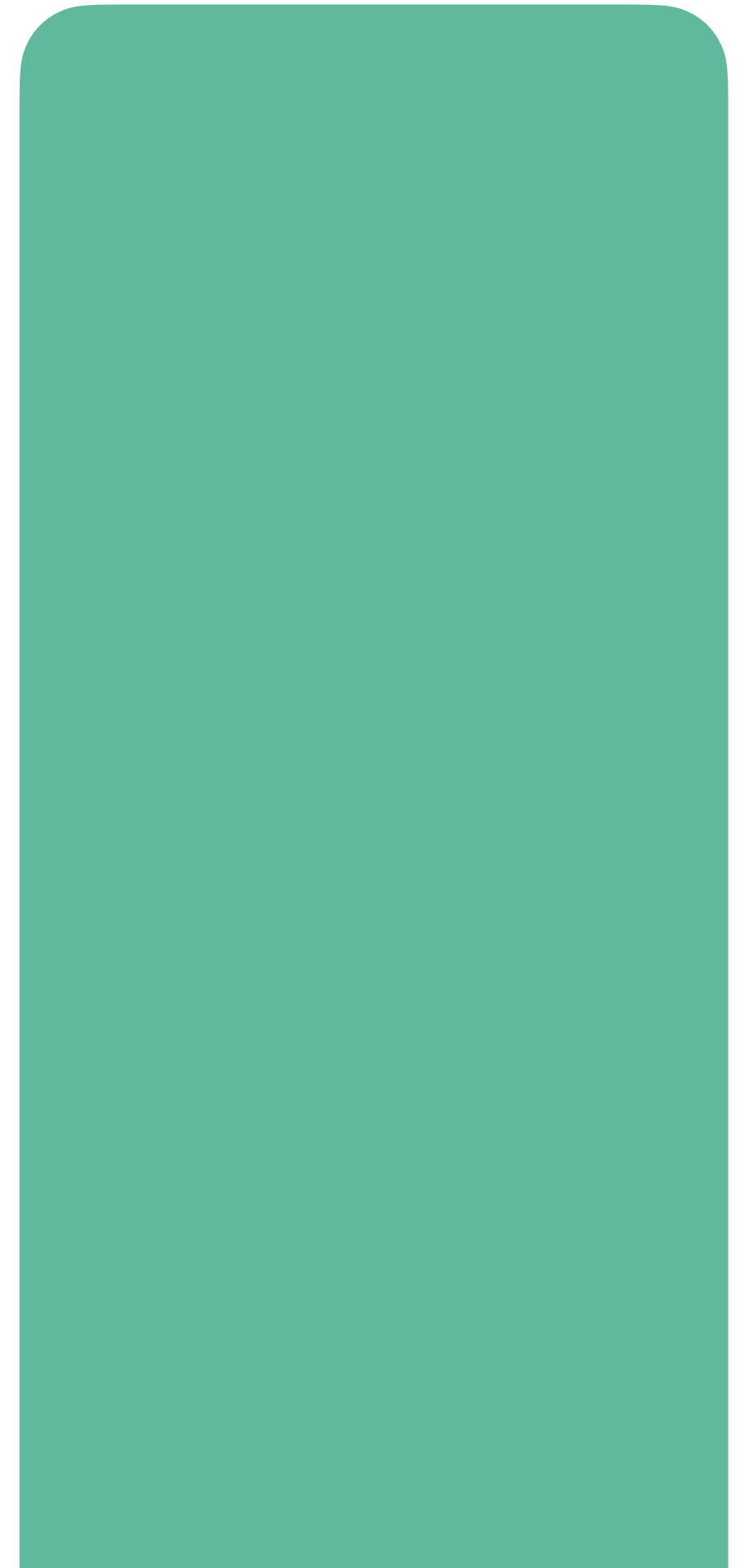


Year 2

Knowledge

Organisers

Autumn 2



Queen Elizabeth 1



Born 1533

Died 1603

Father - Henry VIII

When her father and two half siblings died she became queen.

Year 2: History Queens



Queen Elizabeth 11



Born 1926

Died 2022

Father - George VI

She became Queen after her father died at the age of 25.

Queen Victoria

Born 1819

Died 1901

Father - Prince Edward

She became Queen after her father and 3 brothers died.

Reigned during the Victorian Times.



Only wealthy boys went to school in Tudor times.

Queen Victoria passed a law where anyone could go to school, rich or poor.

Queen Elizabeth 11 made it mandatory for all children to attend school.

Key Vocabulary

Year 2: History Queens



Monarch

A King, Queen, Emperor or Sultan.



Parliament

This is where politicians meet to decide the laws.



Succession

This is the order in which monarch's family will take over the throne.



Throne

Ceremonial chair or sovereign.



Queen

Female rule of independent state.



Reign

The time a monarch is in charge.



