



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>			

Year 2 – Digital Photography

Key Vocabulary for the unit:

Adjust – to alter or move something to achieve a desired appearance or result.

Camera autofocus tool – feature of a camera that tries to ensure that your chosen subject is sharp within the photo.

Capture – digital representation of an image.

Edit – alter an image.

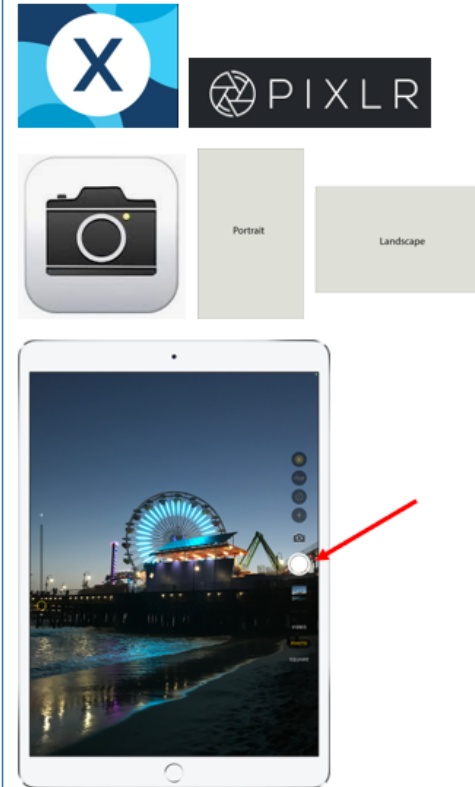
Landscape – horizontal orientation in which the long sides of the rectangle are at the top and the bottom.

Portrait – portrait orientation in which the long sides of the rectangle are at the left and the right.

Key Knowledge for the unit:

1. The white round circle is the button to capture the picture.
2. Landscape is 'sideways'.
3. Portrait is 'up'.
4. Pictures can be digitally changed.

Useful diagrams for the unit:



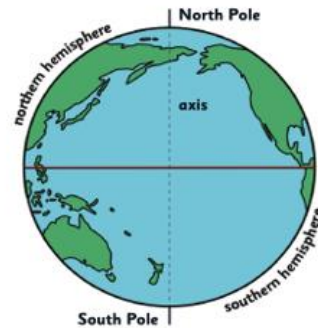
My Local Area and Tulum, Mexico

The equator

The Earth's equator is the **imaginary line that runs around the globe's centre**. It divides the world in **half**.

The equator is an **equal distance** between the **North and South Poles**.

The weather on the equator is **hot all year round**.



The climate near the equator

Countries near the equator don't experience the **four seasons** like other places on Earth.

Generally, there are **two seasons** in the countries along the equator, **wet and dry**. The wet season lasts **most of the year**. Along with the warmth, this creates **tropical rainforests**.

It is hot because it is the **closest part of the Earth to the Sun**.

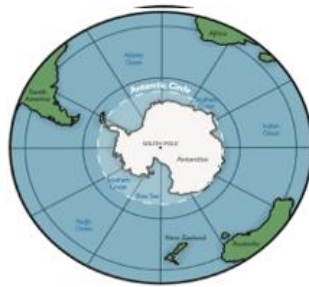
The North Pole

The North Pole is the **northernmost point** on Earth. There is **no land** at the North Pole, **only ice**. The ice is about **three metres thick**. The North Pole is **not in any country**. In summer, the **Sun never sets**.



The South Pole

The South Pole is the **southernmost place** on Earth. It is located **on land** topped by more than **2700 metres of solid ice**. The South Pole is **much colder** than the North Pole.



The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is made up of four different countries: **England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland**. It is sometimes referred to as **Great Britain**.

Capital cities

Each country has a **capital city** where a country's government is located. It is usually the largest city.

London is England's capital city.

Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital city.

Edinburgh is Scotland's capital city.

Cardiff is Wales' capital city.

Four seas border the UK:

- to the south by the **English Channel**, which separates from continental Europe
- to the east by the **North Sea**
- to the west by the **Irish Sea** and the **Atlantic Ocean**



Where is Tulum, Mexico?

Mexico is a country in North America. The capital city of Mexico is **Mexico City**.

