



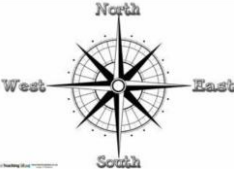
Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

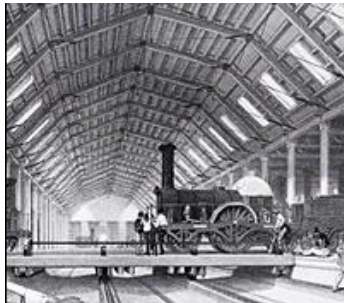
Topic	Geography	Theme	Community	Year Group	2
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Key Question	What is special about where I live?
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Key Vocabulary			
 village	 town	 human feature	 physical feature
 direction	 past	 factory	 railway
 engineer	 Isambard Kingdom Brunel	 community	 map

What should I already know?
- I know the four countries of the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland). - I know the name of my country (England) and the capital city (London). - I can use simple words like near, far, left and right to say where things are. - I know that places can change over time. - I can talk about places I have been to and how they are the same or different. - I know our school is called Ridgeway Farm CE Academy.

Key Knowledge	
 Where I Live - I live in a village called Purton near the town of Swindon. - Purton has been a village for hundreds of years and still has old buildings like St Mary's Church. 	 Features - Human features = made by people  school,  houses,  roads,  shop,  church. - Physical features = natural  trees,  fields,  hills,  stream 
 Directions - We use words like left, right, near, far to find places. - Maps and compasses help us find our way.  	

 Our Past - Our school was once a farm. - Purton has changed and more houses and roads have been built. 	 Swindon - Swindon used to be a small market town. - It grew bigger in the Industrial Revolution when people built factories and a railway. 1840 The Great Western Railway reaches Swindon. 	 Brunel - Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a famous engineer. - He built railways, bridges and tunnels. - His railway helped Swindon grow.  
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Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE	Theme	Community	Year Group	2
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Key Question	Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?				
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Key Vocabulary

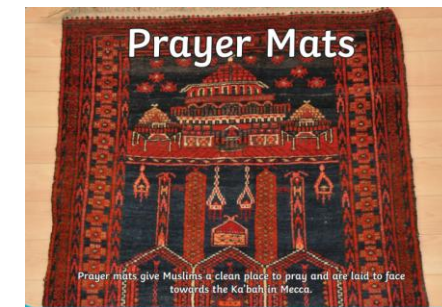
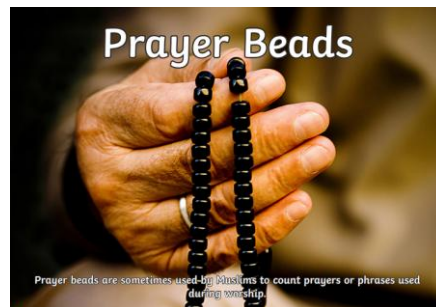
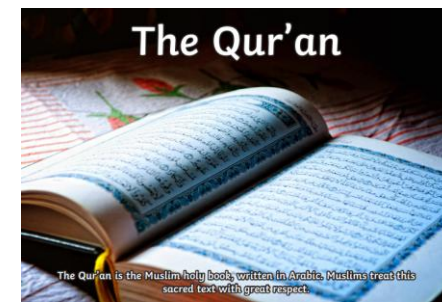
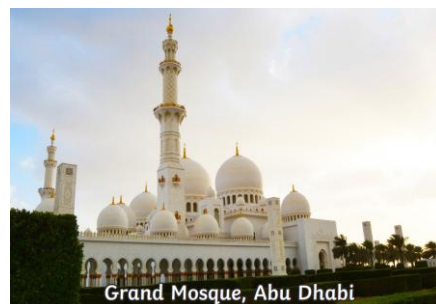
 Islam	 Muslim	 Prophet Muhammad
 Qur'an	 mosque	 prayer
 wudu	 Ramadan	 Eid

What should I already know?

- I know that families celebrate special events (e.g., birthdays, festivals) and that celebrations can include special food, clothes and gatherings.
- I know that some places (like a church or a quiet corner) and some objects (like a special book) are treated with care and respect.
- I know people can believe different things and stories often teach us to be kind, share and help others.

