

Knowledge Organiser: Year 2 Dance Unit 2



Prior Learning:

Describe and explain how performers can transition from shapes and balances. Challenge themselves to move imaginatively responding to music. Work as part of a group to create and perform.

Unit Focus:

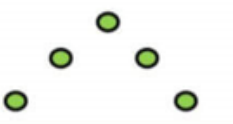
Perform using more sophisticated formations as well as an individual. Use the stimuli to copy, repeat and create dance actions and motifs.

Equipment needed: Music player, music, cones, hoops, throw down spots, laptop with internet access, resource cards.

Formation 1—Dice Face



Formation 2—Triangle



Formation 3—Rows



Key Vocabulary/Skills

Comment on contrasting actions.

Use a clock face to develop a dance.

Perform 'freestyle' movements.

Perform a motif to music.

Explore movement pathways.

Dynamic, independent, pair, clock face, time, motif, freestyle, formation, on stage, off stage.

Head: Volunteer ideas as part of a group.

Hand: Perform with some expression.

Heart: Show engagement in tasks and perform with freedom.

Key Questions:

1. What does entering stage mean?
2. What does 'freestyle' mean in dance?
3. Can you suggest a way to improve your dance? E.g., variety of movements, improving timing and rhythm etc.

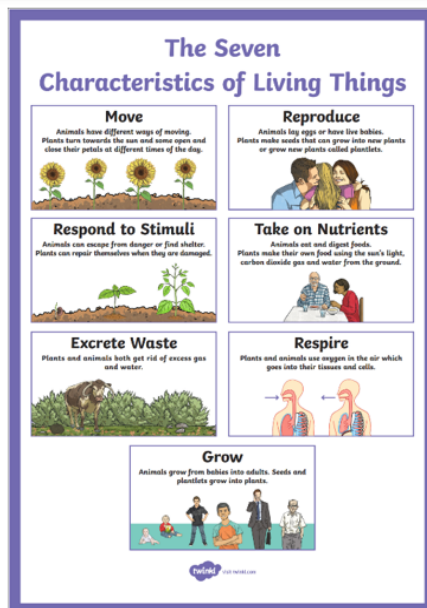
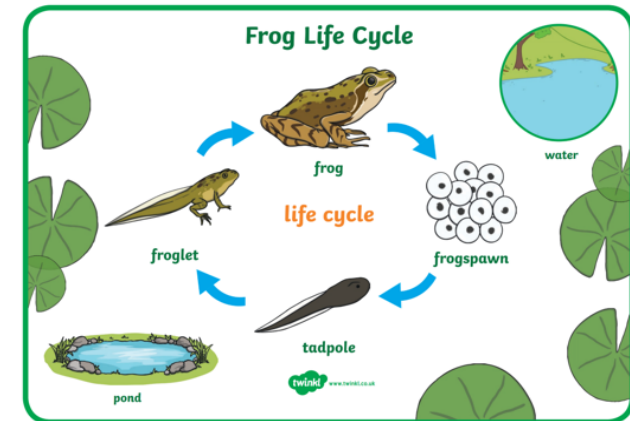
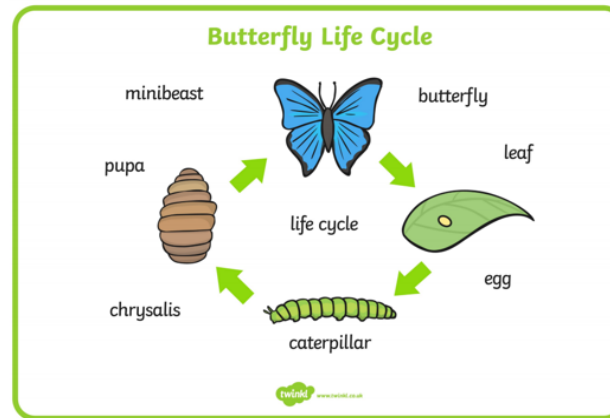
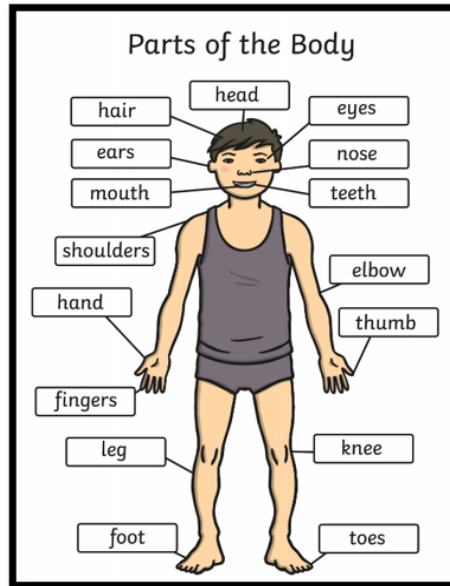
Concepts:

- On and off stage, how to move into and out of performance space.
- Freestyle dance is the when you spontaneously make movement with your body. This means you're not following choreography





Knowledge organiser - How do you know an animal is alive?



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Classification	The scientific way of sorting and grouping living things.
Lifecycle	The stages of growth of a living thing.
Egg	The first stage of many animal lifecycles, including invertebrates, amphibians, birds and reptiles.
Larva	Immature, active form of an insect that forms the stage between egg and pupa. Usually it differs greatly from the adult. E.g caterpillar/grub
Pupa	Insect in its inactive immature form between larva and adult, e.g. a butterfly chrysalis.
Adult	Mature form of an animal.
Invertebrates	Animals without backbones including all insects, spiders, molluscs and annelids.
Vertebrates	Animals with backbones including amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds.
Diet	The variety of foods an animal needs to stay healthy. Different animals have different diets (herbivores eat only plants, carnivores eat only meat and omnivores eat both).
Hygiene	The things that we do to keep us health and prevent us from catching diseases, particularly through cleanliness.

