

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

Describing Turns

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		6
blue		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

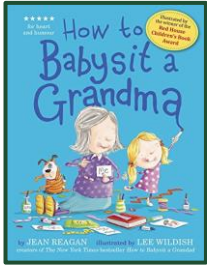
Dog	■	■	■	■
Cat	■	■	■	
Rabbit	■	■		
Fish	■	■		

Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2

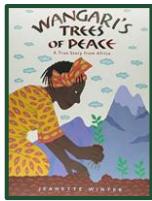


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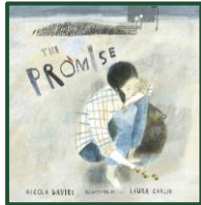
Core Texts



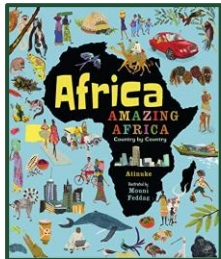
How to Babysit a Grandma
Jean Reagan



**Wangari's
Trees of
Peace**
Jeanette
Winter



The Promise
Nicola
Davies



**Africa, Amazing Africa:
Country by Country**
Atinuke

Features of Text Type: Instructions

Headings and subheadings that organise the information for the reader.

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

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

Interesting or useful **facts** to inform and engage the reader.

Features of Text Type: Persuasion

Addresses the reader **directly** to grab their attention and to create the illusion of a relationship with the writer.

Use of **rhetorical questions** to make the reader pause and think.

Opinions supported with **evidence** and examples, balancing personal emotions with facts.

Usually written in the **present** tense, referring to what the reader should do now.

Repeated words or phrases for **emphasis**.

A clearly stated **aim** of what the writer would like the reader to do.

Commands written using **imperative verbs**.

Features of Text Type: Writing to Inform

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.

Year 2 Science Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



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Key Vocabulary



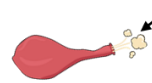
compress	to make something take up less space by squashing it
freezing	a process in which liquids change state to become solids
gas	one of the three states of matter
global warming	increasing average temperatures on Earth
liquid	one of the three states of matter
matter	what all 'stuff' is made from
melting	a process by which solids turn into liquids
mixture	a substance made of more than one substance
solid	one of the three states of matter
states of matter	the different ways in which a substance can exist in the world (as solids, liquids and gases)

The Big Picture

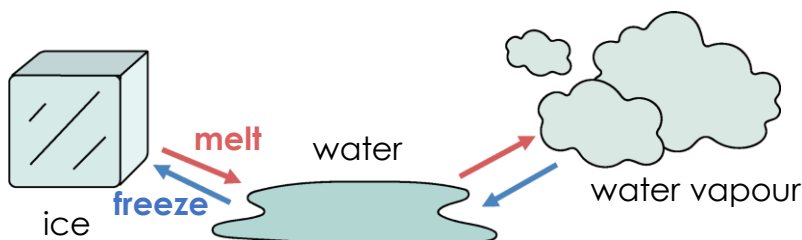
Matter is what everything is made of.

Matter exists in one of three states: **solids**, **liquids** and **gases**.

Properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases

	 solids	 liquids	 gases
They have a fixed shape (unless pushed or pulled).	✓	✗	✗
They take the shape of the container they are in.	✗	✓	✓
They can flow.	✗	✓	✓
They can be compressed.	✗	✗	✓

Changing States



Substances can change from one state to another.

Water can change from a liquid to a solid. Water in a solid state is called ice.

Water can also turn into a gas. Water, when a gas, is called water vapour.



Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



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Key Vocabulary

coast	a place where land meets the sea or ocean
mouth	the place in a lowland area where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean
ocean	An ocean is a large area of salt water between continents.
overfishing	Taking more fish than the sea or ocean can sustain.
river	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river
seas	seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet.
source	the place in a highland area where a river begins.

Oceans of the world

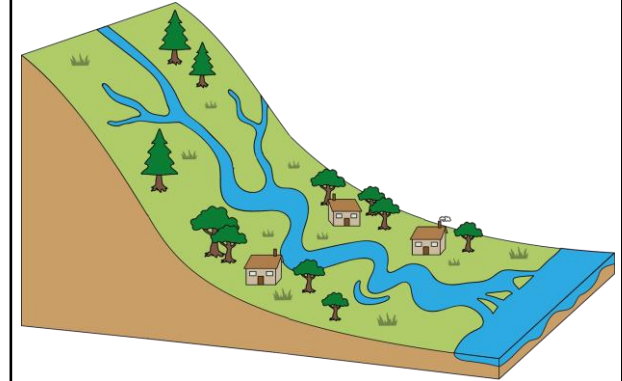


Seas around the UK

The seas around the United Kingdom flow into the Atlantic Ocean.



Rivers



The river begins in a **highland area** at a place called the **source**. There are lots of mountains, valleys and forests near the source of the river.

The river flows downhill.

The river meets the sea (or ocean or other river) at the **mouth**. This is in a **lowland** area, where the land is usually flat.

Humans have always used rivers, seas and oceans for work (economic activities) and play (leisure activities).

