



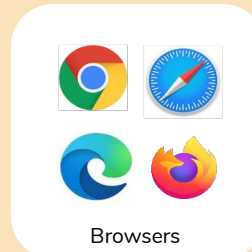
Year 2

The Internet

Key Learning

- To understand how the internet, the World Wide Web and a browser work together.
- To understand the different types of hardware used to access the internet and their functions.
- To understand the difference between a website and a webpage and use a school website to find information.
- To understand the difference between a browser and a search engine, and to practise searching for information safely.

Key Images



Key Vocabulary

Browser

A program used for displaying and navigating between web pages.

Smart Device

A device, like a TV, phone, or watch, that can connect to the internet.

Home Page

Often the first page of a website.

Webpage

A single page of information on a website.

Internet

A way to send information from one device to another anywhere in the world.

Wi-Fi

A way to connect to the internet without wires.

Search Engine

A website that helps us find information on the internet. Example: Google or Kiddle.

World Wide Web

The web pages and documents you see when you are browsing online.

Key Questions

What is the difference between a website and a webpage?

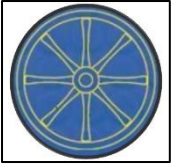
A webpage is just one page on a website. A website is a collection of webpages.

What makes a device a smart device?

A smart device is something that is able to connect to the internet.

Can you explain what a browser does?

A browser is a tool for displaying and navigating between webpages.



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for:

Design Technology Puppet Making

Key Questions:



- What were the earliest puppets made from?
- What different types of puppet are there?
- What did people used to sew with in the Stone Age?
- What sewing techniques can you use to join your puppet?
- How do you stop the needle falling off the thread?
- How will you make your puppet move?

Key vocabulary:

Design: A plan for the construction of an object or system that has a purpose.

Stitch: Make, mend, or join something using a needle and thread

Evaluate: Judge the quality and effectiveness of a product

Hand puppet: A movable model of a person or animal that is controlled by a hand inside it.

Textile: Cloth made by weaving, knitting or felting

Decorate: Make something look more attractive by adding extra items to it.

Purpose: The reason something is done.

Tool: A device to carry out an action

Template: A shaped piece of material used as a pattern for cutting out, shaping, or drilling.

Key facts:



Puppetry is an ancient form of artistic expression that is a variation on storytelling or human theatrical productions. It is an art form is believed to have its roots in ancient cultures, more than 3000 years old.

There are different kinds of puppets such as glove, finger, string, sock and rod.

Sewing by hand dates back to the old Stone Age around 3.3 million years ago. People used to sew with needles made from animal bones.

You can sew using a needle and thread, using techniques such as oversewing or running stitch.

To stop the needle falling off the thread you can tie it on or use a knot at the end of the thread.

You can make puppets move by using your fingers or hands, string and rods.



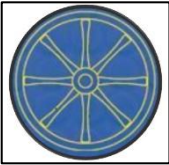
Sock Puppet



Hand Puppet



Finger Puppet



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for: Florence Nightingale.

Key questions:



Who is Florence Nightingale?
Why is she a famous historical figure?
What were hospital conditions like?
How did she improve hospitals and health care?
Who was Mary Seacole?
What was the Crimean War?

Key figures:

Mary Seacole (1805-1881) a Jamaican born female who joined Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War to help improve care and conditions for wounded soldiers.

Queen Victoria (1819-1901) Queen of England at the time of Florence Nightingale. She awarded Florence a jewelled brooch, designed by her husband Prince Albert as a mark of her gratitude for her devotion towards the soldiers.

Key facts:



Crimean War- In 1853 the Crimean War broke out between Russia and allies France, Turkey and Britain. Russia lost the battle, which ended the military battle in 1856.

Scutari - The location of the Army Hospital where Florence Nightingale helped to care for injured soldiers. The hospital was in a dreadful state. It was overcrowded and filthy. The toilets were broken, drained blocked and it was infested with rats. Diseases spread quickly throughout the hospital and many soldiers died from the spread of infection very quickly.

Queen Victoria- The reigning monarch at the time of Florence Nightingale. She met with Florence following her letters and pleas to improve the medical conditions for the military. Queen Victoria met with Florence Nightingale in September 1856 to discuss ways of improving care. Queen Victoria thanked Florence for her devotion and awarded her a jewelled brooch.

The Royal Red Cross – In 1883 Florence Nightingale was awarded a medal called the Royal Red Cross for exceptional courage and devotion to the medical profession and the injured victims of conflict and disaster.

Florence Nightingale Medal – A medal awarded to significant nurses today for their outstanding contribution to the medical profession.

Key vocabulary:

Victorian Era – A period of time between 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria was the queen of England.

Disease – A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal or plant.

Infection – The process of passing on or introducing a germ, illness or disease

Germ – A tiny organism that causes a disease in a plant or animal.

Cleanliness – When there is no dirt, dust, stains or smells.

Antiseptic – Used to clean wounds and stop infection.

Injured – Hurt or harmed by something or someone.

Nurse – A person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital.

NHS – National Health Service is the publically funded healthcare system in England, founded in 1948.

Soldier – A person who fights as a part of an army when there is a war or battle.

Heroine – A brave woman who we respect and admire.



Timeline:

1820	1851	1854	1854	1855	1859	1883	1910
Florence born in Florence, Italy.	Florence became a nurse.	Crimean War broke out.	Florence travelled to Turkey to help clean hospitals	Florence returned to England a heroine.	Florence opened a training school for nurses.	Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Red Cross	Florence died aged 90.

Jigsaw Jo's Journey

male

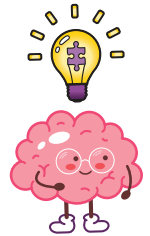
Celebrating Difference

female

Why do we like to belong?

