

Year 2 Knowledge Organisers

Autumn 1 2021-2022

Mercenfeld Curriculum

This booklet will outline for you the units of work that your child will be covering in our wider curriculum this half term.

For each subject, you will find a Knowledge Organiser. These will show you the main elements of learning for your child.

We hope you find these useful to outline your child's learning this half term. The children will be familiar with these too so you will be able to share them together and talk about their learning at school.

More information about our curriculum can be found on the school's website.

Year 2 History – Movers and Shakers



Dawson's model

A person is historically significant if their actions match most of these statements:

- They made big changes in their lifetime.
- They made a lot of people's lives better or worse.
- They changed the way people think.
- Their ideas are still used today.
- They were a very good or very bad role model.

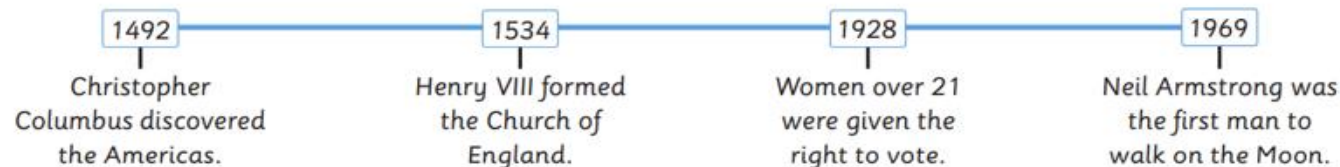
Categories of significant people

Significant people can be sorted into groups by what they did.

- An **activist** is a person who feels strongly about helping people, other living things or the planet. They protest to make changes happen.
- An **explorer** is a person who travels to places to find out what is there.
- A **scientist** is a person who discovers or invents new things.
- An **artist** is a person who creates works of art, including pieces of music, plays, poems, paintings, dances or sculptures.
- A **monarch** is a king or queen who rules a kingdom.

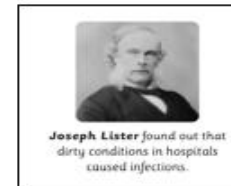
Timelines

A timeline can be used to put important dates and events in chronological order. The numbers are dates that tell you when an event happened.



Glossary

discover	To see or find something before anyone else.
invent	To design or make something that has never been made before.
monument	A structure built to remember an event or person.
plaque	A flat piece of metal or stone with writing on it.
protest	An event where people come together to show that they are unhappy about something.
significant	Something that is important.
statue	An object usually made from stone or metal to look like a person.



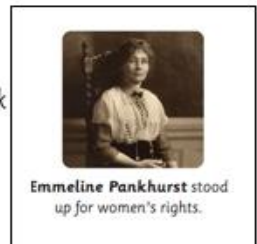
Time words

There are many useful words that help us talk about time.

A **year** is 365 days.

A **decade** is 10 years.

A **century** is 100 years.



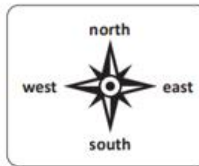
Year 2 Geography – Let's explore the world

Atlases

An atlas is a book of maps and charts showing different parts of the world and some physical features, such as rivers and lakes.

Compass directions

A compass is a tool for finding and showing directions. A compass has four cardinal points. These are north, south, east and west. They are used to describe locations



United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, or UK, is an island surrounded by seas and an ocean. The UK is made up of four countries, called England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom has a temperate climate.



- **England** is the largest and warmest country in the UK. England's landscape has flat and hilly areas. The soil is good for growing crops. There are some mountains in the north.
- **Northern Ireland** is the smallest country in the UK. It is often windy, cloudy and rainy in Northern Ireland. There are some mountains in Northern Ireland, but most of the landscape is covered in rolling hills.
- **Scotland** is the second largest country. It has the coldest climate in the UK. The landscape of Scotland is famous for its mountains, forests and moorland.
- **Wales** is the third largest country. The climate is warmer than Scotland but cooler than England. It gets more rain and less sunshine than the rest of the UK. The landscape of Wales includes mountains, valleys, forests and marshes.

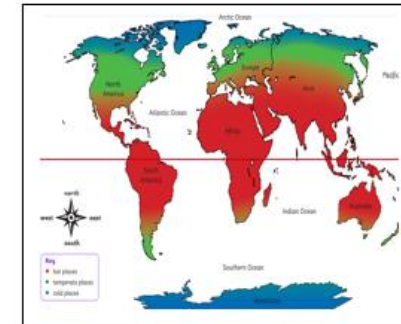
Equator and hemispheres

The equator is an imaginary line around Earth, dividing it into two halves. The half above the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. The half below the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere. The North and South Poles are the furthest points from the equator.



