

Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Narrative – Spring 1



Key vocabulary from the vehicle text:

Words

dell	newts	bluebells
gravel	damp	pale

Phrases

he didn't struggle	but we daren't	we took great care of our Bog Baby
his wings drooped	but I blabbed	her eyes went misty

Prior Learning:

What language features help to engage the reader? Can you think of any examples?

What is an expanded noun phrase? What effect does it have on the reader? Can you think of an example from a previous vehicle text?

Writer's Knowledge: Think about...

...using noun phrases to describe the setting and the found object/creature.

...using words that join ideas together - including some that start sentences.

...using adverbs with the suffix 'ful' and 'ly' in some sentences.

...using 'ed' endings to keep past tense all the way through.

...using words that join ideas together in sentences like 'but' and 'and'.

...using an apostrophe when two words are joined to make one word.

...describing how the creature moves to show how it feels.

...using similes to describe and help the reader imagine.

Key vocabulary from the example text:

Words

adventurous	enchanted	trudged	tentatively
adorable	immediately	relieved	eventually

Phrases

crystal blue	staring eyes	his wings wrinkled up	eyes got wide
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Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Instructions – Spring 1



Key vocabulary from the vehicle text:

Words

dell	newts	bluebells
gravel	damp	pale

Phrases

he didn't struggle	but we daren't	we took great care of our Bog Baby
his wings drooped	but I blabbed	her eyes went misty

Prior Learning:

When listing adjectives or nouns, what punctuation should you use?

What are instructions? How is it structured? What makes a successful set of instructions?

Writer's Knowledge: Think about...

...using words to join ideas in a sentence together, 'but', 'so'.

... writing in the present tense.

...using noun phrases to give extra information to the reader.

...using bullet points and commas in a list.

...using time words and numbers to show the order of the instructions.

...using adverbs (ly) to make the bossy verbs clearer.

...asking your reader a question to encourage them to read on.

Key vocabulary from the example text:

Words

tranquil	protected	habitat	gravel
murky	succulent	thoroughly	odour

Phrases

keep it happy and healthy	following this	rare and precious
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Year 2: PSHE Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1: What can help us grow and stay strong?



Prior Learning

- Is everything you see online trustworthy?
- How do you resist the pressure to do something that makes you feel unsafe or uncomfortable?
- Give an example of a rule that helps keep you safe.

Core learning/skills

- Different things help their bodies to be healthy, including food and drink, physical activity, sleep and rest.
- eating and drinking too much sugar can affect their health, including dental health.
- How to be physically active and how much rest and sleep they should have every day.

Sticky Learning

There are different ways to learn and play. We should know when and why to take a break from screen-time.



Sunshine helps bodies to grow but we must keep safe and well in the sun. Wearing the correct clothing and applying sunscreen helps with this. We can also shade from the sun when it is too hot, during the middle of the day.

Did you know?

Children between 4 and 8 years old should drink 5 cups of water a day. The amount you drink increases as you get older.



Key Vocabulary-PSHE



physical



activity



sugar



health



dental



health



rest



break



screen



time



balanced diet

Year 2: Science Knowledge Organiser

Materials and their uses

Material	Properties	Uses
wood 	opaque hard strong	table 
metal 	shiny smooth reflective	fork 
plastic 	waterproof bendy translucent	water bottle 
glass 	transparent waterproof hard	window 
brick 	hard rough dull	wall 
rock 	strong hard rigid	fireplace 
paper 	tears easily translucent flexible	book 
cardboard 	dull non-reflective opaque	boxes 
fabric 	flexible Soft absorbent	clothes 

Uses of everyday materials – Year 2

Prior Learning

Children learnt about materials in year 1 and should know the following questions:

- Name 3 objects which are waterproof.
- In year 1 you sorted materials in different ways. Describe one way that you sorted them.
- What 3 materials can spoons be made from? Why have these materials been chosen?

Significant scientists

John Loudon McAdam
(1756-1836)



John Loudon McAdam was a Scottish engineer who modernised the way we build roads.

He was the inventor of tarmac road surfacing – commonly called tarmac.

Julie Brusaw



Julie is one of the inventors of Solar Roadways. Solar roadways use solar powered road panels to form a smart roadway.