I will learn about...

- Assumptions (stereotypes)
- The assumptions people sometimes make about boys and girls
- Why bullying happens
- The difference between right and wrong
- How to look after myself



on purpose

similarities

I will explore...

- The ways boys and girls are similar
- The ways boys and girls are different
- How being bullied might feel
- How to be kind to others
- How to stand up for myself and others
- Who to talk to if I need help

bully

assumptions

difference

diversity

lonely

value

feelings

Jigsaw Jo's Journey

How can you be friends with someone who is different to you?

How could you help someone who might be being bullied?

My Thinking Pad

What have I learnt in this puzzle that helps me to celebrate difference?

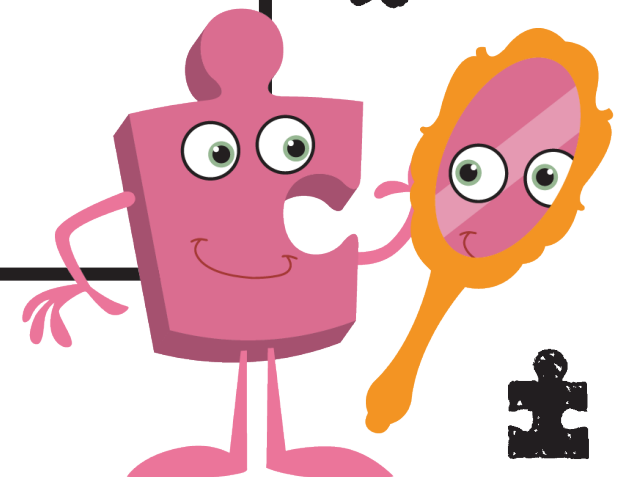
Being seen as different could make someone a victim of bullying because...

It is good to be different because...

Having a friend makes me feel...

Is it fair to make assumptions about other people?

Celebrating Difference





Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Celebrating Difference Ages 3-11(12)

Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate. The table below draws out the **spiral** knowledge and skills progression within the planned Celebrating Difference Puzzle (unit of work) for this age group, includes some of the key vocabulary and contains suggestions for Family Learning.

Please ask your child's school for details of any adaptations they have made to the programme in line with their school policy as some of the content and vocabulary may have been changed, or be taught in a different year group. This may be especially true if this is their first year of using Jigsaw PSHE.

CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know there are stereotypes about boys and girls Know that it is OK not to conform to gender stereotypes Know it is good to be yourself Know that sometimes people get bullied because of difference Know the difference between right and wrong and the role that choice has to play in this Know that friends can be different and still be friends Know where to get help if being bullied Know the difference between a one-off incident and bullying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that boys and girls can be similar in lots of ways and that is OK Understand that boys and girls can be different in lots of ways and that is OK Explain how being bullied can make someone feel Can choose to be kind to someone who is being bullied Know how to stand up for themselves when they need to Recognise that they shouldn't judge people because they are different Understand that everyone's differences make them special and unique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is bullying? Do all boys have to be the same, and all girls have to be the same? How do you feel about this? Are stereotypes fair? Can a person be friends with someone who is different from them? Can we choose how we treat other people? Can being different be used as a reason for bullying? How do you feel about that? If you were worried about bullying what could you do? Does Calm Me time help you feel peaceful?
	<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class talk about gender stereotypes, that boys and girls can have differences and similarities and that is OK. They talk about children being bullied because they are different, that this shouldn't happen and how to support a classmate who is being bullied. The children talk about feelings associated with bullying and how and where to get help. They talk about similarities and differences and that it is OK for friends to have differences without it affecting their friendship.</p>		
	<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Boys, Girls, Assumptions, Stereotypes, Special, Kind, Unkind, Feelings, Sad, Lonely, Help, Stand up for, Male, Female, Diversity, Fairness, Kindness, Friends, Value.</p>		

Notes for

School



Wheelwright Lane Knowledge Organiser for: Everyday Materials.



Key questions:



How do we use materials in everyday life?

Why do we need different materials?

Who invented waterproof clothing?

What is an inventor?

What are the different properties of materials?

Key scientists:

John Dunlop - Born in 1840 An expert in rubber. He invented the first inflatable tyre

Charles Macintosh - • Born in 1766. He invented the first waterproof fabric. The 'mac' raincoat is named after him

John McAdam - Born in 1756. He invented building roads with a smooth, hard surface

Key facts:



The suitability and uses of everyday materials - We use different materials for different objects depending on their purpose. Materials are used for more than one thing (e.g. metal can be used for coins, cans, cars and table legs).

The shape of some solid materials can be changed – by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Different Types of materials:

Wood - strong, opaque, stiff, hard

Plastic - bendy, smooth, translucent, stretchy

Glass - transparent, hard, smooth, waterproof

Brick - rough, strong, opaque, dull

Paper - translucent, flexible, not waterproof

Cardboard - rough, dull, opaque, not waterproof

Metal - Shiny, strong, opaque, hard

Rock - Rough, strong, opaque, hard

Recycling- This means when you take something and use it again. Sometimes you need to change it to use it again but some things you can reuse them just the way they are.

Key vocabulary:

Material – A substance used to make things

Property – A characteristic of something

Transparent – Objects behind can be seen easily

Translucent – A material, which allows light to pass through but is not clear

Opaque – A material, which does not allow light to pass through.

Squashing - to crush something so that it becomes flat, soft, or out of shape.

Bending - to change a straight object so that it is curved.

Twisting - to change the shape of an object by turning it.

Stretching - to make an object longer or wider without tearing or breaking.

Inventor - a person who creates or discovers something new

Suitable - right or appropriate for a purpose

