

Year 2 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Key Vocabulary



add
plus



subtract
minus



equals



multiply



divide



greater than



less than

One pence	Two pence	Five pence	Ten pence	Twenty pence
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1p

2p

5p

10p

20p

Fifty pence	One pound	Two pounds	Five pounds	Ten pounds
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50p

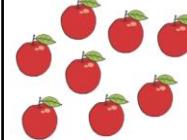
£1

£2

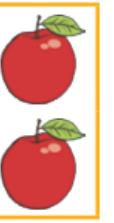
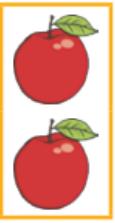
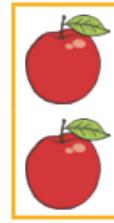
£5

£10

Equal Groups



Make 4
equal groups.



$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8 \text{ apples}$$



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

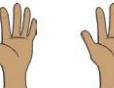
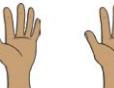
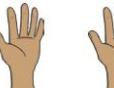
8 apples



6 lots of 2 = 12

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24

The 5 Times Table



9 lots of 5 = 45

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

The 10 Times Table



7 lots of 10p = 70p

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120

Arrays

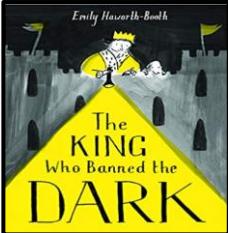


3 rows of 5 = 15
5 columns of 3 = 15

Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



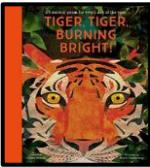
Core Texts



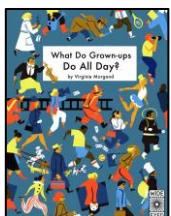
The King Who Banned the Dark
Emily Haworth-Booth



The Dragon Machine
Helen Ward



Tiger, Tiger, Burning Bright!
Fiona Waters



What Do Grown Ups Do All Day?
Virginie Morgand

Features of Text Type: Persuasive Posters

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 Entertain

Precise verbs are chosen to provide detailed and clear description.

Adverbs add detail to the writing.

Adjectives are used to describe nouns.

There may be a rhyming pattern. Poets choose to use rhyme to add a musical element to the poem, or to deepen meaning by linking and drawing attention to certain words.

Words and phrases are often repeated for emphasis and to aid cohesion and rhythm.

Specific poetic devices can be used to provide imagery. This poem contains similes by using the word 'like' to provide comparisons.

Features of Text Type: Informative Reports

Headings and subheadings organise information.

An introductory paragraph presents the topic and engages the reader.

Contains interesting and useful facts.

Generally written in the present tense.

Images and captions aid understanding.

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

Year 2 Science Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Key Vocabulary	
dull	something that is not bright or shiny
hard	something that is firm. If you push on it, you will not change its shape
recycle	a process that changes waste into a material we can use again
reduce	to use less of something
reuse	to use something again
rough	something that is bumpy to run your fingers over
shiny	something that appears bright because it reflects light
smooth	something that has no bumps
soft	something that is not firm when you touch it. If you push on it, you might change its shape
sustainability	meeting the needs of the people today whilst ensuring we can meet the needs of future generations

Physical properties of everyday materials

Some objects are made from one type of material, but other objects are made from a combination of materials.

Different parts of the object need different properties and using two materials solves this problem.

The handle of this mop is made from **wood** because it is **hard** and you can push it along the floor. The head is made from an **absorbent** material.



This is a pair of **wellington boots**. They are made from **rubber**. Rubber is **strong**, **waterproof** and **bendy** which makes it a good material for wellies. They will be **comfy** on your feet, keep your feet **dry** and not damage easily.



Some materials can change shape

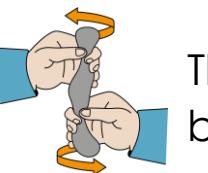
They can be **squashed**.



They can be **bent**.



They can be **twisted**.



They can be **stretched**.



Physical properties of everyday materials

Materials like wood, plastic, metal, brick, paper and cardboard have different **physical properties**.

absorbent: a material that soaks up liquid

heatproof: a material that does not allow heat through

malleable: a material that is easy to shape

waterproof: a material that does not allow water through

windproof: a material that does not allow wind through



Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Key Vocabulary		What are deserts?	Where are deserts found?
barren	describing somewhere that does not have many plants or animals.	Deserts are places with very little precipitation . They have a very dry climate . Deserts can be hot and dry, or cold and dry.	Deserts are found in all continents of the world. Most hot deserts are near the Equator .
climate	the weather in an area over a very long time, such as hot , cold , dry and wet .		
desert	a place that has a very dry climate. It can be hot or cold.		
Equator	an invisible line that splits the Earth in half horizontally.	Hot deserts can have:	Cold deserts can have:
Ice sheet	a layer of ice that covers land for a long time. They can be found in cold deserts.	 rocks	 mountains
mountain	an area of high ground that is taller and steeper than a hill.	 sand dunes (hills made of sand)	 ice sheets (layers of ice that cover land for a long time)
oasis	a place where water is found in a desert, where more plants grow.	 small settlements	 research stations (Antarctic)
precipitation	water that falls to earth, including rain, snow, sleet, hail and mist.	 oasis (a place where water is found)	
settlement	a place where humans live.		
weather	the short-term conditions of the environment, such as sunny , warm , rainy , cold , windy .		