

Year 2 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



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Key Vocabulary

+ add
plus

- subtract
minus

= equals

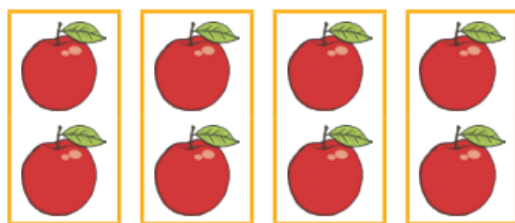
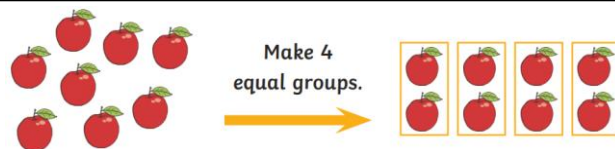
× multiply

÷ divide

< greater than

> less than

Equal Groups



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



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

8 apples

The 2 Times Table



$$6 \text{ lots of } 2 = 12$$

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
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The 5 Times Table



$$9 \text{ lots of } 5 = 45$$

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



$$7 \text{ lots of } 10p = 70p$$

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



$$3 \text{ rows of } 5 = 15$$

$$5 \text{ columns of } 3 = 15$$

One pence	Two pence	Five pence	Ten pence	Twenty pence
1p	2p	5p	10p	20p
Fifty pence	One pound	Two pounds	Five pounds	Ten pounds
50p	£1	£2	£5	£10

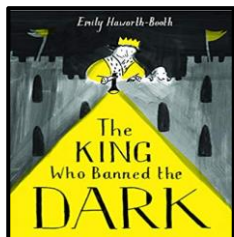


Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



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Core Texts



The King Who Banned the Dark

Emily Haworth-Booth



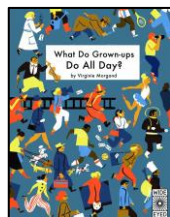
The Dragon Machine

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



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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.

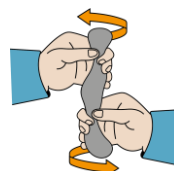
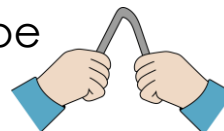


Some materials can change shape



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



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Key Vocabulary

barren	describing somewhere that does not have many plants or animals.
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.
Ice sheet	a layer of ice that covers land for a long time. They can be found in cold deserts.
mountain	an area of high ground that is taller and steeper than a hill.
oasis	a place where water is found in a desert, where more plants grow.
precipitation	water that falls to earth, including rain, snow, sleet, hail and mist.
settlement	a place where humans live.
weather	the short-term conditions of the environment, such as sunny , warm , rainy , cold , windy .

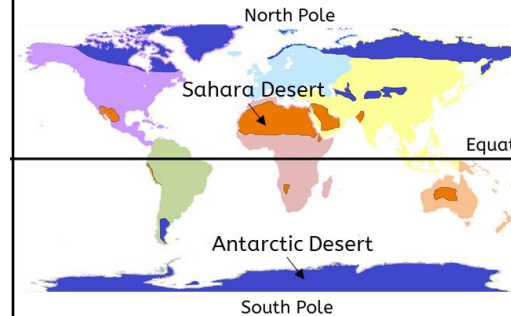
What are deserts?

Deserts are places with very little **precipitation**.

They have a very dry **climate**.

Deserts can be hot and dry, or cold and dry.

Where are deserts found?



Deserts are found in all continents of the world.

Most hot deserts are near the **Equator**.

What are hot and cold deserts like?

Hot deserts can have:



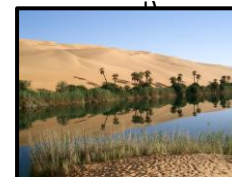
rocks



sand dunes
(hills made of sand)



small
settlements



oasis
(a place where water is found)

Cold deserts can have:



mountains



ice sheets
(layers of ice that cover land for a long time)



research stations
(Antarctic)