

Year 2 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



Key Vocabulary

+	add plus
-	subtract minus
=	equals
×	multiply
÷	divide
<	more than
>	less than

Shape	Vertices	Edges	Faces
Square based pyramid	5	8	5
Triangular based pyramid	4	6	4
Triangular prism	6	9	5
Cylinder	0	2	3
Cone	1	1	2
Cube	8	12	6
Cuboid	8	12	6

Describing Straight-Line Movement

Left and Right
The hand that makes an L shape is the **left hand**.

Describing Turns

quarter turn

half turn

clockwise

anticlockwise

If the turn is in the same direction as the hands of a clock, it is **clockwise**.

If the turn is in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock, it is **anticlockwise**.

Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. Each picture or symbol can represent one item or more than one. The key shows what each symbol represents.

Key

● = 1 child

Favourite Colour

●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●

Red Blue Green Yellow Pink

Tally Charts

Tally marks look like this:

The fifth mark goes across diagonally, like a gate.

A tally chart is one way of collecting data using tally marks.

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

Block Diagrams

A block diagram is similar to a pictogram but has blocks to represent the objects instead. As with pictograms, they can have different scales and lie horizontally or vertically.

2 4 6 8

Dog

Cat

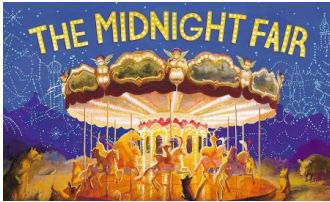
Rabbit

Fish

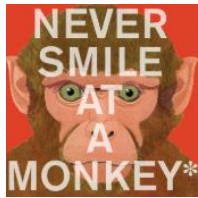
Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



Core Texts



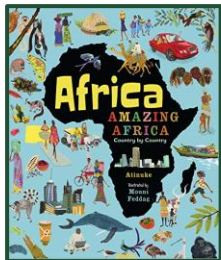
The Midnight Fair
Gideon Sterer



Never Smile at a Monkey
Steve Jenkins



Welcome to our World
Moira Butterfield



Africa, Amazing Africa: Country by Country
Atinuke

Features of Text Type: Narrative

Characters – who the story is about.

Setting – where the story takes place.

Plot – the events which happen in the story.

Expanded noun phrases - to paint pictures in the reader's mind.

Carefully chosen **verbs** to show tense and to show an action that someone or something is doing.

Topic Vocabulary: Developing Vocabulary Unit

amphibian (noun): Live in water when they are young and on land when they are an adult, have gills when they are young and breathe air when they are an adult, are covered in smooth skin.

bird (noun): Live on land, breathe air, have two legs and two wings to help them move, are covered in feathers.

fish (noun): live in water, have gills, have fins to help them move, are covered in scales.

mammals (noun): Live in land or water, breathe air, have four limbs, are covered in hair (sometimes fur), usually have claws.

Features of Text Type: Informative Writing

Headings and sub-headings organise material for the reader.

An **introductory statement** presents the topic and draws the reader in.

Text is grouped into **paragraphs**.

Text is written **non-chronologically**.

Usually written in the **present** tense, unless referring to something that has changed over time.

Images support the reader's understanding of the text.

Interesting or useful **facts** inform the reader.

Expanded noun phrases add detail and enable the reader to imagine the setting.

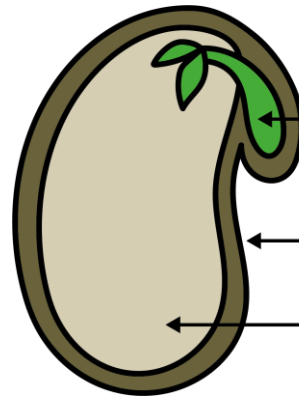
Use of **co-ordinating** and **subordinating conjunctions** to connect ideas.



