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wise
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prophetic



Parables and Miracles

Unit E Spring 1



Key Vocabulary

Parable: a short story that teaches us important lessons

Miracle: an extraordinary event taken as a sign of the Power of God

Sacrament of the Sick: a sacred ceremony, given to people who are in danger due to sickness or age

Oil of the Sick: used to anoint a patient's forehead to make them better

Learning Outcomes

- ✚ To understand that the parable of the Prodigal Son teaches us about the forgiveness of God
- ✚ To be thankful for our talents
- ✚ To reflect upon the Parable of the Sower
- ✚ To begin to understand that God is the Father of all people who cares for our needs

Unit overview

This unit will develop your understanding of Jesus' parables and miracles. Through these you will develop a greater understanding of who Jesus is and what his ministry was.

Windows of reflection (things to think about)

Think about what talents you have, what could you use them for?

Why is it important to forgive people who have upset us?

Prayer tasks linked to unit and tasks to completed

- ✓ Write a diary entry in the role of the son
- ✓ Create a piece of artwork based on your talents
- ✓ Create a dance routine for the Parable of the Sower
- ✓ To write about who God is to us

Bible References

Jn. 2: 1-2 – The Wedding Feast at Cana
 Mk. 4: 35-41 – The Calming of the Storm
 Lk. 7: 1-10 – The Healing of the Centurion's Servant
 Mt. 25: 14-30 – The Parable of the Talents
 Mk. 4: 1-9 – The Parable of the Sower
 Lk. 15: 11-32 – The Parable of the Prodigal Son
 Lk. 12: 22-30 – The Birds of the Air and the Lilies of the Field



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Christmas

Unit D Spring 1

Key Vocabulary

Annunciation: the announcement by the Angel Gabriel to Mary that she would bear a son of the Holy Spirit

Angel Gabriel: the name of the angel who visited Mary to tell her about Jesus

Bethlehem: the place Jesus was born in the Middle East

Nazareth: the capital city of Israel

Invitation: a request for someone to go somewhere or do something

Wise men: the people who visited and gifted Jesus after his birth

Herod: the king who ruled Judea

Learning Outcomes

- ✚ To know the story of the Annunciation
- ✚ To become more familiar with part of the Christmas story
- ✚ To know how Christians can guide others

Unit overview

This unit is designed to help you reflect upon the journeys associated with the Christmas story and what these journeys eventually tell us about Jesus' birth.

Windows of reflection (things to think about)

Why do you think it was important for Mary to say yes to the angel's request?

For Mary to say yes to the angel it would have been very difficult, why do you think it was going to be hard?

How can Christians be like the star leading people to Jesus today?

How can we show others how to live like Jesus wants to?

Prayer tasks linked to unit and tasks to completed

- ✓ To write questions you would like to ask Mary
- ✓ Sequence parts of the Christmas story
- ✓ Write how we can show others to live like Jesus

Bible References

Lk. 1: 26-38 – The Annunciation

Mt. 1: 18-2: 24 – The Birth of Jesus and the Visit of the Wise Men



Subject: Maths

Topic: Money

Unit overview

In this Place Value unit you will build upon your knowledge of money from year 1 by counting pence, pounds, notes and coins. You will also make the same amount of money, compare money, find the total and find the difference of money sums.

Books/websites linked to topic you may wish to read:

Progress with Oxford: Time and money

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zp8dmp3>



Key Vocabulary

Note – money made from paper with different amounts

Amount – the sum total of two or more quantities or sums

Change – the balance of money due after paying for an item

Price – how much an object costs

Pay – giving the money to purchase something

Owe – needing to pay or repay (using money)

Learning Outcomes

- To count money (pence)
- To count money (pounds)
- To count money (coins and notes)
- To select money
- To make the same amount
- To compare money
- To find the total
- To find the difference
- To find change
- To solve two step problems

Key Facts/dates – Sticky Knowledge

Pence	Pounds	Pounds and Pence
 1p 1 penny	 2p 2 pence	 5p 5 pence
 10p 10 pence	 20p 20 pence	 50p 50 pence
	 £1 1 pound	 £2 2 pounds
	 £5 5 pounds	 £2 and 20p
	 £10 10 pounds	
	 £20 20 pounds	
	 £50 50 pounds	
Equal Amounts	Compare Amounts	
= = 20p = 20p = 20p	> 75p > 74p	
= = £1 = £1 = £1	< £9 and 50p < £10	