Legacy

The amount of money or property left to someone in their will.



Year 2: Science Materials



Properties of Materials

Objects made out of Different Materials

<p>Wood</p>	<p>Metal</p>	
<p>Plastic</p>	<p>Fabric</p>	
<p>Glass</p>	<p>Paper</p>	<p>Rock</p>

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wood:
hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.

glass:
waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.

plastic:
waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.

metal:
strong, hard, easy to wash.

paper:
lightweight, flexible.

cardboard:
strong, light, stiff.

fabric:
soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.

rubber:
hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.

Materials Changing Shape

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.

Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.

Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.

Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.

Key Vocabulary

Year 2: Science Animals Including Humans

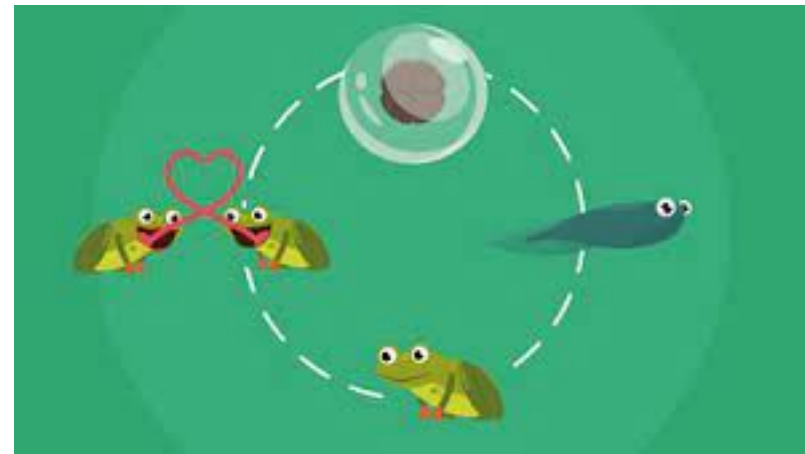
Offspring

The babies that an animal produces.



Reproduction

To produce offspring.



Growth

To increase in size.



Exercise

An activity that requires physical effort.



Heartbeat

A single beat of the heart.



Breathing

Taking in air.



Hygiene

Being clean in order to prevent illness.



Germs

Cause disease and illness.



Basic needs

The important things that animals need.



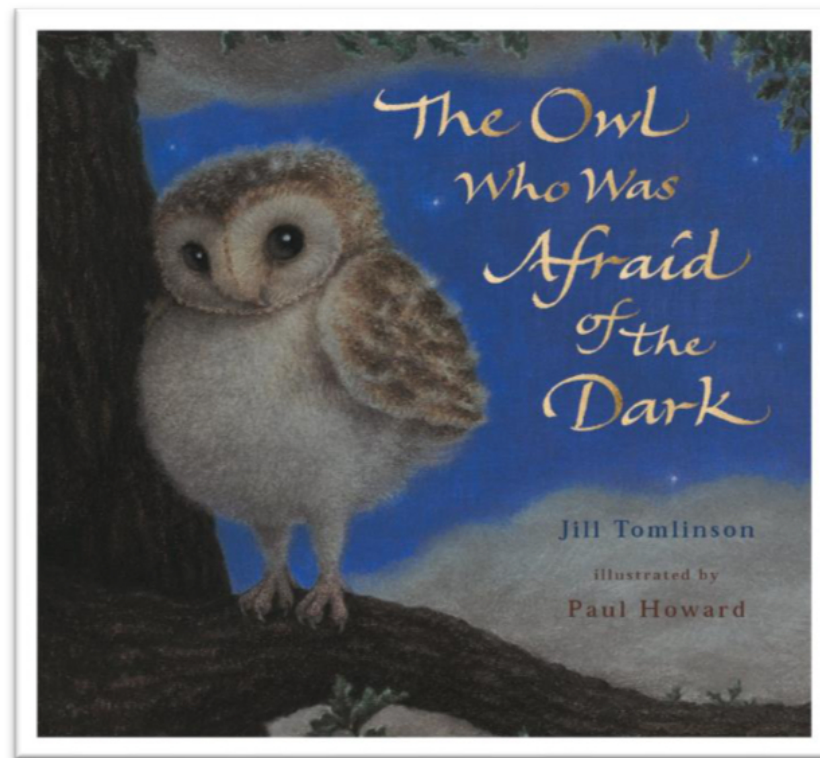
Food Types

The different food we eat.