Key Vocabulary

bulb	an underground storage organ in some plants
dormant	describing something that is alive but inactive
embryo	a small young plant found in a seed
germination	the process by which a plant develops from a seed
grow	a process that causes a living thing to get bigger
root	the part of a plant that attaches it to the ground and absorbs water
seed	a small hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow
soil	the upper layer of earth where plants grow
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is

Seeds



The **embryo** is a very small plant, which has a small shoot, root and leaves.

The **seed coat** is a protective, tough layer.

The **endosperm** contains all the food the seed needs.

Seed germination

Germination is where the seed starts to develop into a plant. To **germinate**, seeds need water and the right temperature.



Plant growth

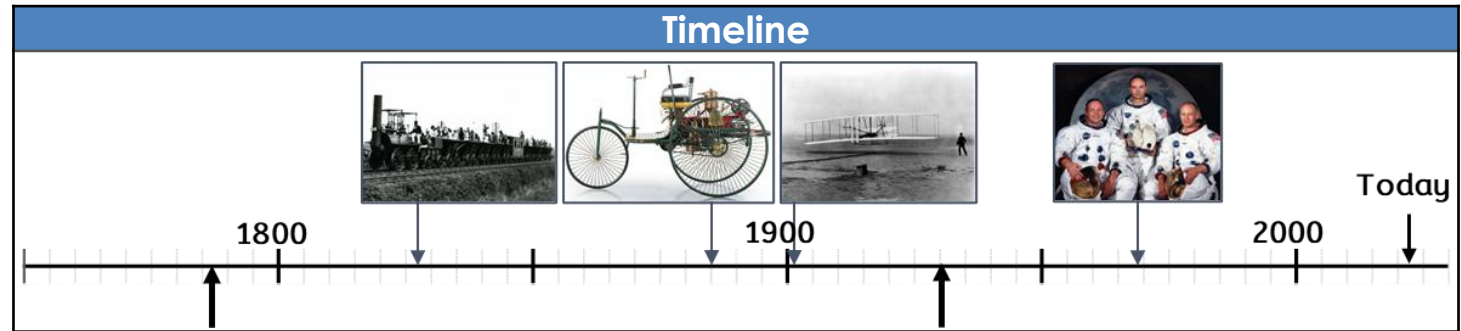
To grow, plants need **water**, **light** and the right **temperature**. As they grow, their stem gets longer and wider. They develop more leaves.



Year 2 History Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



Key Vocabulary	
astronaut	someone who is trained to travel in space
expedition	a journey of exploration
moon	a ball of rock in space that we can see clearly at nighttime (and also in daytime)
pilot	someone who controls a plane or rocket
Shoshone	a Native American tribe
space race	the competition between USA and others to see who could send humans to walk on the Moon first
translate	to change words from one language into another
tribe	a group of people made up of several families



Explorers

<p>Sacagawea was born in 1788.</p>	<p>Michael Collins was born in 1930.</p>
<p>What was their childhood like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She grew up belonging to the Shoshone tribe. • When she was 12, she was taken by another tribe and sold to a man who became her husband. 	<p>What was their childhood like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He grew up wanting to be a pilot. • He became one of the best pilots in USA and was chosen to train to become an astronaut.
<p>What expedition did they go on?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewis & Clark expedition. • It aimed to create maps of parts of North America. 	<p>What expedition did they go on?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apollo 11. • It aimed to send men to walk on the Moon.
<p>What did they do on the expedition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated the Shoshone language, so Lewis & Clark could buy horses for their expedition. • Found edible plants for the group to eat. • Made shoes and clothing for the group. 	<p>What did they do on the expedition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He piloted the Columbia while the Eagle landed on the Moon. • He stayed on board the Columbia while Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the Moon. • He made sure they all came home safely.
<p>How were they remembered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straight after the expedition, she was not rewarded and she died soon after. • A long time after the expedition, people remembered how important her part was. Statues were built and a coin made to remember her. 	<p>How were they remembered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straight after the expedition, he was treated like a hero. He met Queen Elizabeth II. • A long time after the expedition, he is known as the forgotten astronaut because people only remember the two astronauts who walked on the Moon.