Key Knowledge

- Muslims believe in one God called Allah, who is kind and the creator.
- Muslims respect Prophet Muhammad and try to follow his good example.
- Stories about Muhammad teach Muslims to be kind, fair and caring to people and animals.
- A mosque is a special place for Muslims and items like a prayer mat and the Qur'an help them worship.
- In a mosque, Muslims pray after doing wudu (washing) and the Qur'an is treated with great respect.
- At Eid-ul-Fitr, Muslims celebrate the end of Ramadan with prayers, charity, food and time with family.





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Science - Wildlife	Theme	Community	Year Group	2
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What should I already know?

- All living things need food, water and shelter.
- Plants need water, light and the right temperature to grow.
- Animals live in different habitats (like woodland, pond, seaside, gardens).

Key Vocabulary



wildlife



habitat



local area



nature



crops



insect



Key Knowledge

- Wildlife are animals and plants that live in nature and are not looked after by humans.

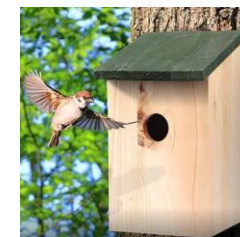


- It is important to care for plants and animals so they can survive and keep the planet healthy.

- Wildlife is helpful to humans:
 - Bees help flowers and crops grow.
 - Worms make soil healthy.
 - Plants give us food and oxygen.



- We can look after wildlife in our school:
 - Build bug hotels.
 - Plant wildflowers.
 - Leave safe places for animals to live.





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic

Science - Humans

Theme

Community

Year Group

2

What should I already know?

- Animals, including humans, need food and water to stay alive.
- Some food is healthy and some food is less healthy.
- We need to wash our hands and keep clean to stop germs from spreading.

Key Vocabulary



exercise



heart



mental health



healthy diet



unhealthy diet



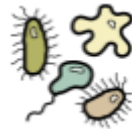
physical health



hygiene



teeth

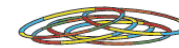


germs

Key Knowledge

Exercise

- Exercise makes our body strong and keeps our mind feeling good.
- Exercising every day makes our heart stronger.



Food

- Eating a healthy diet with fruit, vegetables and other good food helps us grow.
- An unhealthy diet has too much fat, sugar or salt and can make us unwell.



Hygiene

- Germs are tiny living things that can make us ill and can spread easily by unwashed hands.
- We should wash our hands, sneeze into a tissue and have baths or showers to keep clean.



Teeth

- We should brush our teeth twice a day with a toothbrush, toothpaste and water.
- Plaque is a sticky coating made by germs that can damage teeth and gums if we don't brush.





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic

Art and Design - Map It Out

Theme

Community

Year Group

2

What should I already know?

- Someone who creates artwork is an artist.
- Artists can use everyday materials that have been thrown away to make art.
- Know that three-dimensional art is called sculpture.
- How to weave using a combination of materials.

Abstract	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Curator	Someone who organises and looks after collections in museums and galleries
Felt	A material made by laying fibres in different directions then squashing them together
Fibre	Threads of wool
Inspired	Feeling very interested and excited by something you have seen
Negative print	Ink will show the background of the tile rather than the drawn lines
Pattern	A design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated
Stained glass	Colourful, decorative glass that makes a design
View finder	A tool used to help choose a composition

Felt is used to make both artworks and useful objects



Artists

Susan Stockwell

Kim Soon Im

Josef Albers

Eduardo Paolozzi

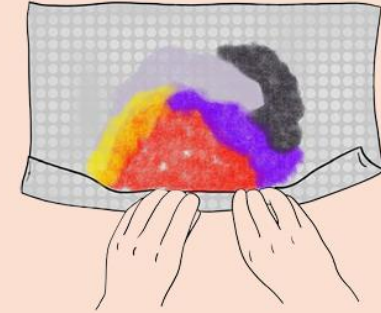
Matthew Cusick

Abstract art doesn't necessarily look like it does in real-life. Artists use shapes, colours and different marks



Mix colours by overlapping materials

Make felt by laying wool fibres in different directions, adding hot water then rolling and squeezing the felt.



Using a roller for printing



- Not too much ink!
- Roll in different directions.
- Aim for a thin layer all over the roller.
- Listen for a sticky 'hissing' noise!

