

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term

Science

History

Art/DT

PSHE

Music

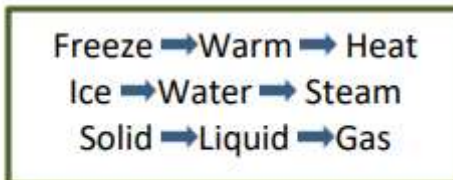
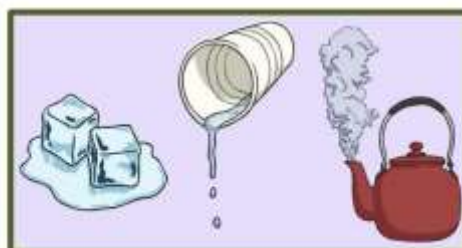
RE

PE

Year 2

Knowledge Organiser - Matter and Materials – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Solid	A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume
Gas	An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available
States of Matter	The different form in which matter can exist and matter can change states. Include additional vocabulary; Ice, freeze, heat, melt, steam, condensation, change,
Material	The specific matter something is made from
Properties	How a material feels, behaves and can be changed
Suitable	Why a material is right for one purpose or object
Purpose	What something is used for
Materials;	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, stone, paper and cardboard, ice, fabric, leather, water
Properties;	Hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, magnetic, transparent, bendy, waterproof, strong, stiff, squashy, stretchy, elastic



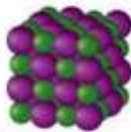


Key knowledge
To understand that matter can exist in 3 different states, solids, liquids and gases.
To understand that some solids can change when they are heated.
To identify the properties of materials.
To explain why materials are chosen for certain objects.
To understand that some materials can change shape.

Metal



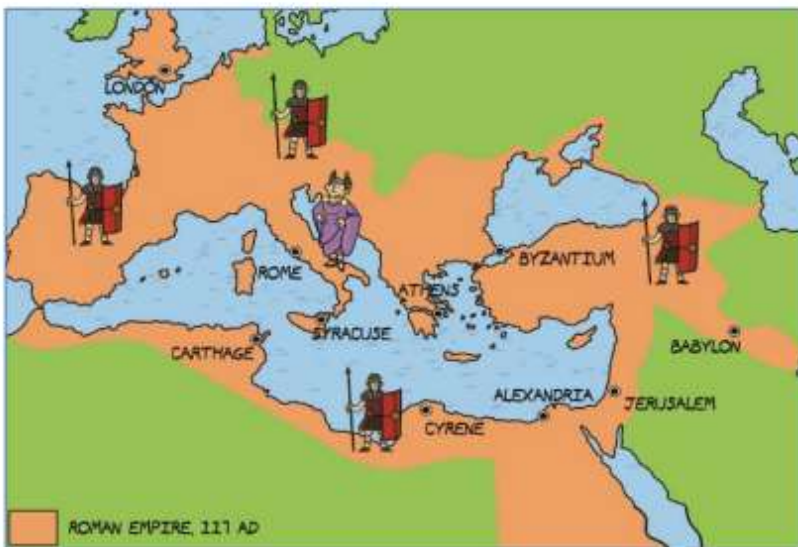
Plastic



States of Matter	Atoms and Molecules
Solid- A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape.	
Liquid- A substance that flows freely but has constant volume.	
Gas- An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available, irrespective of its quantity.	

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser - History – The Romans – Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single person
Legion	A large group of soldiers who form one section of an army.
Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback.
Invasion	The entering or taking over of a place, by force
Rebellion	When a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and rise up and fight them
Emperor	A man who rules an empire
Defeat	To win against someone in a fight, war, or competition
Aqueduct	Bridge-like system built to move water from one location to another
Centurion	Soldier in the Roman army responsible for the command of one hundred men.



Cassis: A metal helmet, with a peak designed to protect the forehead from being smashed, and a guard at the back to protect the neck.

Lorica: A suit of armour made out of metal strips tied together with leather straps. It was very protective, but still allowed freedom to move.

Tunica: Under the armour, a red, woollen tunic.

Pilum: A long, metal tipped javelin to throw at enemy shields. The metal would bend on impact making it difficult for the victim to remove.

Gladius: A short, sharp, double-edged sword for short range combat. Carried on the right.

Baltea: A belt, or apron, of leather strips to protect lower part of the body, weighed down with metal weights.

Scutum: A large shield made of thick wood covered in leather, and rimmed with iron. It was curved to deflect arrows and wrap around the legionary.

Caligae: Heavy leather sandals for marching, with nails driven into their soles to improve the grip.



Key Knowledge

I understand that the Romans built an empire.


I know that the soldiers had several large armies with many soldiers.

I know that the Romans invaded Britain.






I know that Romans built towns across Britain.

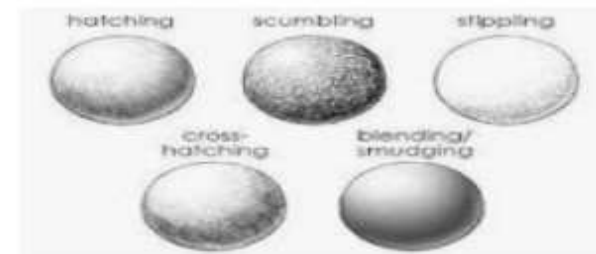
I know that Romans tried to invade Scotland.