Hot, temperate and cold places

Places nearer the equator are hotter, and places further away from the equator are colder. Temperate areas are between these hot and cold climates. A temperate climate is mild and not very hot or cold.



Glossary

climate	The usual weather conditions of a place.
fieldwork	Visiting a place outside, to collect data and learn about the place.
human feature	A feature that has been made by humans, such as a shop, road and school.
moorland	A area of hilly land with low-growing plants, such as grass and heather.
observation	The action of watching something carefully.
physical feature	A feature that has formed naturally, such as a mountain, lake and river.

Maps and keys

A map is a drawing of an area of land or sea, usually drawn from above. Map symbols represent physical and human features. A key is a list that explains what the map symbols mean.



Key	
+	abbey
☆	tourist feature
≡	bridge
i	information
M	museum
P	parking

Year 2 Science – Humans and Animals

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

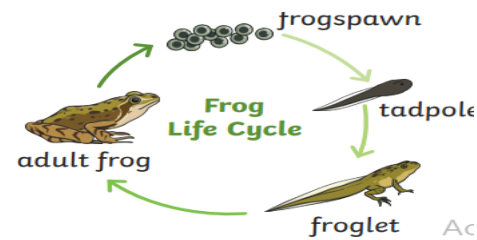


Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



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

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



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



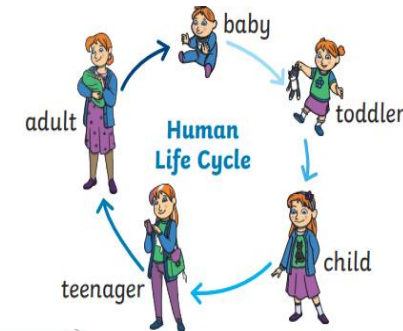
Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



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



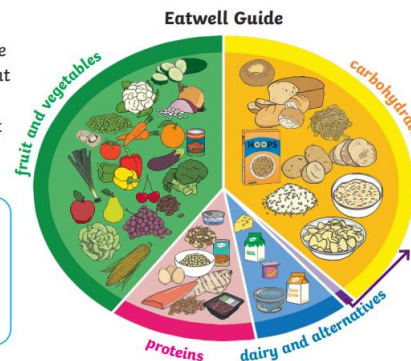
To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



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



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



Eat less often and in small amounts.



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



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.

Year 2 Music – Singing

Year 2: Orchestral instruments

Musical style: Orchestral

Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but sometimes orchestras play other types of music too.

Vocabulary

Strings

Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

Woodwind

Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

Brass

Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

Percussion

Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Dynamics

The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Sound effects

A sound created to represent something in a film, television programme or a play.

Tempo

The speed of the music (fast or slow).