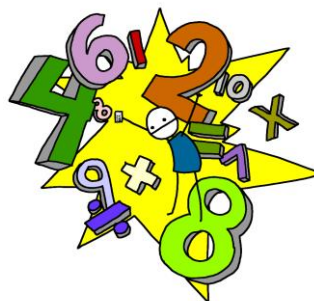
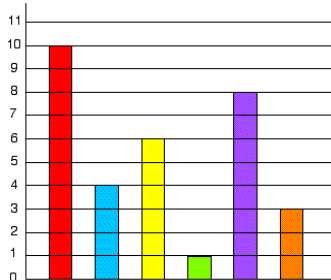
Year 2

Subject: Maths Spring 1 Topic: Multiplication/Division & Statistics

Unit overview

In the Multiplication and Division unit you will build upon previous multiplication facts 2,5,10. You will recognise the inverse of multiplication as division and solve word related problems.

In the Statistics unit you will learn about how to make tally charts, pictograms and block diagrams and also use these to solve word problems.



- Books/Websites linked to topic you may wish to use:**
- <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning>
 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z6vg9j6>
 - <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?Subject>
 - <https://tpet.co.uk/downloads/learning-at-home-maths-activities>



Colour	Number of Smarties	Frequency
Green		7
Orange		8
Blue		5
Pink		6
Yellow		11
Red		8
Purple		7
Brown		3
Key	= 2 smarties	

Key Vocabulary

Multiply - Multiplying one number by another (times, lots of, multiplied by, product of)

Divide - Sharing or grouping a number into equal parts (share, divide, groups of, how many in)

Multiple - A number which can be divided by a another number without leaving a remainder

Sharing - Divide a number or a number of objects equally into a number of piles

Array - A visual representation of multiplication.

Grouping - Place objects in groups of a certain number.

Product - the result of one or more multiplications.

Pictogram - representation of statistics on a chart, graph.

- Learning Outcomes**
- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.
 - Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (\times), division (\div) and equals (=) signs.
 - Recognise and use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division in calculations.
 - To solve problems involving multiplication and division using arrays, repeated addition, mental methods and multiplication and division facts.
 - Make tally charts, pictograms and block diagrams.
 - To interpret pictograms, block diagrams and tally charts.
 - Use statistical data to answer word related problems.

Key Facts/dates – Sticky Knowledge

Class 1's Pets

Key
□ = 2 pets

To represent 1 pet, a picture of half a square is used.

4 rows of 10 = 40
10 columns of 4 = 40

Eye Colour	Tally	Total
brown		6
blue		8
green		3
grey		4
hazel		5

Division

Division is splitting into equal parts or groups. We use the \div symbol, or the $/$ symbol to mean divide.

If we have 12 cupcakes and four friends want to share them, how would you divide the cupcakes?

$12 \div 4 = 3$

They should get 3 cupcakes each.

4 x 2 = 8
2 x 4 = 8
8 apples

2 x 5 = 10
5 x 2 = 10
10 cookies

Multiplication and division

Division is the inverse operation of multiplication. For example:

$3 \times 7 = 21$

Has the inverse relationships:

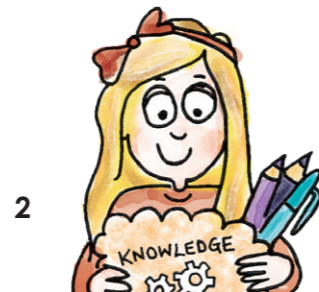
$21 \div 3 = 7$ $21 \div 7 = 3$



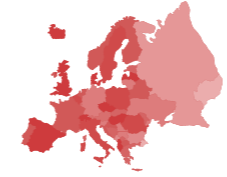
Planet Earth is made up of **seven continents** and **five oceans**.

A **continent** is a large area of land that contains different countries.

An **ocean** is a very large area of salty water.



Europe



One of the world's smaller continents, it contains countries such as the UK, France and Italy. It has many famous landmarks, such as the Eiffel Tower.

North America



The Earth's third largest continent, it includes America, Canada and Mexico. It has many natural wonders, such as the Grand Canyon.

South America



The Earth's fourth largest continent, it includes Brazil, Chile and Peru. It has the world's largest rainforest (Amazon) and driest desert (Atacama).

Oceania



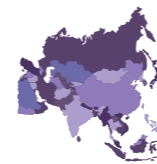
The smallest continent, it is made up of Australia, New Zealand and many other smaller islands. It is home to the Great Barrier Reef.

Africa



The second largest continent, it has 54 countries, including Egypt, Nigeria and Ghana. Africa has the world's largest desert (Sahara) and longest river (Nile).

Asia



The biggest continent in the world, made up of 48 countries including China and India. Asia has the world's highest mountains (the Himalayas) and the world's lowest point (the Dead Sea).