Knowledge Organiser - Still Life and Form - Visual Arts - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Still life	A picture of something that does not move.
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlight	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Cross hatching	A technique of creating tone by drawing lines which cross over each other. 
Blending	Smoothing a medium to create a smudged tone to show form.
Tints/Shades	A tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.

Key Knowledge
I know that a still life is a picture of something that does not move. I know that they have been painted for a long time throughout history.
I know that artists use tone (lighter and darker shades) to create form.
I understand that artists can use different colours to create form.
I can use layers of colour to create form.
I can use drawing materials to represent real life
I can describe art I like and talk about artists work

Art	Artist/Title
 	<i>Still life with peaches and water jar</i> Herculaneum, Italy, c. 62-69 <i>Georgia O Keefe Charcoal leaves (1920)</i>
	Red Poppy Georgia O Keefe (1927)
	Giorgio Morandi, <i>Still Life with Five Objects</i> , (1956)
	Paul Cézanne, <i>Still Life, Pitcher and Fruit</i> (1894)



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Two

Key Vocabulary	
Lifestyle	The way in which a person lives.
Relaxation	The state of being free from tension and anxiety.
Medicines	A substance used to treat illness or diseases and maintain good health.
Balanced Diet	A variety of foods that provide the nutrients needed for good health.
Portion	A part of a whole.
Nutritious	A substance that helps your body to be healthy.

Key Knowledge
I know what I need to keep my body healthy.
I can sort foods into the correct food groups and know which foods my body needs every day to keep me healthy.
I understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely.

Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Which foods do you need every day to keep you healthy?
Why should medicines only be used in the way that they are intended?



The Jigsaw! Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pulse/Beat	A musical pulse
Rhythm	Music as it unfolds in time
Pitch	Highness or lowness of a sound
Harmony	Playing or singing more than one pitched note at the same time with other people
Texture	Thick or thin – how many layers of voice and/or instruments are in a piece of music.
Structure	Intro, chorus, verse, outro
dynamics	Forte / piano

DYNAMICS

p < *f* > *p*
crescendo decrescendo

Crescendo—the music gets gradually louder. The symbol is a crocodile mouth opening.

Decrescendo or diminuendo—the music gets gradually quieter.

Forte—play loudly. 'F' means forte (say for-tay)

Piano—play quietly. 'P' means piano (say pee-ah-no)

Mezzo-forte (mf) - medium loud

Mezzo-piano (mp) - medium soft

Pianissimo (pp) - very quiet

Fortissimo (ff) - very loud



Songs covered

- Helping Each Other
- The Music Man
- Let's Sing Together

*Rhythm is a pattern of the musical sounds and silences that occur over time like the steps in a dance, or the words in a poem or song

*A beat is a unit division of musical time. It is regular and ordered like footsteps. Rhythm is a sequence of sounds that fit around the beat in patterns

We learn how to read and write 4 beat rhythm patterns. We feel the rhythm by clapping, moving and speaking it. We put insect names to rhythm patterns but any words can help

1 2 3 4

Crotchet Crotchet Quaver Quaver Crotchet

1 beat + 1 beat + 1/2 beat + 1/2 beat + 1 beat

Count the pulse: 1 2 3 4

The rhythm sounds like Bee Bee Spider Bee

C D E F G A B C'

R.E. Year 2 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Easter Egg	Symbol of new life.
Hot Cross Bun	Symbolic of the shape of the stone across the front of Jesus' tomb. Cross representing crucifixion.
Crucifixion	When Jesus was left to hang on a cross until he died.
Resurrection	The Christian belief of the rising from the dead of Jesus on the third day after crucifixion. Celebrated on Easter Sunday.
New Life	A new beginning or a fresh start

Key Knowledge
I can explain what I think happens when something dies
I can re tell the Easter story
I can re tell the story of the resurrection
I know what the resurrection means for Christians
I know and can use a range of symbols to represent New Life.



Crucifixion

Easter egg

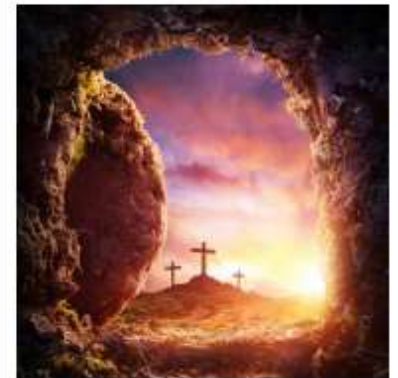


New Life




Hot cross buns



Resurrection



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Fielder	A player on the fielding team, especially one other than the bowler or backstop / wicket keeper.
Batter	A player on the batting team.
Bowler	The player who starts the game by bowling to the batter.
Backstop	Stands behind the batter. Is part of the fielding team.
Track	When fielding, to track is when a player moves their body to get in line with a ball that is coming towards them.
Runs	The unit of scoring.

Skills	
Bowler	
Batter	
Fielder	

Skill Development

- To track a rolling ball and collect it.
- To develop underarm throwing and catching to field a ball.
- To develop overarm throwing to limit a batter's score.
- To develop hitting for distance to score more points.
- To be able to get a batter out.
- To understand the rules of the game and use these to play fairly.