

# **Knowledge Organisers**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Summer Term**

**Science**  
**Geography**  
**Art**  
**PSHE**  
**Computing**  
**P.E.**  
**R.E.**  
**Music**

## **Year 2**

## Knowledge Organiser – Electricity – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Electricity	A form of energy that helps us to power and use different things
Current	The flow of electricity
Static electricity	A type of electricity that is created by rubbing certain materials together
Electrical shock	If we touch electricity it can flow into our bodies and harm us
Circuit	The path which electricity flows along
Battery	A store of electrical energy
Cell	Something that can generate electricity e.g. a battery
Light bulb	A piece of equipment that converts electrical energy into light energy
Switch	A piece of equipment that opens and closes the flow of electricity in a circuit
Wire	A thin piece of metal that allows electricity to travel along it
Conductor	An electrical conductor is made of a material that allow electricity to travel through it
Insulator	An electrical insulator is made of a material that does not allow electricity to travel through it.

### Key Knowledge

I know electricity can be very dangerous.

I understand there are 2 different types of electricity; current electricity and static electricity

I know how to use electrical items safely.

I know if a circuit is broken electricity cannot flow around it.

### Static Electricity



### Insulators



### Electrical Circuit



### Conductors



### Electrical Shock



## Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Northern Europe – Year 2

### Key Vocabulary:

Scandinavia	The countries in Northern Europe – Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway
Climate	The weather in a place over a long period of time.
Weather	The conditions outside, for example, sunshine, rain, cloud, snow.
Migration	Movement from one place to another.
Compass	A tool used to identify direction.
Adapt	To change or adjust something.
Explorer	A person who goes on journeys to find out about new places.
Human features	Things built by humans: man-made.
Physical features	Things found in the natural environment – not man-made.
Sami	A group of people who have lived in the coldest parts of Northern Europe for a very long time.

A Map of Northern Europe



### Key Knowledge:

I know the countries in Northern Europe.
I know Northern Europe has mountains, valleys and lakes.
I know the climate is colder than other parts of Europe.
I know that Roald Amundsen was an explorer.

### Flags of Northern European Countries

Norway	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Iceland



## Knowledge Organiser – Murals and Tapestries - Visual Arts - Year Two

Key Vocabulary	Definition
mural	A painting that is painted directly onto a wall or ceiling.
fresco	A mural that is painted onto wet plaster.
plaster	A soft mixture for spreading on walls that becomes hard and smooth when it has dried.
Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic church.
Sistine Chapel	The Chapel in the Pope's palace.
National Gallery	An art gallery in London which has a large and important collection of art.
tapestry	A thick piece of fabric, with patterns and sometimes, pictures on it. Tapestries are made by weaving.
weaving	A way of making fabric by crossing over threads.
composition	How the different ingredients in art (e.g. colour, line, shape, texture) are put together to make up a whole work of art.

### Key Knowledge

I know sometimes artists paint on walls or ceilings.
I know that Michelangelo painted a mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
I know that a tapestry is a piece of art made from woven threads.

Painting	Artist and Title
	<b>Michelangelo</b> , The Hand of Adam and God, c1512 (Sistine Chapel, Vatican City)
	<b>Leonardo da Vinci</b> , The Last Supper, 1495-98 (Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan)
	<b>Paula Rego</b> , Crivelli's Garden, 1990 (Sainsbury wing restaurant, National Gallery, London)

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Relationships - Year Two

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Family</b>	A group consisting of one or two parents, their children and close relations.
<b>Relationship</b>	A loving and/or friendship between two people.
<b>Special</b>	More important than others.
<b>Touch</b>	To put your hand or another part of your body onto somebody/something.
<b>Hug</b>	To put your arms around somebody and hold them tightly, especially to show that you like or love them.
<b>Friend</b>	A person you know well and like, and who is not usually a member of your family.
<b>Secret</b>	Known about by only a few people; kept hidden from others.
<b>Worry</b>	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.



Key Knowledge
I understand that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family and that some of this is acceptable and some is not.
I understand that sometimes it is good to keep a secret and sometimes it is not good to keep a secret.
I recognise and appreciate people who can help me in my family; my school and my community.

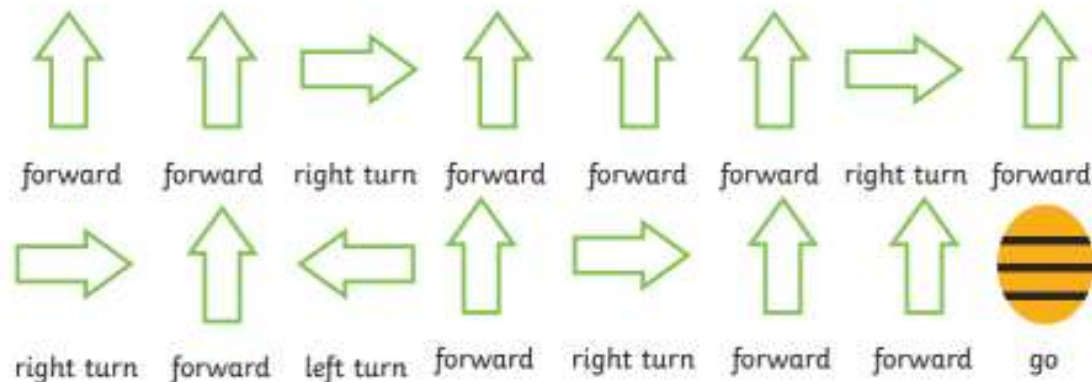


Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Who is special to you?
What kinds of touch do you like and why? E.g. a hug.
What sort of things causes friends to fall out sometimes and how can we resolve this?