The Owl Who Was Afraid of the Dark

by Jill Tomlinson



NC Common Exception Words – Year 2		Vocabulary Development	
every	would	faded	barn owl
find	again	bleary	deckchair
mind	Christmas	peered	campfire
last	because	enormous	wellington
eye	father	necessary	telescope
half(way)	would	return	planets
old	only	butting	supper
kind	kind(s)	startled	moonlight
parents		explore	rooftops
		twinkle	


Outcome: Non-chronological report

Writing outcome:

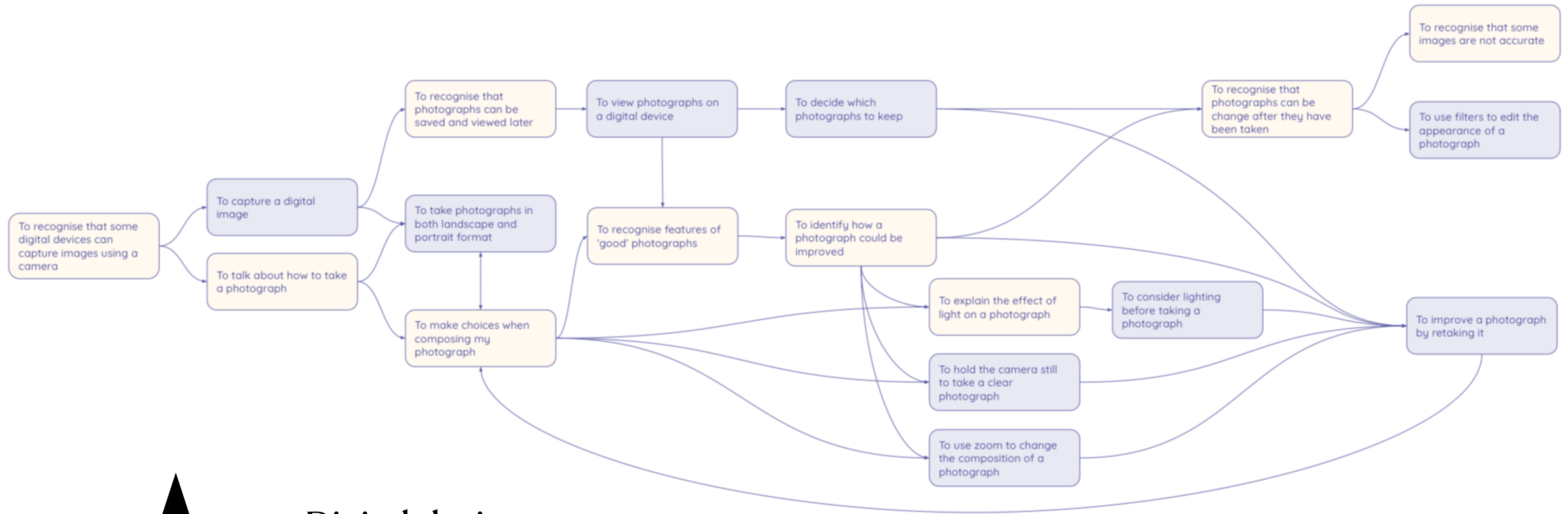
To write a fact sheet about owls using information gathered from the text

Greater depth writing outcome:

To have greater choice in how to represent the information for example, in the choice of layout and sub-headings used

	Pathways to Write keys	
	Gateway keys (non-negotiables/basic skills)	Mastery keys (year group national curriculum expectations)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence sentences to form short narratives Join words and clauses using and Use subordination (because) Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root Write expanded noun phrases to describe and specify 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use co-ordination (but, or) Add -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs Write for different purposes Use commas to separate items in a list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific vocabulary linked to the topic Clear and precise description Present tense Title Sub-Headings Introduction Grouped information Facts from research





Digital device
Capture
Image
Photography
Landscape
Portrait
Effects



Unit 3



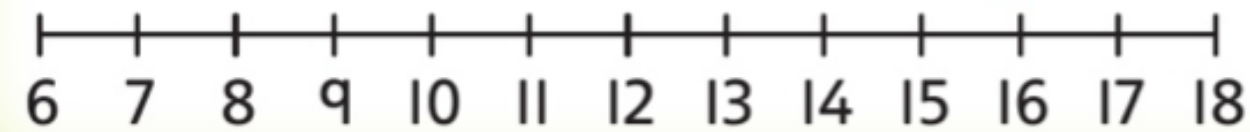
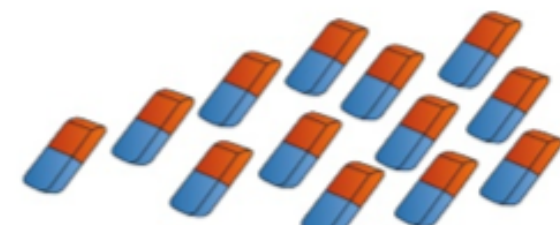
Addition and subtraction 2



In this unit we will ...