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	
Christians	People who follow the religion Christianity.
Salvation	Salvation means to 'save' or 'rescue'
Easter	A Christian festival where Christians remember when Jesus died on the cross and came back to live again.
Crucifixion	A way that Roman soldiers killed people.
Tomb	A place where bodies were put when someone had died.
Resurrection	A word used to describe how Jesus came back to life after dying on the cross.
Forgiveness	When someone chooses to forgive another person for something they have done wrong against them.



The symbol for Salvation.

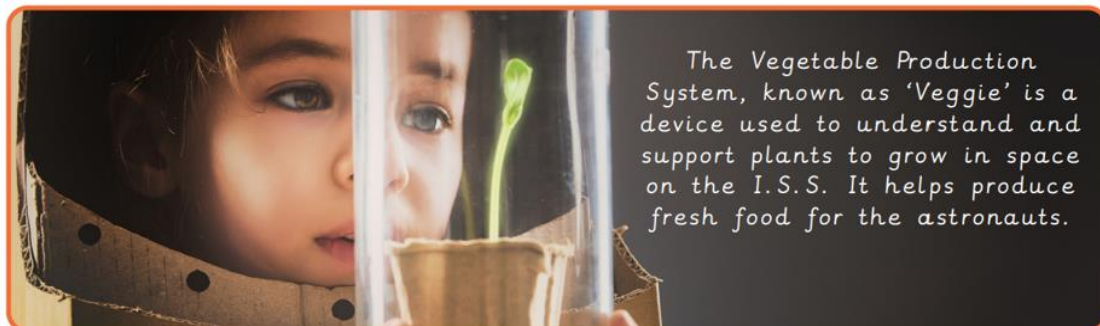


The Easter Story

International Space Station

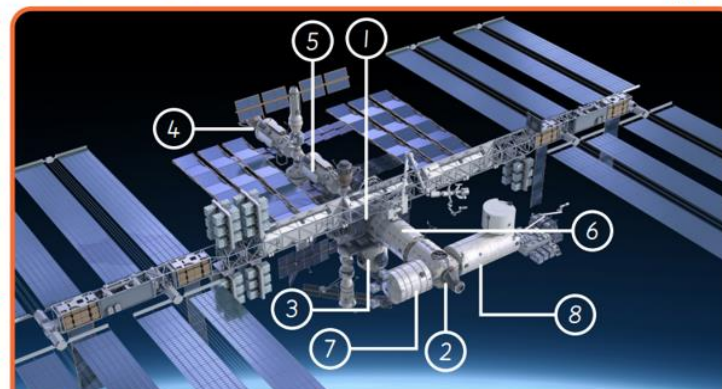
Approximate	Being close but not exactly the same as something.
Astronaut	Someone who is trained to control a spacecraft.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Digital content	Information and media such as videos and pictures stored on a computer.
Experiment	To trial and test new ideas.
Interactive map	A digital map which can be searched, zoomed in or out of and provide information about a place.
International Space Station (I.S.S)	A laboratory in space that orbits the Earth.
Interpret	Explain the meaning of something to someone else or to yourself.
Laboratory	A place where scientists carry out research and experiments to discover more about something.
Monitor (verb)	To check the status of something.
Satellite	A computer that orbits the Earth to provide information or communication services.
Sensor	A tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes.
Space	A vast area around and beyond planet Earth, which is not inhabited.
Survival	To stay alive in bad conditions.
Thermometer	A device that measures and displays the temperature of something using a scale ($^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $^{\circ}\text{F}$).

Growing plants in space



Key Facts

Kapow
Primary



1	Node 1 (Unity)	Connects U.S. and Russian modules of the I.S.S.
2	Node 2	Connects the American, European and Japanese modules.
3	Node 3	Sleeping and resting area.
4	Zvezda (Star)	Central hub for Russian astronauts.
5	Zarya (Sunshine)	Russian research module.
6	Destiny	American research module.
7	Columbus	European research module.
8	Kibo (Hope)	Japanese research module.

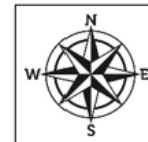




Year 2-Knowledge organiser – Comparison with a non-European country and the seven continents and five oceans



Amazon Rainforest	London
Equatorial climate – hot and wet	Seasonal (temperate) climate
Trees, vegetation, tracks	Buildings (houses/schools/shops etc) parks, lakes, bridges, roads
Dwellings – communal Shabono	Houses and flats, not communal
Amazon River	River Thames
Indigenous people	Multicultural
Hunter/gatherers	Many different jobs
Mainly plant based diet with some meat and fish.	Varied diet with influences from many cultures.



A compass can help you explain where a place is located.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Continent	One of the earth's seven major areas of land. The continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.
Ocean	The vast body of saltwater covering about three quarters of the earth's surface. The major divisions of this body of water are the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and Arctic Oceans.
Physical Feature	A physical feature is one of an area's natural physical features, like mountains, lakes, and rivers.
Human Feature	A human feature is one of an area's man-made features such as settlements, buildings, canals, roads, ports, factories.
Climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.
Capital City	A capital city is a city or town, which serves as the location of the government's central meeting place and offices. Most of the country's leaders and officials work in the capital city.
Rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.
Yanomami	An indigenous tribe living in the Amazon Rainforest.
Shabono	A Yanomami dwelling.
Equator	The Equator is an imaginary line going around the middle of Earth.



Map of **South America** showing location of the **Yanomami Tribe**.



Map of the **United Kingdom** showing capital cities including **London**.