

Year 2 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



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Key Vocabulary

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

Hundred Square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Counting

Counting in 2s

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

Counting in 3s

0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30

Counting in 5s

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

Counting in 10s

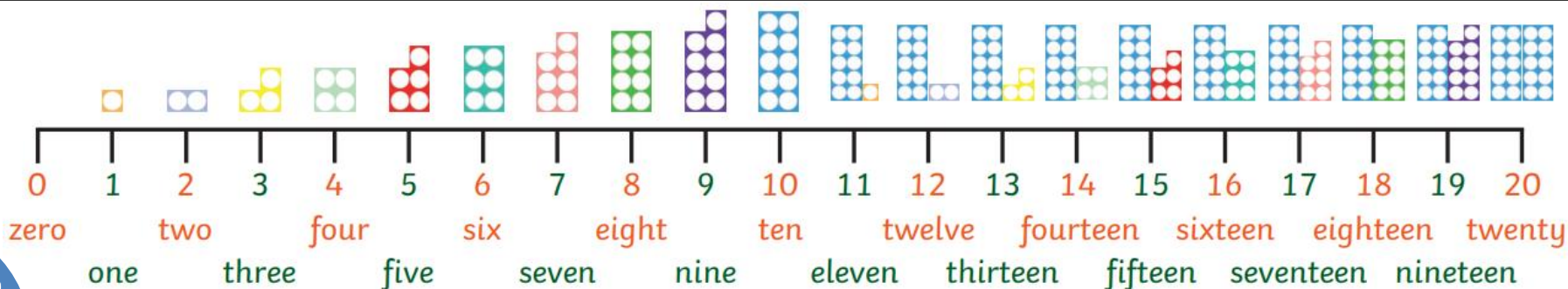
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Place Value Chart

T	O
8	5

There are 8 tens and 5 ones.
This would be written as eighty-five or 85.

Number line to 20

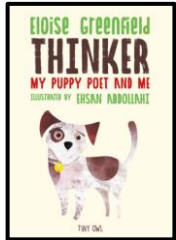


Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1

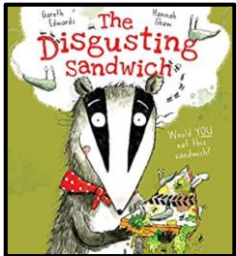


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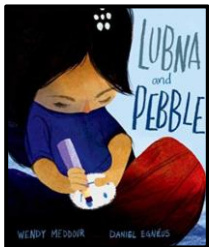
Core Texts



Thinker: My Puppy Poet and Me
Eloise Greenfield



The Disgusting Sandwich
Gareth Edwards



Lubna and Pebble
Wendy Meddour

Features of Text Type: Poetry

Lines often begin with a **capital letter** and end with a **full stop** or **comma**; this is used to support rhythm and performance.

Lines are organised into **verses** based on a particular topic.

There may be a **rhyming** pattern. This poem uses rhyming couplets (two successive lines that end with rhyming words). Poets may choose to use rhyme to add a musical element to the poem, or to deepen meaning by linking and drawing attention to certain words.

Poems often use a repetitive rhythm. **Rhythm** can be described as the beat or pace of the poem. It is created by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line or verse. Rhythm can help to strengthen the meaning or ideas and words in a poem.

Features of Text Type: Instructions

Commas are used for lists of items within the 'disgusting sandwich'. This provides clarity, avoids repetition of the word 'and' and helps the reader to pause at appropriate moments.

Expanded noun phrases add detail and description to create more variety and interest for the reader.

Co-ordinating conjunctions are used to connect ideas.

Images support understanding of the text and engage the reader.

Vocabulary has been carefully chosen for effect and clarity.

Features of Text Type: Narrative

Co-ordinating conjunctions are used to link ideas ('and'), provide alternatives ('or'), show contrast ('but') and express reason ('so').

Specific **vocabulary** has been chosen to provide detailed description, enabling the reader to imagine the story and to keep them engaged.

Expanded noun phrases are used to add detail and description.

Past tense verbs are used throughout.

Images exemplify and support understanding of the text.

Year 2 Science Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1

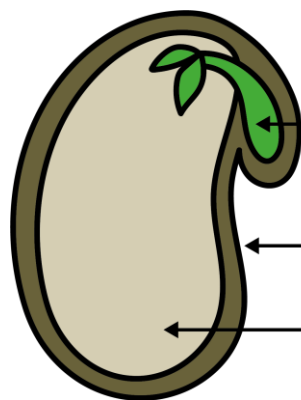


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Key Vocabulary

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 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



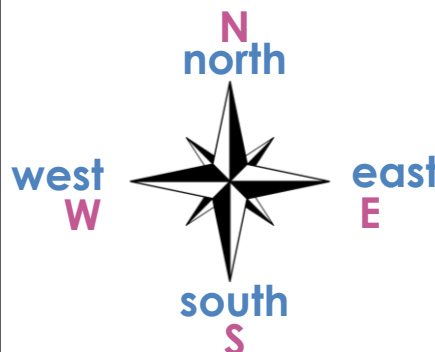
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Key Vocabulary

compass	an instrument that tells us which direction to go in (north, south, east, or west)
fieldwork	practical work that is carried out by a researcher in the natural environment
key	a list explaining the meaning of features on a map
local	describing something that is in a small, nearby area
location	a point on a map
map	a representation of a place, usually drawn on a flat surface. Maps present information in a simple, visual way
physical feature	naturally created feature such as a forest, river or hill
proportion	The size of parts of an object compared to the parts of the same object that is larger or smaller.
symbol	an illustration used to represent a feature on a map

4 Compass Points

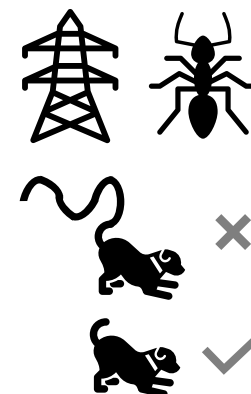
Geographers use these to give **directions** or to locate **places**.



Using Scale

When geographers draw maps, they need to draw them to scale. This means:

- objects are drawn smaller or bigger than they are in real life.
- objects still look the same as they do in real life. They are just bigger or smaller.



Map Symbols

Lines and **symbols** on a map represent real-life objects like roads, buildings, rivers and forests.