- ⚡ Add two 2-digit numbers
- ⚡ Subtract 2-digit numbers
- ⚡ Find the difference between two numbers
- ⚡ Solve missing number problems

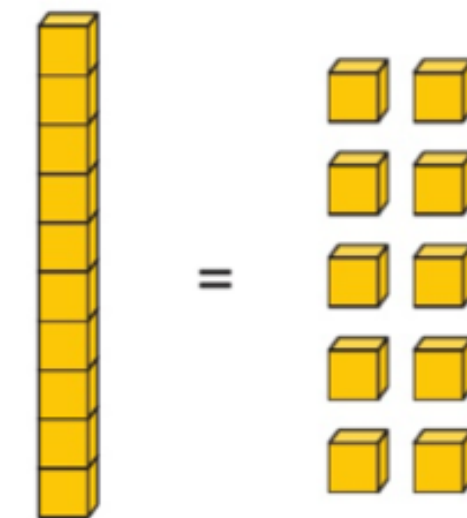
How many more rubbers are there than pencils?
Use the number line to find out.



We will need some maths words. Do you remember any of them?

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------|
| total | tens | ones |
| subtract | difference | |
| 10 more | 10 less | |
| bar model | represent | |

Base 10 equipment is useful. Use it to find the total of $16 + 7$.



A

R

T

Charcoal	A drawing material made from burnt wood
Cross-hatching	Drawing lines crossed over and close together
Scribbling	Drawing lines in a fast and irregular way
Concertina	Folding something backwards and forwards so it becomes smaller but can be stretched out again
Expression	Is the look on a face caused by how someone is feeling
Stippling	Making quick up and down hand movements to make dash and dot marks on paper
Illustrations	Showing a story using pictures
Illustrator	Someone who draws book illustrations

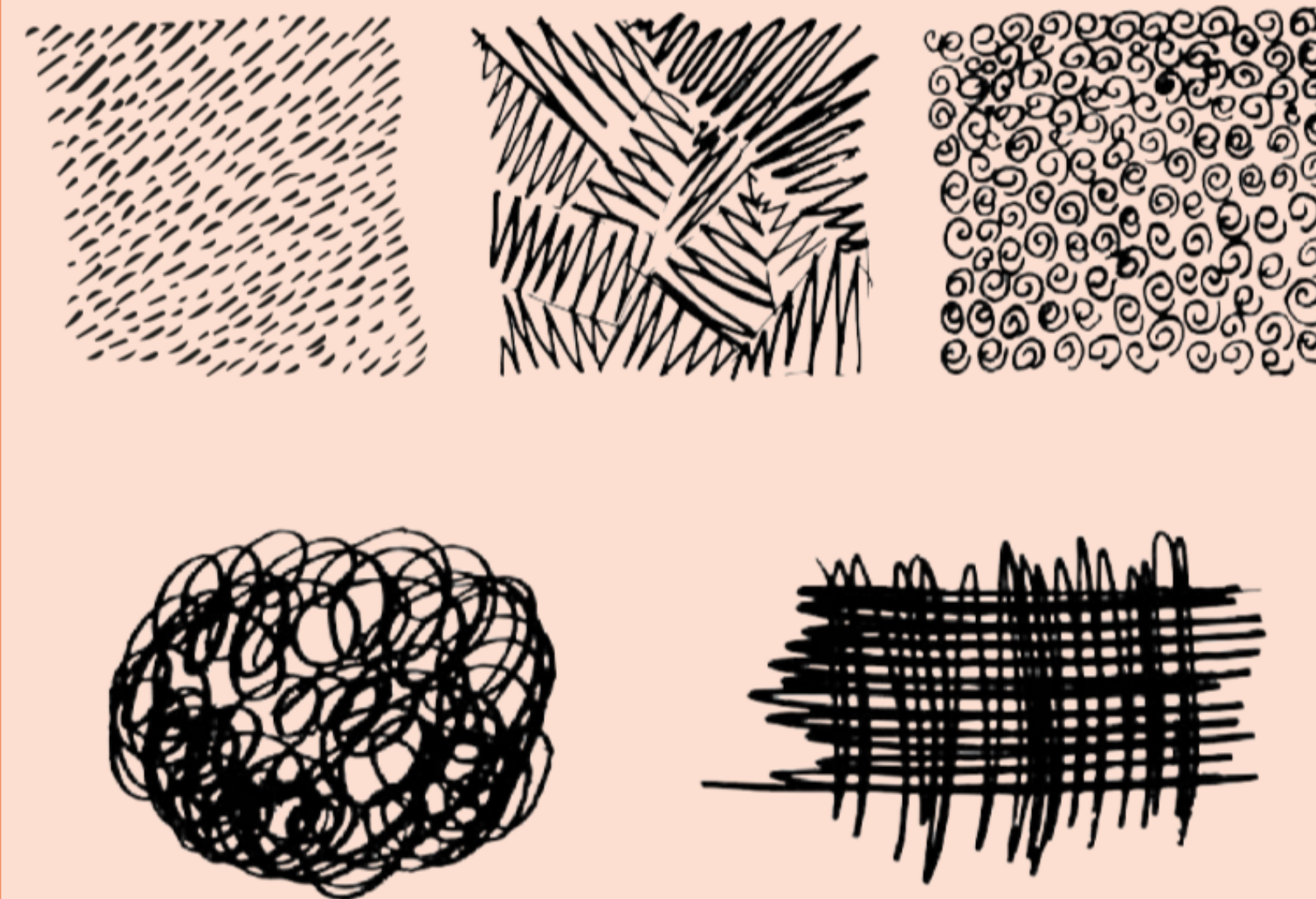
What is charcoal? Charcoal is wood that has been burnt. It is black and snaps easily. It is good for drawing but can be messy.