## Knowledge Organiser- Programming – Robot Algorithms – Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
algorithm	A sequence of instructions that are followed to complete a task.
artwork	Paintings, drawings or other artistic works.
debugging	Identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.
decomposition	Breaking down a problem into smaller parts/steps.
instruction	An order given to a computer.
mat	A surface that you can move a robot across.
prediction	An act of saying what will or might happen in the future.
program	Give a computer a set of instructions.
route	A road or course of travel from one place to another.
sequence	A set of related events that follow each other in a particular order.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pulse/Beat	A musical pulse
Rhythm	Music as it unfolds in time
Pitch	Highness or lowness of a sound
Tempo	The speed of the music
Dynamics	Loudness or quietness of a sound
Forte	Loud sound
Piano	Quiet sound
Improvise	To create with without preparation
Notation	Musical notes on a stave

### Songs covered

- I Wanna Sing In A Band
- Music Is All Around
- Saying Sorry

### Listen & Respond



Did you like the songs?  
Did you dance to any of the songs?  
How did the songs make you feel?



### Finding The Pulse

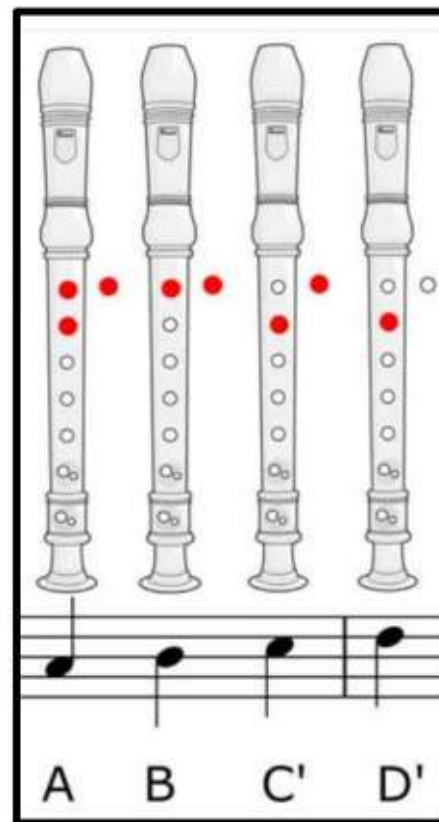


Find and keep a steady beat  
Move, dance and perform actions  
along to music

### Clapping Rhythms



Copy and clap back rhythms  
Clap the rhythm of your name  
Create rhythms of long and short



## R.E. Year 2 Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser

### What do Humanists believe?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Golden Rule	Treat other people as you would like to be treated
Big Bang	How Humanists consider the world was created
Evolution	The changes over time to how humans (and living things) are today
Happy Human	Symbol associated with Humanism designed to portray the potential of humans and ability to celebrate life
Humanism	A non-religious worldview

Key Knowledge
I can say how I would like to be treated
I know what a Humanist might choose to live by and how they might treat other people
I know 3 things Humanists believe and how this might affect their actions
I can explain the Humanist symbol and what it means
I can talk about what I would do to look after the world and show people I care

#### Knowledge:

Humanism is not a religion. It is more a shared approach to seeing the world in a certain way. Humanists try to live by the "Golden Rule" which is "Treat other people as you would like them to treat you". It explains how a Humanists may try to live. This idea or way of living will also apply to how a Humanist might treat animals and the planet as well as other humans.



HUMANISM

"Treat other people as you'd want to be treated in their situation; don't do things you wouldn't want to have done to you."



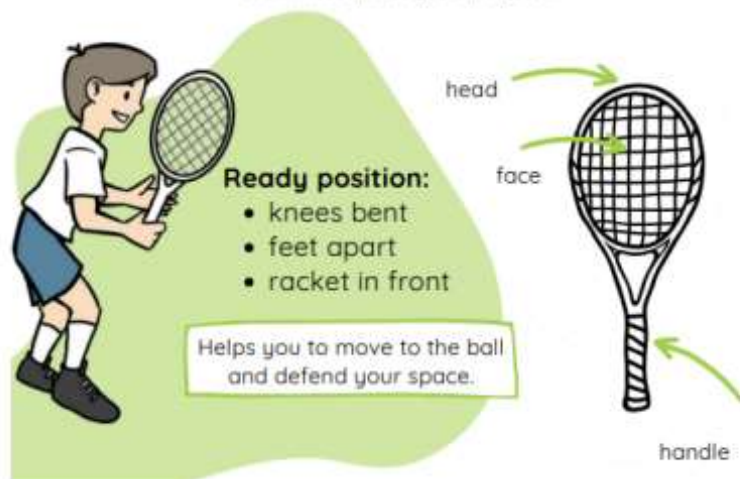
British Humanist Association





## Knowledge Organiser – PE – Net and Wall - Year Two

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Ready position</b>	The position you need to stand in when waiting to receive the ball. From this position you can move easily to play a ball from your forehand or you backhand side.
<b>Hitting</b>	Using the racket to hit the ball back over the net to your opponent.
<b>Feeding</b>	Starting a game by using an underarm throw to your opponent.
<b>Rallying</b>	Throwing/hitting to your partner with not too much power will help them to return the ball.

Net and wall games are games where either a net separates the players or a wall is used. The object of these games is to hit the ball over the net and into the court space or against a wall to make it difficult for a partner to return. Examples include tennis, badminton, volleyball, squash.



Skills	
<b>Ready position</b>	
<b>Hit</b>	
<b>Track</b>	