Timbre

The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

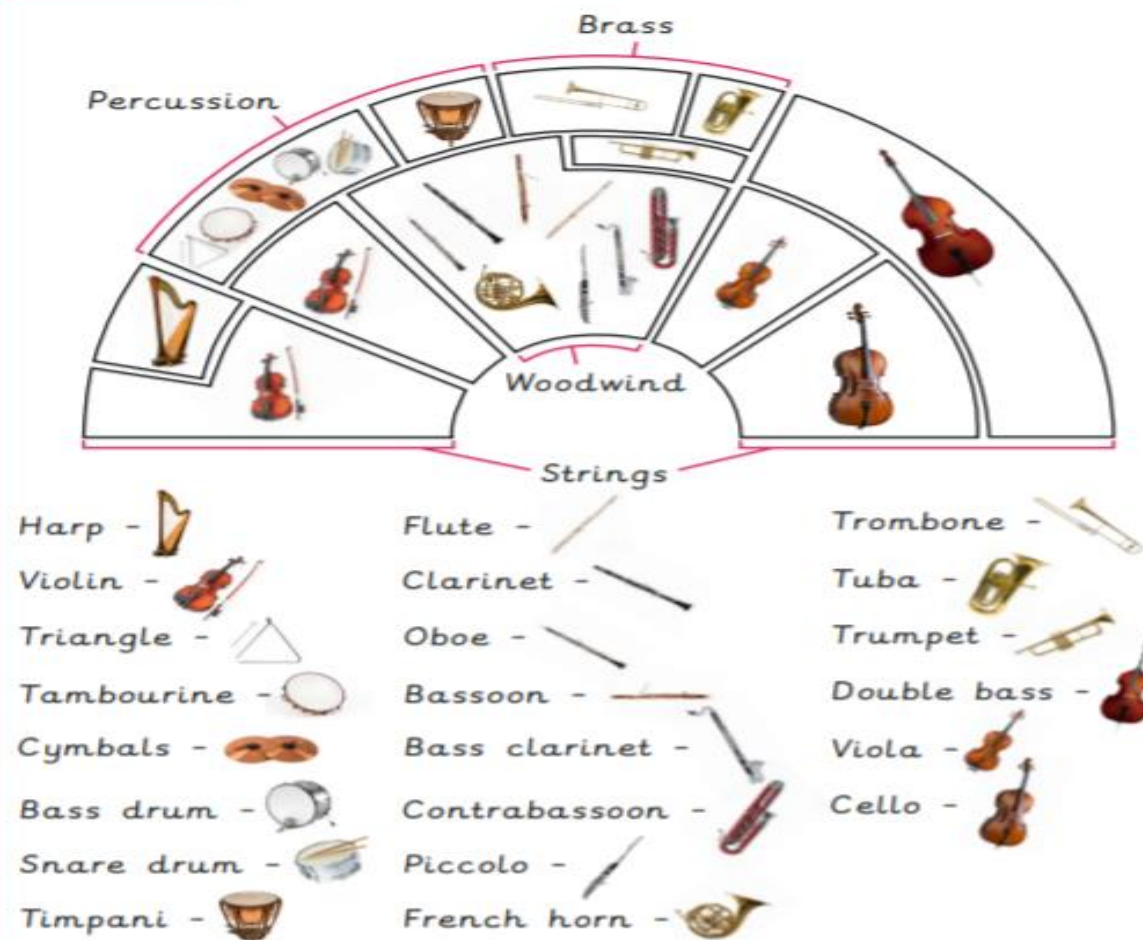
Vocals

Using your voice in a piece of music.

Instruments

Orchestra

A group of instruments that play together.



Year 2 Art – Mix it

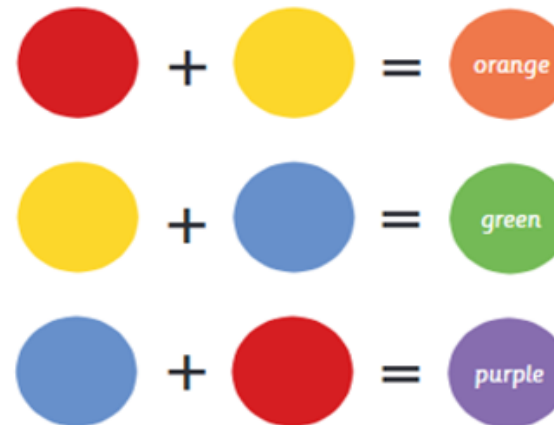
Primary colours

The primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. All other colours can be made by mixing the primary colours.



Secondary colours

The secondary colours are orange, green and purple. They are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours. Red and yellow make orange. Yellow and blue make green. Blue and red make purple.



Colour wheel

The colour wheel is a diagram that shows how colours are organised. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made.



Hues

A hue is a different version of a colour. By mixing different amounts of primary colours we can make a range of hues. Some examples include blue-green, yellow-green and red-orange.

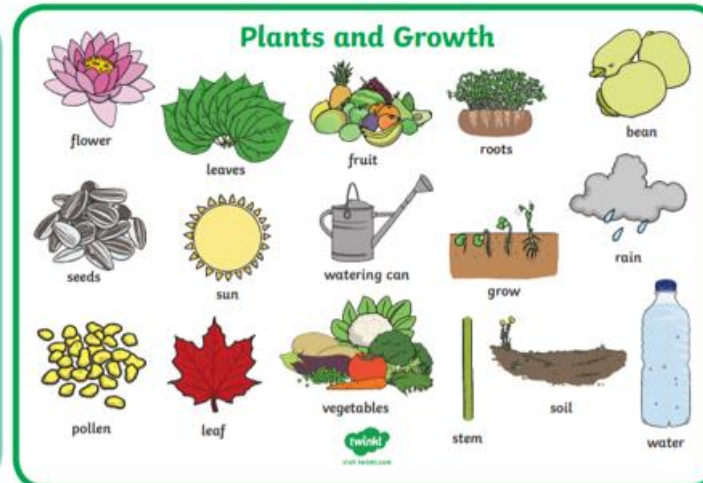


Feelings and colour

Some colours make us feel warm and happy. Red, Yellow and orange are warm and happy colours. Blue and green are cool, calm colours.