Antartica



At the bottom of planet Earth, it is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent in the world. Due to the weather, no humans live there.



Subject: Science Spring 1

Topic: Growth and Survival (Animals Including Humans)

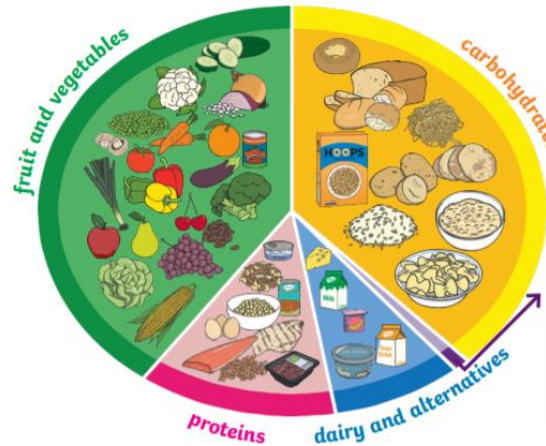
Unit overview

This Growth and Survival Unit you will begin by looking at animal young and comparing them to their adults. You will look at how animals change as they grow up and be introduced to life cycles of several varied common animals, including humans.

Books linked to topic you may wish to read:

The Variety of Life – Nicola Davies and Lorna Scobie

https://www.outstandingscience.co.uk/index.php?action=view_page&page=view_unit&unit=2c



Key Vocabulary

adult	A fully grown animal or plant.	diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.	disease	Illness or sickness.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.	exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
offspring	The child of an animal.	germs	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.	hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.	nutrition	Food needed to live.
		pulse	The beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist.

Learning Outcomes

- To match, sort and group young animals and their adults
- To find out how animals change as they grow into adults
- To compare the stages of the human life cycle
- To research and describe what animals, including humans, need to survive
- To test the effects of exercise of the human body
- To investigate the importance of healthy living and hygiene

Key Facts/dates – Sticky Knowledge

Some animals give birth to **live young**.



Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser

Spellings and Phonics

Phoneme	A single unit of sound
Digraph	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound) E.g. tree/turn
Grapheme	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word. E.g. ten
Vowels	The letters a, e, i, o, u
Consonants	The letters b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z
CVC	A word made of consonant vowel consonant E.g. cat/dad
Common Exception	A word which can't be phonetically decoded.
Homophone	Two different words that sound exactly the same when pronounced but have different spelling. E.g. here/hear
Contraction	A word that uses an apostrophe to replace a missing letter. E.g. did not becomes didn't.

Grammar and Punctuation

Statement	States a fact or something that has happened. Full Stop used to mark the end of a statement e.g. You are my friend.
Question	Asks something. Question mark used to mark the end of a question e.g. Why aren't you my friend?
Exclamation	When something is exclaimed – start with What or How. Exclamation mark used to mark the end of an exclamation e.g. What a good friend you are!
Command	Something you have to do. Full Stop used to mark the end of a statement e.g. Be my friend.
Apostrophe	To mark where letters are missing e.g. can't, didn't to mark singular possession in nouns e.g. the girl's book
Comma	Used to separate items in a list e.g. The fox was hungry, mean and sly.
Prefix	Added to the start of a verb or adjective to change the meaning of the word e.g. un- (unhappy, untie)
Suffix	Can be added to the end of verbs (e.g. helped, helper, helping) Can be added to the end of adjectives to form nouns (e.g. -ness, -er) Can be added to the end of nouns to form adjectives (e.g. -ful, -less – joyful)

Reading

Prediction	Saying what will happen next as a result of something.
Sequencing	Ordering events by how they appear in the text.
Decoding	Breaking a word down into different phonemes to help read it.
Retrieval	Finding information from a text.
Vocabulary	Understanding the meaning of words within texts.
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you already know.

Writing key concepts

Adjective	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. The tall tree.
Noun	Words to name people, places or 'things' e.g. table, chair.
Verb	'Doing words' to name an action that someone does e.g. run, play
Adverb	Used to modify the action of the verb e.g. quickly, happily
Onomatopoeia	a word used which sounds like the noise it describes e.g. thud, bang
Simile	Comparing one thing to another using like or as e.g. as tall as a giraffe, he was red like a tomato
Coordination	Using the conjunctions or, and, but
Subordination	The formation of letters to allow joined handwriting
Tense	Past tense Describes what is happening e.g. I play football, I am playing football Present tense Describes what did happen e.g. I played football, I was playing football
Cursive	The formation of letters to allow joined handwriting