

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term

Science

History

Art

PSHE

Music

P.E.

R.E.

Year 2

Knowledge Organiser - Matter and Materials – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Atoms	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can be used
Molecule	A group of atoms, making the smallest unit of a chemical compound
Solid	A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume
Gas	An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available
States of Matter	The different form in which matter can exist and matter can change states. Include additional vocabulary; Ice, freeze, heat, melt, steam, condensation, change,
Material	The specific matter something is made from
Properties	How a material feels, behaves and can be changed
Suitable	Why a material is right for one purpose or object
Purpose	What something is used for
Materials;	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, stone, paper and cardboard, ice, fabric, leather, water
Properties;	Hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, magnetic, transparent, bendy, waterproof, strong, stiff, squashy, stretchy, elastic

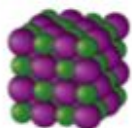


Key knowledge
To understand that everything around us is made from tiny building blocks we cannot see.
To understand that matter can exist in 3 different states, solids, liquids and gases.
To identify the properties of materials.
To explain why materials are chosen for certain objects.
To understand that some materials can change shape.

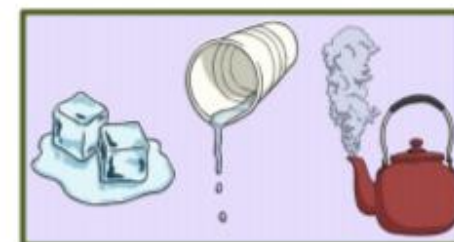


Plastic



Metal

States of Matter	Atoms and Molecules
Solid - A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape.	
Liquid - A substance that flows freely but has constant volume.	
Gas - An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available, irrespective of its quantity.	



Freeze ➡ Warm ➡ Heat
 Ice ➡ Water ➡ Steam
 Solid ➡ Liquid ➡ Gas

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser - History – The Romans – Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single person
Legion	A large group of soldiers who form one section of an army.
Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback.
Invasion	The entering or taking over of a place, by force
Rebellion	When a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and rise up and fight them
Emperor	A man who rules an empire
Defeat	To win against someone in a fight, war, or competition
Aqueduct	Bridge-like system built to move water from one location to another
Centurion	Soldier in the Roman army responsible for the command of one hundred men.

Cassis: A metal helmet, with a peak designed to protect the forehead from being smashed, and a guard at the back to protect the neck.

Lorica: A suit of armour made out of metal strips tied together with leather straps. It was very protective, but still allowed freedom to move.

Tunica: Under the armour, a red, woollen tunic.

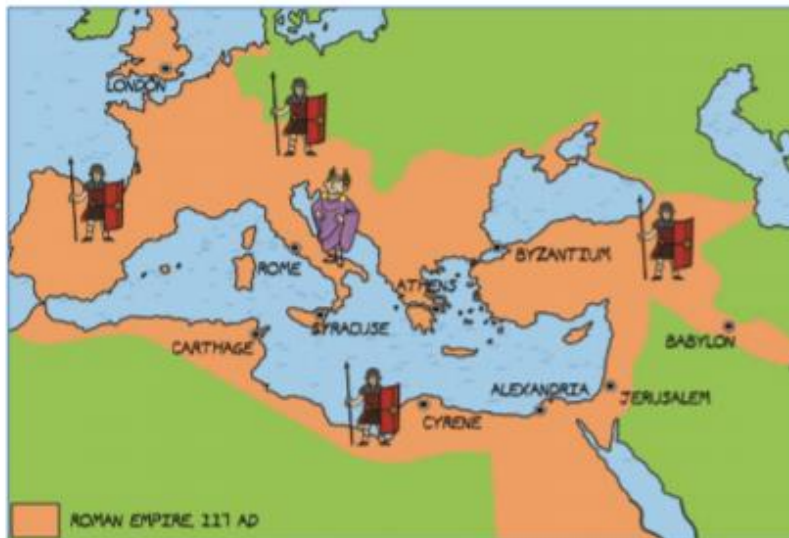
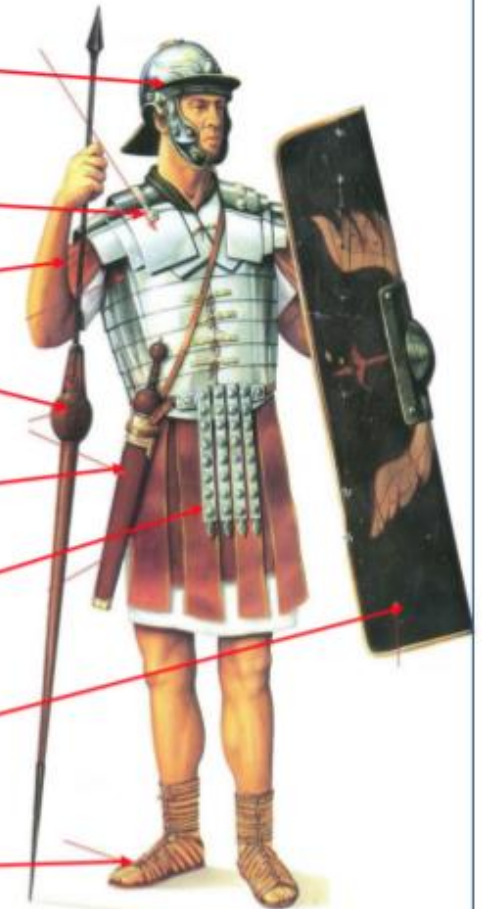
Pilum: A long, metal tipped javelin to throw at enemy shields. The metal would bend on impact making it difficult for the victim to remove.

Gladius: A short, sharp, double-edged sword for short range combat. Carried on the right.