Design & Technology –Remarkable recipies

Food sources: Food comes from two main sources: animals and plants.



Poultry include chickens, geese and turkeys.

Fish include cod, salmon and shellfish.

Honey is made by bees.

Fruit and vegetables come from plants.

Oils are made from parts of plants.]

Sugar is made from plants called sugar cane and sugar beet.

Plants also give us nuts, such as almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts.



A HEALTHY AND VARIED DIET

We must all eat a healthy and varied diet in order to stay healthy.

A balanced diet means eating foods from the main food groups:

- carbohydrates
- fats
- proteins
- vitamins
- minerals
- fibre

Water is also very important for our bodies as it keeps us hydrated and helps to purify our bodies.

Exercise must also be part of a healthy lifestyle.



Year 2 PSHCE – Beginning and Belonging

The unit is to be delivered at the start of the school year, so it includes approaches to developing classroom ground rules, and to building positive relationships in the class. Children will have the opportunity to consider what it feels like to be in a new situation and how to cope with that, and to develop strategies for helping people who arrive new to the school. They will develop their own 'Safety Circle', identifying trusted adults at home and at school whom they can ask for help and support.



Year 2 Religious Education – God and nature

Protecting Nature in Different Religions

In some religions, there are stories that make you think about how you help other people and animals in your everyday lives.



Harvest

During **harvest** time Christians thank God for helping them to grow the food that they have collected. A **Harvest** Festival is held at churches (and sometimes in school) where **produce** is donated and then given to those in need.



On the seventh day, God rested. Sunday is seen by Christians as the seventh day of the week and is a day for rest and **reflection** - this often includes going to church.

The Creation Story



On the first day, God made light ("day") and dark ("night").
On the second day, God made the sky.
On the third day, God **created** the land and the seas. He also **created** plants and trees.
On the fourth day, God **created** the sun, the moon and the stars.
On the fifth day, God **created** birds and sea creatures.
On the sixth day, God **created** animals to fill the earth. God also **created** humans to enjoy and care for all that He had made.
On the seventh day, God rested.

Ac

Nature and God

Sukkot

Every year, many Jewish families celebrate **Sukkot** by building and living in a **sukkah** for a week. They try to eat all their meals inside it and also invite their family and friends to eat in it too. This is to help them remember when God freed them from slavery and they wandered in the desert for forty years. On the seventh day of **Sukkot**, Jews visit the **synagogue** to give thanks to God for looking after them.



Prince Siddhartha and the Swan tells the story of the Buddha, who was always kind to animals. When he saw an injured swan, the Buddha nursed the swan back to health and released it into the wild.

The Boy Who Threw Stones at Trees tells the story of a young boy who threw stones at a date tree to get the fruit to fall off so he could eat it. This was damaging the tree and when he was caught, the **Prophet Muhammad** (peace be upon him) taught him about the importance of caring for plants too.

Act

Key Vocabulary

Creation story	The Creation story is what the Bible says about how the world was created by God.
create	Creating something means making it.
reflection	Reflection is where you think carefully about something that has happened.
harvest	Harvesting is the process of collecting in crops. Harvest time is the period of time which it takes to gather in all the crops.
produce	Produce is a word used to describe food that has been grown and harvested.

Sukkot	A Jewish festival that celebrates God looking after the Jews when they lived in the desert.
sukkah	A hut where Jews lived during their years of living in the desert.
synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.
Prince Siddhartha	The real name of the Buddha, a religious teacher who lived many years ago in India. He founded the Buddhist religion.
Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)	The founder of the religion of Islam. Muslims believe that Allah sent messages to him which then formed their holy book.