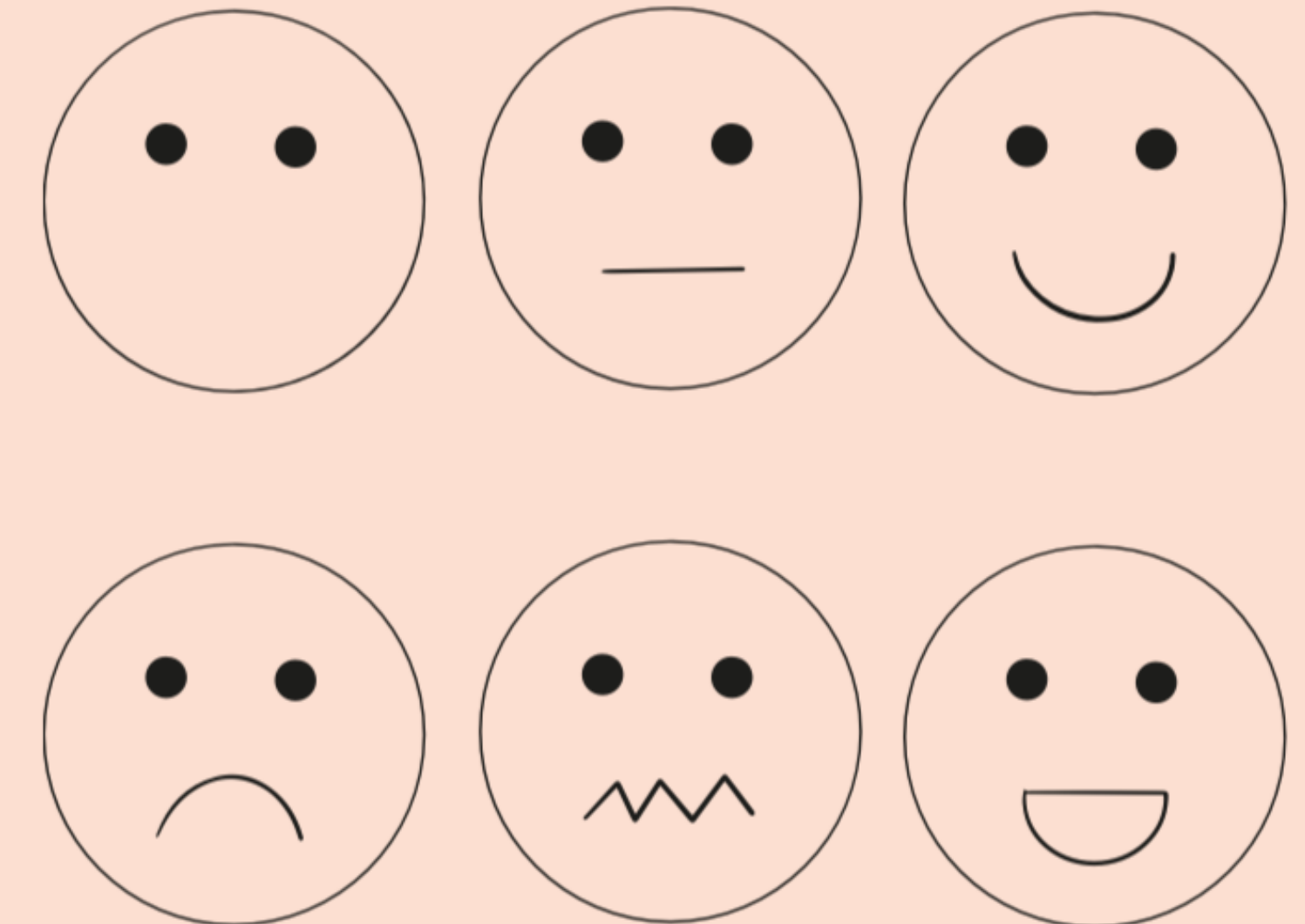
Quentin Blake

- Born in London in 1932
- Most famous for illustrating Roald Dahl books
- He has won lots of prizes for his work
- He has been a teacher showing other people how to draw

How can you use charcoal to make these marks?