Baltea: A belt, or apron, of leather strips to protect lower part of the body, weighed down with metal weights.

Scutum: A large shield made of thick wood covered in leather, and rimmed with iron. It was curved to deflect arrows and wrap around the legionary.

Caligae: Heavy leather sandals for marching, with nails driven into their soles to improve the grip.



Key Knowledge

I understand that the Romans built an empire.

I know that the soldiers had several large armies with many soldiers.

I know that the Romans invaded Britain.

I know that Romans built towns across Britain.

I know that Romans tried to invade Scotland.




Knowledge Organiser - Still Life and Form - Visual Arts - Year 2

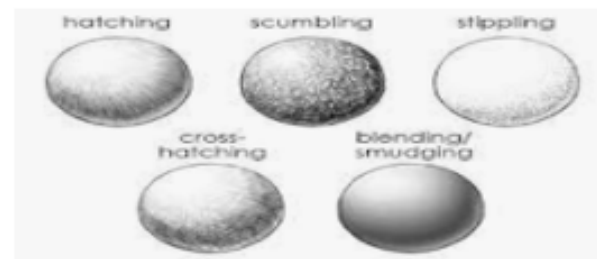
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Still life	A picture of something that does not move.
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlight	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Cross hatching	A technique of creating tone by drawing lines which cross over each other.
Blending	Smoothing a medium to create a smudged tone to show form.
Tints/Shades	A tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.



Key Knowledge

I know that a still life is a picture of something that does not move. I know that they have been painted for a long time throughout history.
I know that artists use tone (lighter and darker shades) to create form.
I understand that artists can use different colours to create form.
I can use layers of colour to create form.
I can use drawing materials to represent real life
I can describe art I like and talk about artists work

Art	Artist/Title
	<i>Still life with peaches and water jar</i> Herculaneum, Italy, c. 62-69
	<i>Georgia O'Keefe Charcoal leaves (1920)</i>
	Red Poppy Georgia O'Keefe (1927)
	Giorgio Morandi, <i>Still Life with Five Objects</i> , (1956)
	Paul Cézanne, <i>Still Life, Pitcher and Fruit</i> (1894)



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Two

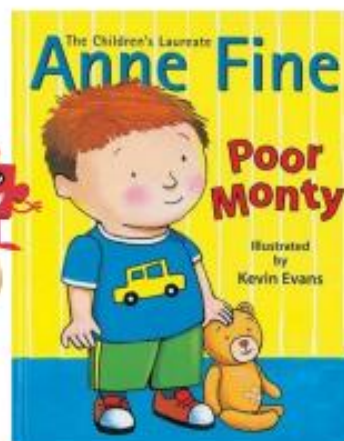
Key Vocabulary

Lifestyle	The way in which a person lives.
Relaxation	The state of being free from tension and anxiety.
Medicines	A substance used to treat illness or diseases and maintain good health.
Balanced Diet	A variety of foods that provide the nutrients needed for good health.
Portion	A part of a whole.
Nutritious	A substance that helps your body to be healthy.



The Jigsaw Charter

We take turns to speak
We use kind and positive words
We listen to each other
We have the right to pass
We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)



Key Knowledge

I know what I need to keep my body healthy.

I can sort foods into the correct food groups and know which foods my body needs every day to keep me healthy.

I understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely.

Reflective questions

Ask me this...

Which foods do you need every day to keep you healthy?

Why should medicines only be used in the way that they are intended?

The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.





Key Vocabulary	Definition
ensemble	A French word used for performing together.
bass	The lowest or deepest sounding part of the music; in reggae music it's played on bass guitar.
groove	The rhythmic part of the music that makes you want to move and dance.
woodblock	A musical instrument – a block of wood which you strike with a wooden beater.
cymbal	A musical instrument – a large disc of metal which you strike with drumstick. →
keyboard	A musical instrument – an electronic (and usually smaller) version of a piano.



We are Good Listeners!

In our Music lessons we can...




- **Listen** with an **open mind** to new music.
- **Listen** with **respect** to other pupils' ideas.
- **Listen thoughtfully** to other pupils' performances.
- **Listen** with **awareness** when playing or singing in a group.
- **Listen carefully** to instructions.



Ask me this...

- Can you sing louder or quieter when directed by a leader?
- Which classroom instruments have you had a chance to play?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Interception	Catching a pass made by an opposing player.
Possession	When a team has the ball, they are in possession
Marking	When a player defends an opponent.
Action	The skill a gymnast uses in their sequence e.g. travel jump, shape, balance, jump.
Sequence	A number of actions linked together.
Body tension	Squeezing muscles to help stay strong when performing actions. Having good body tension improves the quality of the action.

Skills	
Interception	
Possession	
Sequence	

Skill development	
INVASION	ATHLETICS
Change direction to move away from a defender.	Be able to develop agility and co-ordination
Send and receive a ball with hands and feet.	Be able to develop jumping for distance
Move my feet to move with a player when defending.	Be able throw with accuracy
Understand when I am an attacker and a defender.	Be able to use, rhythm and balance in running.

R.E. Year 2 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Easter Egg	Symbol of new life.
Hot Cross Bun	Symbolic of the shape of the stone across the front of Jesus' tomb. Cross representing crucifixion.
Crucifixion	When Jesus was left to hang on a cross until he died.
Resurrection	The Christian belief of the rising from the dead of Jesus on the third day after crucifixion. Celebrated on Easter Sunday.
New Life	A new beginning or a fresh start

Key Knowledge
I can explain what I think happens when something dies
I can re tell the Easter story
I can re tell the story of the resurrection
I know what the resurrection means for Christians
I know and can use a range of symbols to represent New Life.



Crucifixion

Easter egg



New Life

Hot cross buns



Resurrection