Changing materials

squashing



Clay can easily be pushed and pulled.

bending



Foil is bendy and waterproof.

twisting



This plastic bottle's shape can be changed.

stretching



A balloon is very flexible.

It has wooden legs that are rigid and strong.



This chair has a fabric seat because it is soft.

Key Vocabulary-Science



Material



properties



absorbency



waterproof



strong



weak



hypothesis



resist



melting



particles



changing



shape

Year 2: PE Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1: Feet 1



Prior Learning

Pupils have learnt about this unit in year 1 so should be confident to answer the following questions:

- Describe what good dribbling looks like?
- Why is it important to be accurate when kicking (passing) the ball?
- Give an example of where you have worked as part of a team whilst playing PE.

Core learning/skills

The unit of work will challenge pupils to apply their knowledge and understanding of dribbling, passing and receiving in order to keep possession as a team and score a point.

Pupils will continue to effectively apply life skills such as self-belief and integrity as they strive to improve their own performance whilst playing fairly.

Sticky Learning

You will develop communication and empathy as you listen to their partner and team members and work collaboratively together. Give an example of where you have done this.



When you are playing you must be able to apply your passing and dribbling skills in order to keep possession and score a point.



It is very important to focus on your partner and team members. What do you think the consequences in a game would be when mistakes are made?



Did you know?

Fara Williams is an English footballer who is the highest capped player for her country. Fara has played at four European Championships, three World Cups and represented Team GB at the 2012 Olympics.



Key Vocabulary-PE



Attacker



Defender



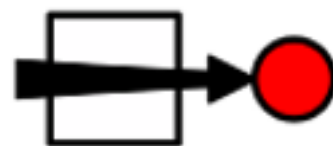
Space



possession



dribbling



passing

Year 2: Geography Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1: We are Britian.



Prior Learning

Pupils learnt about our world in year 1 and will be able to answer the following questions:

- What are the 7 continents of the world?
- Give an example of a settlement in the UK?
- How can you show others what is in the local area?

Core learning/skills

- Identify the countries and capitals of the UK.
- Identify human and physical features of the UK.
- Investigate satellite photos of the UK.
- Compare the city and the countryside in UK.
- Identify characteristics and famous features of the UK.
- Identify flags of the UK

Sticky Learning

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



People depend on rivers for their way of life and their livelihoods.



Did you know?

The monument of Stonehenge is claimed to be one of the oldest monuments in the world, scientists believe that it was built over in 3,000 B.C.



Key Vocabulary-Geography



England



Scotland



Wales



Northern Ireland



City



countryside



mountain



traffic



skyscraper



village



landmark



Union Jack

Year 2: DT Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1: Preparing fruit and vegetables.



Prior Learning

Children in year 1 would have covered the basic skills in this unit so should answer the questions below:

- Think of a fruit or vegetable that you can use with the following: squeezer, peeler, knife, grater?
- It is very important to eat a balanced diet. Why is this the case?
- Explain how you can stay safe whilst using tools and equipment?

Core learning/skills

- Use simple utensils and equipment to e.g. peel, cut, slice, squeeze, grate and chop safely.
- Understand and use basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes, including how fruit and vegetables are part of The Eatwell plate.
- Know and use technical and sensory vocabulary relevant to the project.

Sticky Learning

There are 3 different stages in DT: design, make and evaluate.

Design:

When I design something, I need to look carefully at the description that the person has given me. I then need to share my design using words and pictures.



Make:

When I make my food product, I need to choose my fruits and vegetables carefully. Why do you think this?



Evaluate:

The final stage is evaluating my ideas and product. I will judge it against the design criteria, including intended user and purpose.



Did you know?

Some fruit and vegetables are better for you than others.

An apple closely followed by an avocado are the healthiest fruit followed by an avocado.



The healthiest vegetable is spinach followed by kale.