Using a roller for printing



- Not too much ink!
- Roll in different directions.
- Aim for a thin layer all over the roller.
- Listen for a sticky 'hissing' noise!



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Design Technology - Structures: Baby Bear's Chair	Theme	Community	Year Group	2
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What should I already know?

- That a structure is something built for a reason.
- That stable structures do not topple.
- That adding weight to the base of a structure can make it more stable.

Function	How something works.
Man-made	Made by people.
Mould	To form different shapes out of soft, squishy materials.
Natural	Found in nature e.g. spider's web, sheep's wool.
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Stiff	A material or object that does not bend easily (e.g. wood).
Strong	Something that is not easily broken (e.g. wood, brick, building).
Structure	Something that has been made and put together and can usually stand on its own (e.g. a building, a bridge, a chair).
Test	To find out whether something works as it should.
Weak	Something that is easily broken (e.g. paper, egg shells).

Natural Objects



Man-made Objects



Often structures have a certain function, they are made to do something. e.g. Chairs are for sitting on.



They should be stable, strong and comfortable.
Was baby bear's chair stable and strong?





Topic

Music

Theme

Community

Year Group

2

What should I already know?

- Sounds within music can be described as high or low sounds and the meaning of these terms.
- Sections of music can be described as loud, quiet or silent and the meaning of these terms.
- That an instrument or voice can be played at different speeds.
- That pulse can be fast and slow.

phrase: A musical sentence.



London bridge is falling down,



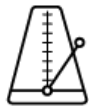
dynamics:

The volume of the music (loud or quiet).



pitch:

How high or low a sound is.



tempo:

The speed of the music (fast or slow).



composer:

A person who writes music.



What should I already know?

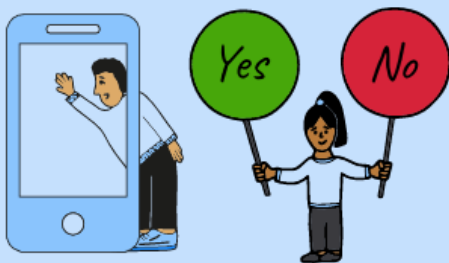
- I know what to do if I come across something online that worries me or makes me uncomfortable.
- I know some of the ways we can use the internet
- I know it is important to interact safely with others online

Computing - Online safety

offline	Not being connected to the internet.
online	Being connected to the internet via a device such as a computer, laptop or phone.
password	A secret word or phrase that is used to gain access to something.
personal information	Information such as our full name, address, birthday, or where we go to school.
sharing online	Sharing content (music, photos, videos or information) online.

Permission:

We must ask someone's permission before sharing photos, videos or information about them.



It is ok to say no when someone asks if they can share something online about us.



Key facts



A strong password is a password that is difficult for someone to guess.

You can make a stronger password by:

1) Combining upper and lower case letters, numbers and symbols.

HappY333? BiKeR4646!

2) Making numbers look like letters.

M0nk3y321. D1nos4ur456!

3) Joining words together.

Slimebike45! lloveschool123.

Not everything we see online is true.





What should I already know?

- I am learning to log in and out of technology and websites.
- I can use a simple online paint tool to create digital art.
- I can recognise and identify familiar letters and numbers on a keyboard.

What is a computer?

Battery	A cell or connected group of cells that store electrical energy to power wireless devices.
Buttons	Switches that you can press to control a device.
Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that stays in one place.
Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
Electricity	A type of energy, that is usually invisible, that can be made or stored and used to make devices work.
Input	A way of telling the computer what you want it to do.
Invention	A new device or process which solves a problem.
Keyboard	An input device made up of buttons that create letters, numbers, and symbols, as well as perform other functions.
Laptop	A compact computer that is easy to carry and move around.
Monitor	An output device, which shows what is happening on the computer for example videos, images and text.
Mouse	A handheld device that is used to move things around on the computer screen.
Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
Technology	Using scientific knowledge to help us to create new devices or tools.
Wire	A long, thin and flexible piece of metal protected by a plastic coating. Electrical wire is used to carry electricity.

Key facts

Kapow
Primary

Some computers have a keyboard, screen and mouse, others have buttons to make them do things.



All computers need electricity - they can get this through wires into the wall or batteries!

These items all use technology.