Simple lines and shapes can show different expressions



Year 2: Orchestral instruments

Musical style: Orchestral

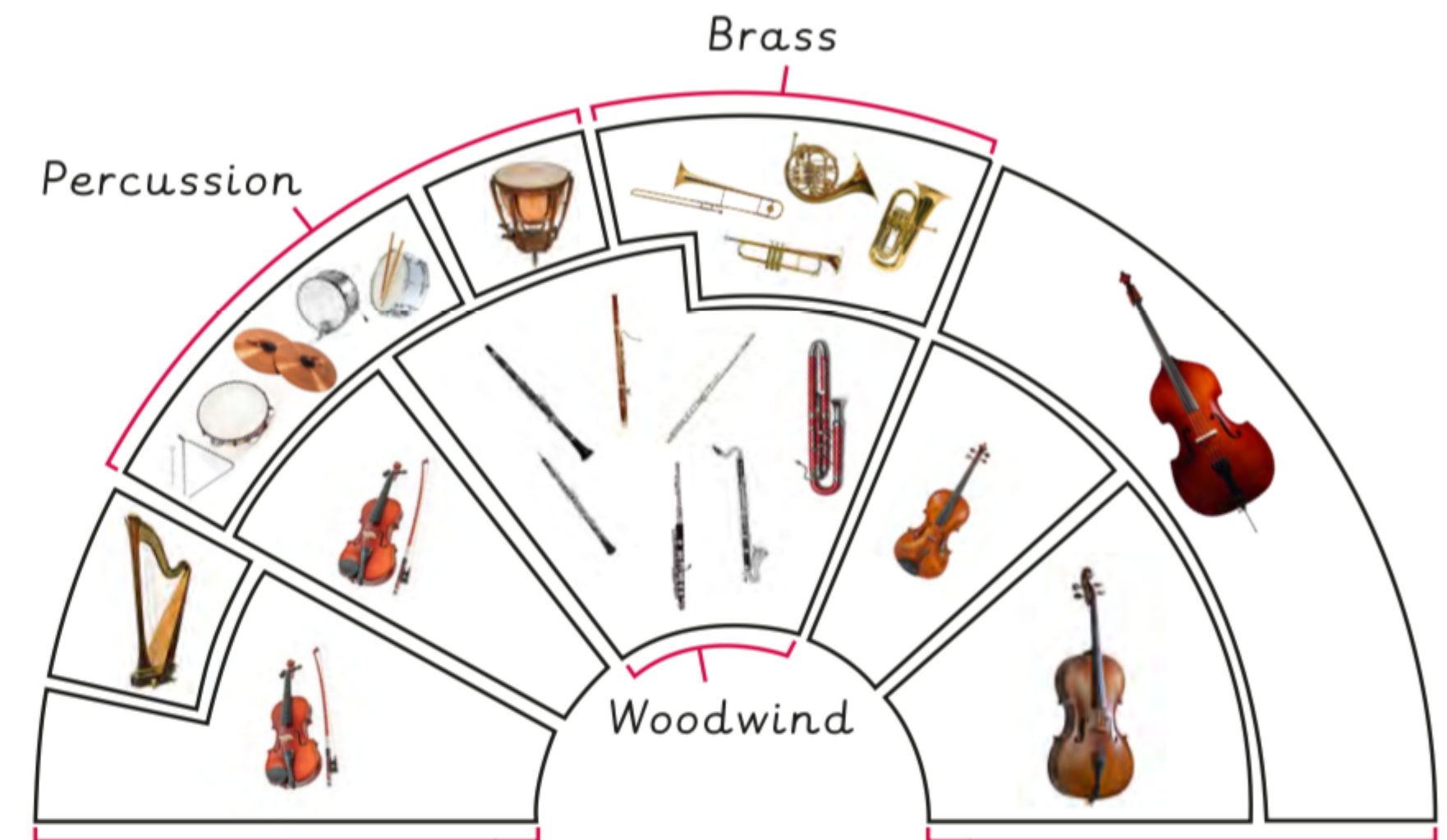
Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but sometimes orchestras play other types of music too.

Vocabulary

- Strings** - Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.
- Woodwind** - Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.
- Brass** - Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.
- Percussion** - Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.
- Dynamics** - The volume of the music (loud or quiet).
- Sound effects** - A sound created to represent something in a film, television programme or a play.
- Tempo** - The speed of the music (fast or slow).
- Timbre** - The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.
- Vocals** - Using your voice in a piece of music.

Instruments

Orchestra - A group of instruments that play together.



- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Harp - | Flute - | Trombone - |
| Violin - | Clarinet - | Tuba - |
| Triangle - | Oboe - | Trumpet - |
| Tambourine - | Bassoon - | Double bass - |
| Cymbals - | Bass clarinet - | Viola - |
| Bass drum - | Contrabassoon - | Cello - |
| Snare drum - | Piccolo - | |
| Timpani - | French horn - | |



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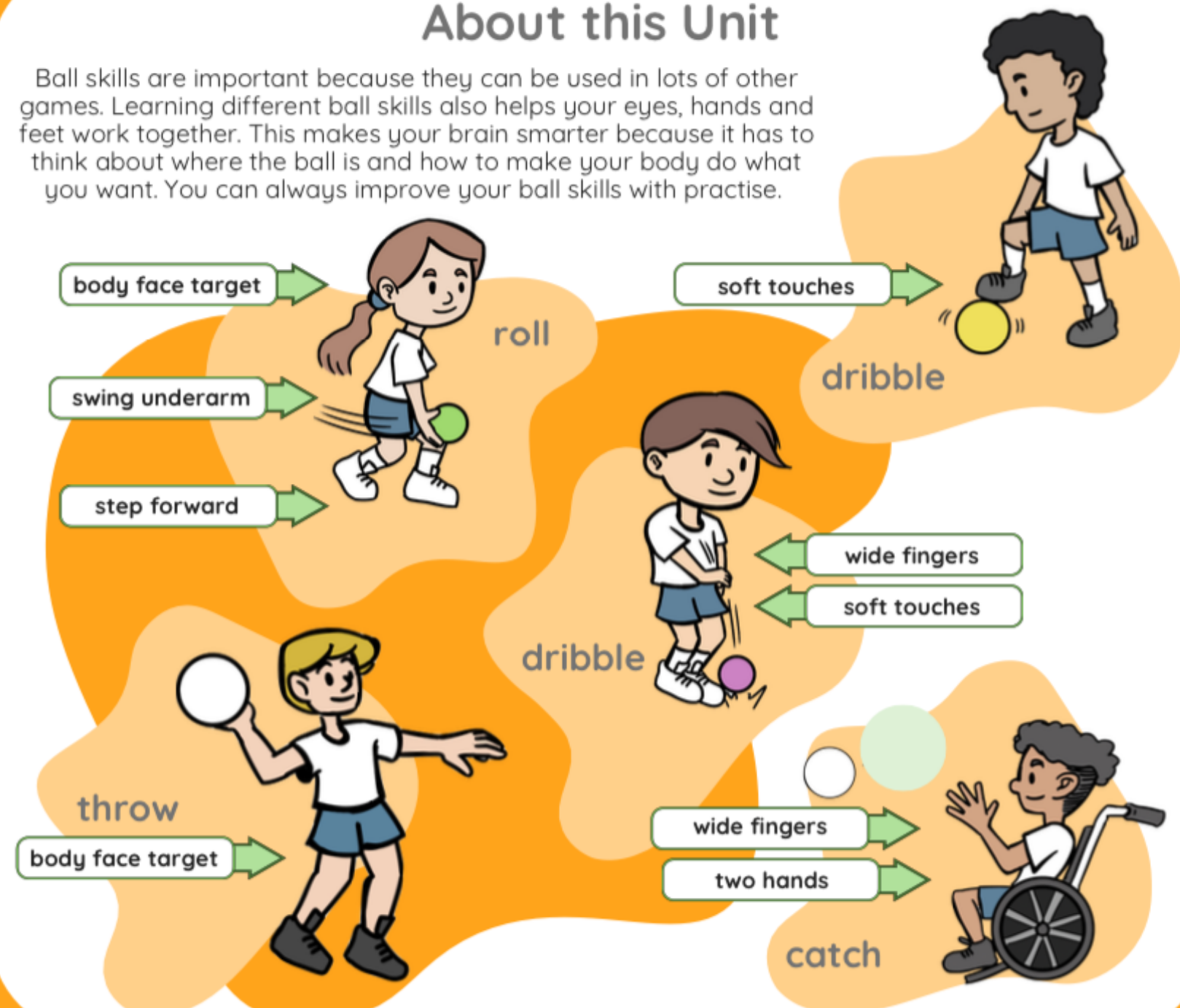


Knowledge Organiser Ball Skills Y2

Get Set 4
Education

About this Unit

Ball skills are important because they can be used in lots of other games. Learning different ball skills also helps your eyes, hands and feet work together. This makes your brain smarter because it has to think about where the ball is and how to make your body do what you want. You can always improve your ball skills with practise.



Ladder Knowledge



Sending:
Step forward with your opposite foot to throwing arm. This will help you to balance.

Catching:
Use wide fingers and pull the ball into your chest to catch securely.

Tracking:
It is easier to move towards a ball to track it than chase it.

Dribbling:
Keep your head up when dribbling to see the space and other players.

Movement Skills

- roll
- track
- dribble with feet
- kick
- throw
- catch
- dribble with hands

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

- Social** inclusion, communication, collaboration, leadership
- Emotional** independence, honesty, perseverance, determination
- Thinking** comprehension, select and apply skills, use tactics

Strategies

For all ball skills use these tips:
Track the ball as it comes towards.
Point your hand or foot towards your target when sending the ball.
Cushion the ball as you receive it.