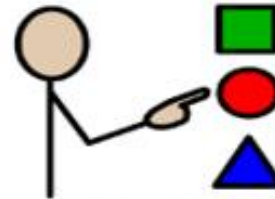
Key Vocabulary-DT



squeezing



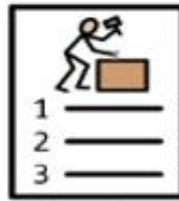
healthy diet



choosing



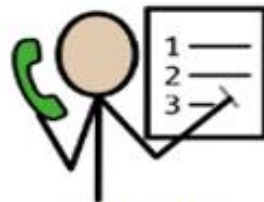
ingredients



planning



investigating



arranging



popular



design,



evaluate



criteria

Year 2: Computing Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1: Robot Algorithm



Prior Learning

In year 1 children have used Bee Bots to learn about programming. They should be able to use this learning to answer the following questions:

- What can I do with a bee bot and when have you used one before?
- How do you start a sequence?
- If you want to debug your programme what's the first thing you need to do?

Core learning/skills

This unit develops pupils' understanding of instructions in sequences and the use of logical reasoning to predict outcomes.

Pupils will use given commands in different orders to investigate how the order affects the outcome. Pupils will also learn about design in programming. They will develop artwork and test it for use in a program. They will design algorithms and then test those algorithms as programs and debug them.

Sticky Learning

-Use symbols (e.g. arrows, crosses) to indicate the commands that will be inputted as a program.

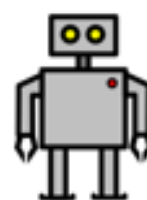


Programming is when we make a set of instructions for computers to follow.

-Robots are one type of machine that can follow programs - they follow what we instruct them to do.

-We use algorithms (a set of instructions to perform a task) to help robots to do things that we want them to.

-Debugging can help to correct algorithms and programs.



Did you know?

When you are debugging programmes, you need to be very careful that you don't copy someone else's algorithm as it may contain a virus.

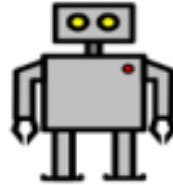
Always be very careful with downloading things from the computer it may lead to a virus on your computer.



Key Vocabulary-Computing



Program



Robot



Algorithm



Direction



Route



Obstacle



Design



Error



Debugging



chunking

Year 2: RE Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1: How do we show we care for each other? Why does it matter?

Prior Learning

Pupils will be able to use their learning from this year and last to answer the following questions:

- Name a religious story that is focussed on showing care towards other people?
- You have learnt about Christians this year; how does their religion show care towards others?
- Name one example of how Muslims show care.

Core learning/skills

- Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable.
- Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories.
- Give an example of how people show they care for others, making a link to one of the stories.
- Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other.

Sticky Learning

Each person is unique and important. Christians believe that God values everyone. Give an example of this.



Non-religious people use the Golden rule to show the value of people. What is the golden rule?



Zakah is an important part of the Islam religion. Can you describe what Zakah is?



Mother Teresa is an example of someone who was inspired by her religion to care for others. Can you give some examples of other famous people who have done the same?

Did you know?

A charity is an organisation that raises money for a cause. For example, FOILS (the school PTA) raise money and then give all that money to the school to help them buy things that they couldn't afford otherwise. There are currently 168,850 charities in the UK!



Key Vocabulary-RE



Community



rules

for



living



holy



words



friendship



fellowship

Britpop and the Sounds of the Nineties...



In the 1990s, British popular music (or Britpop) became hugely popular all over the world.



Britpop was influenced by the rock bands of the 1960s and 1970s, especially the Beatles and the Rolling Stones.



Most Britpop songs featured instruments such as:
vocals (voice),
keyboards,
bass and electric guitars,
and drum kits.



Britpop musicians tended to focus more on traditional/"real" rock band instruments than on the synthesisers and other electronic sounds of 1980s popular music.



Britpop songs could often sound happy and were easy to sing along to with catchy melodies.

Our Listening



Oasis



The Boo Radleys



Supergrass



Catatonia



Dodgy

Pulse



This is the heartbeat of the music. It is like a ticking clock that never stops/

Duration

Music is made up of...



long notes



short notes



and notes in between!

Rhythm

Rhythm is when long and short notes are joined together.



Musical Notes



Crotchet =
1 beat



Crotchet rest =
1 beat of
silence



1 quaver = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat
2 quavers = 1 full beat



Quaver rest =
 $\frac{1}{2}$ beat of
silence

Dynamics



f

Loud



p

Quiet

Graphic Scores

This is when music is written with pictures instead of musical notes.

1	2	3	4