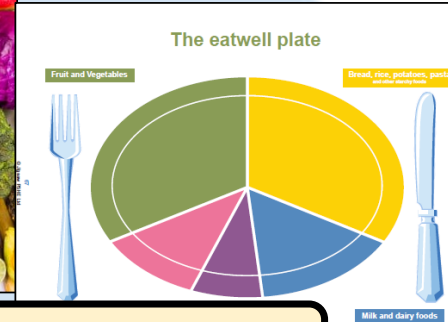
I know what I need to keep my body healthy

I understand how medicines work and how important it is to use them safely











I know which groups to sort foods into

The Jigsaw Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)



Key Vocabulary

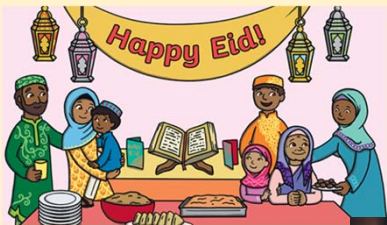
 active	 healthy	 lifestyle	 carbohydrates	 proteins
 fats	 dairy	 vegetables	 fruit	 vitamins & minerals



Term 3 and 4: Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? (1.2)

Strand: Believing

How do Muslims celebrate Eid and Ramadan?



How do Muslims mark these celebrations?

How do think these celebrations make Muslims feel?



What are these pictures of?
Why are they important?



What are the Muslim beliefs about God?



Questions:

What are some of the 99 names of Allah?

Can you name some of the objects used by Muslims? Why are they important?

What does Allah look like?

الله

Allah is NEVER a person as Allah is too great for pictures.



Who is the Prophet Muhammad?

How did he discover the Qu'ran?

Unit: 2.4 – Questioning

Key Learning

To learn about data handling tools that can give more information than pictograms.

To use yes/no questions to separate information.

To construct a binary tree to identify items.

To use 2Question (a binary tree database) to answer questions.

To use a database to answer more complex search questions.

To use the Search tool to find information.

Key Vocabulary

Pictogram – A diagram that uses pictures to represent data.

Question – A sentence written or spoken to find information.

Data – Facts and statistics collected together that can provide information.

Collate – Collect and combine (texts, information, or data).

Binary Tree – A simple way of sorting information into two categories.

Avatar – An icon or figure representing a person in a video game, Internet forum or other online format.

Database – A computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information.

Key Resources