Healthy Participation

- Make sure unused balls are stored in a safe place.
- Make sure you work in a safe space and show an awareness of others as you use the ball.



Key Vocabulary



bounce		
catch	kick	roll
collect	prepare	target
control	receive	touch
dribble	release	underarm

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a ball game e.g. a basketball club in your local area.



This unit will help you to:

- change direction
- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be faster
- move for longer

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk



Sock Boule



What you need: a target object, rolled up socks, 2 or more players

How to play:

- Each player has three pairs of rolled up socks.
- Place the target object seven big steps away from you.
- Take it in turns to throw your socks as close to the target as possible.
- The winner for each round is the person who gets their socks closest to the target, they get one point for winning the round.
- First player to 5 points wins.



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



@getset4education136

P
E



Ladder Knowledge



Throwing:

stepping with opposite foot to throwing arm will help you to balance. Moving your arm quicker will give you more power.

Striking:

finish with your object/hand pointing at your target.

About this Unit

Target games are games where players send an object towards a target. It could be while avoiding obstacles, getting closer to a target than an opponent or by hitting a target in the fewest turns. It could also be a moving target.
Examples of target games are dodgeball, golf, curling, boccia, archery, bowling.

overarm throw



- elbow high
- step forward with your opposite foot
- use for distance

roll



- use a straight arm
- step forwards with your opposite foot
- point your hand to your target

underarm throw



- use a straight arm
- step forwards with your opposite foot
- point your hand to your target
- use for accuracy

strike



- swing with straight arms
- feet shoulder width apart
- finish with your club pointing where you want the ball to go

Movement Skills

- roll
- overarm throw
- underarm throw
- strike
- dodge
- jump

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social congratulate, support others, co-operation, kindness

Emotional manage emotions, honesty

Thinking identify areas of strength and areas for development, select and apply, comprehension, decision making

Rules

Know how to score points for each game and follow simple rules.

Tactics

Use and apply simple tactics. They help us to make a plan to complete a challenge.

Healthy Participation



- Make sure unused balls are stored safely.
- If hitting a ball make sure there is a safe space.

Key Vocabulary



- | | |
|----------|----------|
| accurate | release |
| ahead | strike |
| aim | target |
| opponent | teammate |
| overarm | underarm |

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a club in your local area that plays a target game. Examples could be a dodgeball or golf club.



This unit will help you to:

- change direction quickly
- balance
- move different parts of your body at the same time
- be faster

Home Learning



Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Bowls



What you need: two players, a marker and three pairs of socks each

How to play:

- Play against another player.
- Place a target marker an agreed distance from a start line.
- Takes turns to roll or throw your sock towards the target marker.
- Whoever lands closest to the target marker wins the round.
- Play first to ten points.



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Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



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Jigsaw Jo's Journey

Celebrating Difference

Why do we like to belong?

male

female

I will learn about...

- Assumptions (stereotypes)
- The assumptions people sometimes make about boys and girls
- Why bullying happens
- The difference between right and wrong
- How to look after myself



on purpose

similarities

I will explore...

- The ways boys and girls are similar
- The ways boys and girls are different
- How being bullied might feel
- How to be kind to others
- How to stand up for myself and others
- Who to talk to if I need help

bully

assumptions

difference

diversity

lonely

value

feelings



Advent and the Advent wreath

Advent is the lead up to Christmas and it is a time of preparation for Christmas on 25th December. The date is the same each year. Churches often display an Advent wreath during Advent. There are four candles standing in the circle. In the centre, there is a fifth candle. The fifth candle is lit on Christmas day to celebrate the birth of Jesus. It shows that Jesus is the light of the world.



Key Vocabulary

Advent - The lead up to Christmas beginning on the 4th Sunday before. It is a time for preparation for Christians.

Christmas - A Christian celebration to celebrate the birth of Jesus, son of God.

Nativity - The birth of Jesus.

Manger - A tray where animals feed from.

Mary - The Mother of Jesus.

Joseph - Mary's husband (Jesus' earthly Father)

Gold - A precious metal.

Frankincense - A resin used in perfumes.

Myrrh - An oil.



Christmas Story

Mary and Joseph travelled to Bethlehem on a donkey. There was no room at the inn so they had to stay in a stable and that night baby Jesus was born. They put him in a manger. The Son of God had been born and the shepherds came with their sheep to see him. Three Wise Men followed a bright star in the sky and brought gifts for the new baby of gold, frankincense and myrrh.



Why was Jesus sent to Earth?

Christians believe that God was sent to save the world and they look forward to the birth of Jesus at Christmas time. God thought that the world needed someone to save it so he sent Jesus to help people see how they could help to make the world a better place.