Year 2 Physical Education – Invasion Games

Key vocabulary

Attacking	The team who have possession of the ball are the attacking team. The main aim is to keep the ball and score.
Defending	The defending team are the team not in possession of the ball. The main aim is to stop the attacking team from scoring.
Dodging	Dodging involves a quick change of direction to try and get free to receive the ball.
Dribbling	Dribbling is a way of moving with the ball.
Intercept	Anticipating a pass made by the other team and blocking the ball to gain possession.
Marking	Staying close to an opposition player to try and make it difficult for them to receive or pass the ball.

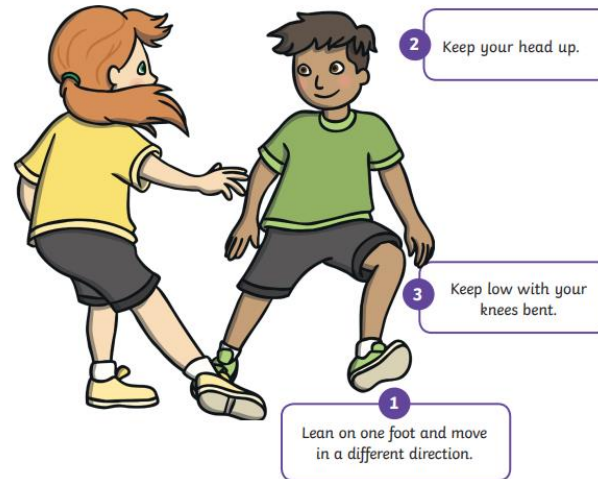
Invasion Games

Invasion games are team games that involve passing and moving with a ball.

Skill

Dodging

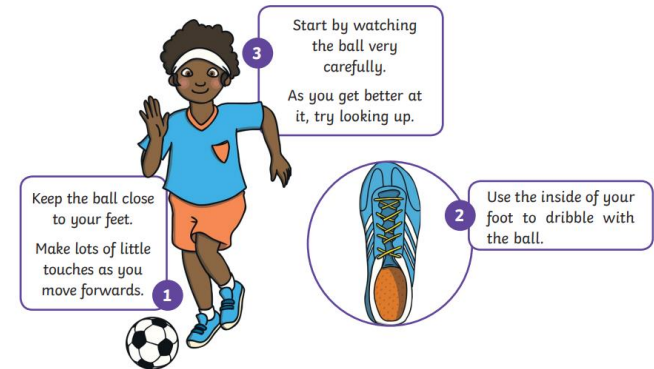
Dodging involves changing direction quickly to avoid being tackled or to get free from a defender to receive a pass.



Skill

Moving with the Ball in Football

In football you move with the ball (dribble) by using your feet to kick the ball.



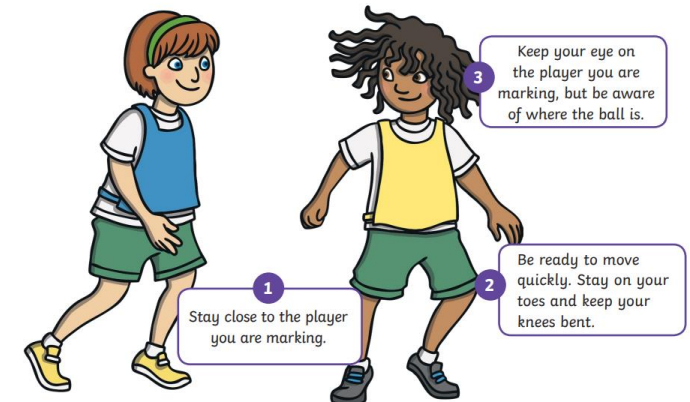
Practise dribbling with both your left and your right foot.

If the ball runs away, you can get control of it again by placing your foot on the ball.

Skill

Marking

Marking involves trying to stop a player from the other team from getting the ball, passing it or moving with it.



Year 2 Physical Education – Balance



Skill
Footwork



Skill Application
Matching Pairs



Skill
Footwork



Skill Application
Matching Pairs



Skill
One Leg



Skill Application
Mirror Image (1 leg)



Skill
Footwork



Skill Application
Follow the Leader



Skill
One Leg



Skill Application
Balloon Balance



Skill
One Leg



Skill Application
Balloon Balance

Balance, static balance, stamina, control, coordination, challenge, footwork, gallop, hop, pivot, hopscotch, zig zag, raised leg.

I have begun to challenge myself
I know where I am with my learning.
I try several times if at first I don't succeed.
I ask for help when appropriate.
I can work on simple tasks by myself.
I can follow instructions and practise safely.