Tulum is located in **Quintana Roo, Mexico**, and is considered a **tropical savanna climate**. This means it is **hot** all year round, with a **rainy** season from May to October and a **cooler, dry** season from November to April.



Aerial photos

An **aerial view** is a photo taken from above. You can look at the geographical features of a place using an aerial photo.



Map symbols

Map symbols are **pictures, drawings or even letters** that can be used on maps to **represent things in real life**. They make it easier to **read maps**.

Map key

A map key gives the map reader **information about each symbol displayed on the map**. It is usually in a box and found somewhere in the corner of the map.

Key	
	contour lines
	lake
	river
	forest
	moorland
	mountain peak
	beach
	cliffs
	houses
	log cabin
	ferry
	bridge
	road

The physical features of Tulum

Tulum is a beautiful cliff-top location above the **Caribbean Sea**.



Tulum rainforests



Mesoamerican Coral Reef System



Tulum lagoons



Sian Ka'an



Gran Cenote



Tulum coastline

The human features of Tulum

Tulum is famous for its **Maya ruins**.



Maya ruins



beach huts and bars



boats



shops and restaurants



hotels and homes



beach stairs

Continents and Oceans of the World



The world is divided into big pieces of land called continents

There are seven main continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Antarctica. Each continent has its own countries, animals, and people.

The world has big areas of water called oceans

There are five oceans: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean.

Textiles - Pouches

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Knot	A join made by tying two pieces of string or rope together.
Pouch	A small bag made to keep objects safe and to be carried easily.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Sew	To join or fasten by stitches made using a needle and thread.
Shape	The form of an object.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.
Thimble	A small metal cap to cover and protect your finger when sewing.

Here are some examples of sewn products:



Key facts

Kapow
Primary

Remember to plan where your stitches will go on the pouch **template**.



When cutting the **template** out, be careful and as **accurate** as possible.



Eye of the needle



Remember to tie a knot at the other end of your thread before sewing. Ask an adult if you are stuck.

Year 2 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

Autumn 2 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

Religious Education explores big questions about life, to find out what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live.



Theological Vocabulary

- **Christian**-A person who follows and believes in the teachings of Jesus, God and the Holy Spirit.
- **The Bible** a religious/holy book for Christians
- **Jesus**-Christians believe that he was God in the flesh come to earth to save mankind
- **Incarnation**-Christian belief that God came to earth as Jesus
- **Gospels** Christians read the Gospels as it tells them about Jesus' life
- **Advent** Christians wait and prepare for the birth of Jesus
- **Christmas** Christian festival that celebrates the birth of Jesus
- **Nativity**-the story of Jesus' birth
- **Thankful**-being pleased or grateful

What we will learn

Making sense of belief

- Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels
- Give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians

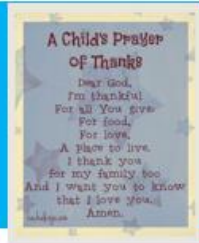
Making connections

- Think, talk and ask questions about Christmas for people who are Christians and for people who are not.
- Decide what they personally have to be thankful for, giving a reason for their ideas

Understanding Impact

- Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the Nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas

Thankfulness



• The Nativity



• Advent



Advent candle



Advent ring

Liturgical colours



Advent calendar



Key Vocabulary

adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

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.



Key Vocabulary

diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
disease	Illness or sickness.
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
nutrition	Food needed to live.
pulse	The beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist.

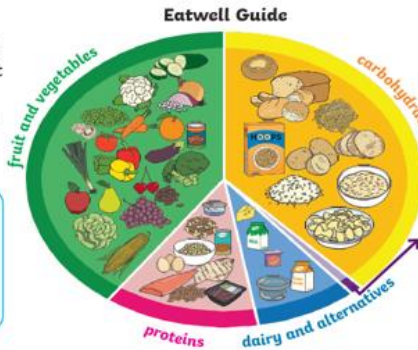
To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:



Key Skills (Working Scientifically)

- Ask simple questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways
- Using observations to answer questions (using simple equipment)
- Performing simple tests
- Gathering and recording data to answer questions

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



Eat less often and in small amounts.



oil and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.



6-8 a day
Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Being active and **exercising** keeps our bodies and minds healthy.



To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



**Year 2
'Animals Including Humans'
Knowledge Organiser**

