

Science Knowledge organiser: Terms 1 and 2

Beyond living memory...

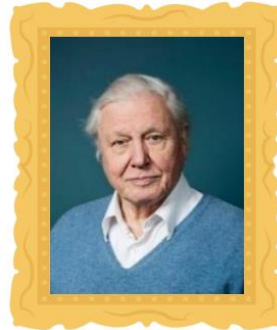
Al Jahiz (AD 776 - 869)



Introduced the concept of food chains

Within living memory...

David Attenborough (1926-)



Famous for broadcasting about the natural world

Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



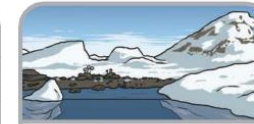
urban



coastal



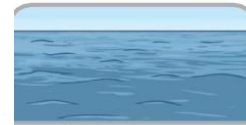
rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain

Vocabulary

Tier 2: living, features, move, feed, grow, senses, shelter, depend/survive, suitability, transfer, environment

Tier 3: reproduce, habitat, microhabitat, source, nutrients, energy, food chain, producer, prey, predator

Disciplinary: identify, classify, observe, conclude, sort



short grass



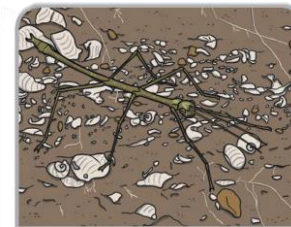
flowers



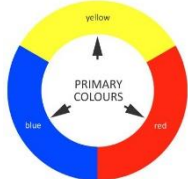

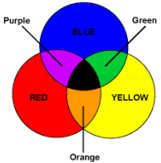

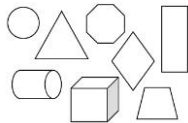

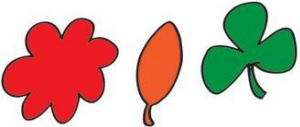
inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil

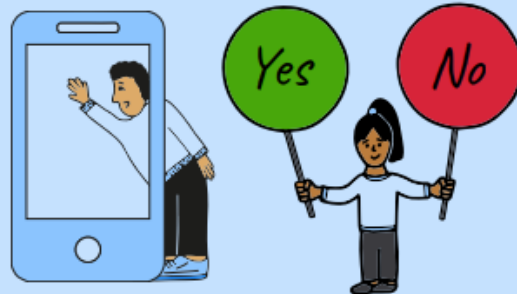
Key words	Definition	Artwork
<p>Primary colours</p> 	<p>Yellow, red and blue. These colours cannot be mixed from other colours.</p> <p>Two of them can be mixed to make secondary colours.</p>	 <p>Klee, Three Houses, (1922)</p>
<p>Secondary colours</p> 	<p>Green, orange and purple. These colours are mixed by combining two primary colours.</p>	
<p>Warm and cool colours</p> 	<p>Yellow, orange and red are warm colours. These colours create a warm mood.</p> <p>Blue, green and grey are cool colours. These colours create a cold mood.</p>	
<p>Tint</p>	<p>When a colour is made lighter by adding white, e.g. a tint of blue (light blue).</p>	
<p>Shade</p>	<p>When a colour is made darker by adding black, e.g. a shade of blue (dark blue).</p>	
<p>Geometric shape</p> 	<p>Shapes we can name, e.g. square, rectangle, triangle, circle.</p>	 <p>Calder, Lone zigzag, (1966)</p>
<p>Organic shape</p> 	<p>A shape we cannot give a name to, unlike a geometric shape. These shapes are often found in the natural world.</p>	

Computing - Online safety

offline	Not being connected to the internet.
online	Being connected to the internet via a device such as a computer, laptop or phone.
password	A secret word or phrase that is used to gain access to something.
personal information	Information such as our full name, address, birthday, or where we go to school.
sharing online	Sharing content (music, photos, videos or information) online.

Permission:

We must ask someone's permission before sharing photos, videos or information about them.



It is ok to say no when someone asks if they can share something online about us.



Key facts

A strong password is a password that is difficult for someone to guess.

You can make a stronger password by:

1) Combining upper and lower case letters, numbers and symbols.

HappY333? BiKeR4646!

2) Making numbers look like letters.

M0nk3y321. D1nos4ur456!

3) Joining words together.

Slimebike45! lloveschool123.

Not everything we see online is true.





Knowledge Organiser- Maps and Globes

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Map	A picture that shows where things are located
Globe	A globe is a 3-D representation of the world
Navigate	To plan and then travel along a route
Location	The place where something is
Direction	The position towards which something travels
Ordnance Survey	An organisation that produces maps in the UK
Symbols	Small pictures that are used on maps to represent geographical features.
Scale	Maps use scale to show how far apart places are
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth that divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere

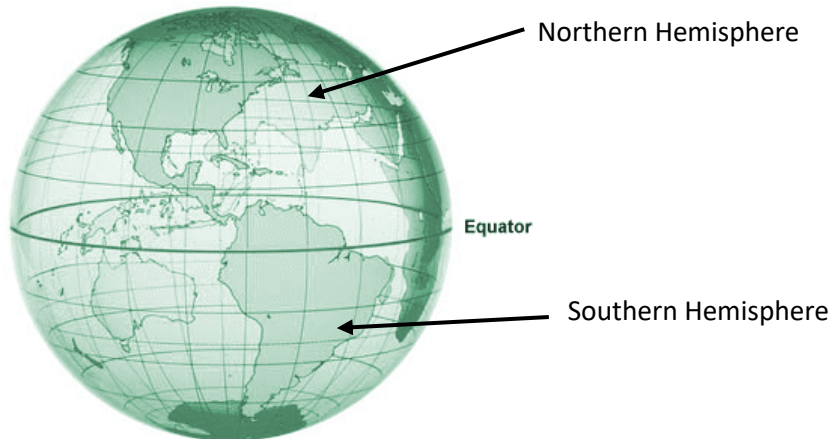
A Globe



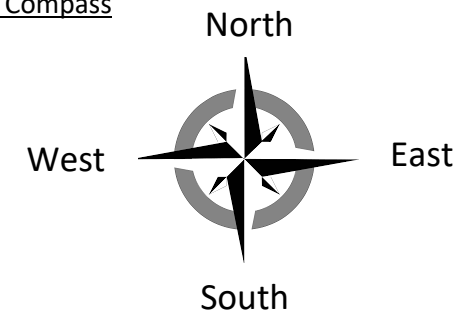
A Map



The Globe



A Compass



Knowledge Organiser – How should we care for others and the world and why does it matter?

Year 2 – Term 1

**How should we care for others and the world,
and why does it matter?**

RE



National Curriculum Links:

Retell Bible stories and stories from another faith about caring for others and the world.
Identify ways that some people make a response to God by caring for others and the world.
Talk about issues of good and bad, right and wrong arising from stories.
Talk about some texts from different religions that promote the 'Golden Rule,' and think about what would happen if people followed this idea more.
Use creative ways to express their own ideas about the creation story and what it says about what God is like.

Essential Prior Learning:

There are different religions in the world; including Christianity, Judaism and Islam.
People can demonstrate their beliefs in different ways.

Progression in Skill:

Give examples of what Jesus said about the importance of people.
Identify two examples of religious believers caring for people.
Say what you know about the Jewish practice of Tzedekah.
Identify the links between the teaching in the Torah and caring.
Give simple reasons why Jesus told the story of the Good Samaritan.
Answer questions such as: what would it be like if everyone followed the golden rule?
Describe different ideas about what God might be like from the creation story.
Share their creative ideas about what the creation story says about God.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Religious texts give believers rules to live by.
Mother Theresa and Dr Barnado are two examples of people who have been inspired to care for people because of their religious beliefs.
The Golden Rule: treat others as you would wish to be treated.

Key Vocabulary

Bible	the Christian holy book or scripture
faith	belief in something, even when there may be limited proof – if any
God	highest religious power
creation story	a story that explains the beginning of the world
Dr Barnado	a Christian who founded children's homes to support those from poorer backgrounds

Mother Theresa	a Catholic nun who devoted her life to caring for the poor
Judaism	a world religion, followed by Jewish people
Tzedekah	a Jewish practice of giving to charity
Sukkot	a Jewish festival
Islam	a world religion, followed by Muslim people
Zakat	the Islamic practice of giving to charity
scriptures	sacred writings of a religion
Torah	the sacred text for Jewish people

Progression in Resources:

Extracts from the Bible, Torah and Qur'an

Relevance

Now	Children appreciate that the world's major religions promote kindness towards our world and others.
Future	Children have a tolerance for those who follow a religion that may differ from their own beliefs and understand that most religions promote care for one another and the world around us.
Aspiration	Children dedicate their time to caring for others, whether through a religious organisation or otherwise.

Year 2 - Health and wellbeing

Diet	The food that we eat.
Emotions	The range of feelings that someone can have, such as happiness or anger.
Exercise	Movement of the body for our health and fitness.
Goal	Something you want to achieve.
Growth mindset	Believing that we can achieve things if we work hard. 'I can't do it YET!'
Healthy	Being well, both physically and mentally.
Physical activity	Something that requires someone to move their body.
Relaxation	Doing calming activities such as having a bath or reading a book.
Skill	The ability to do something well.
Strengths	The things we are good at.

Key facts



We can have more than one feeling at the same time.

How we are feeling can affect our bodies inside and out.



Physical activity helps to keep our body and mind healthy.



Relaxation helps our bodies but also helps us deal with difficult situations.

Health tips



Breathing exercises can help us to relax.



Only eat foods which are high in fat, sugar and salt occasionally.



Brush your teeth at least twice a day to keep them healthy.

We can practise and set goals to get better at something.



We need to eat a variety of foods to be healthy.



Textiles - Puppets

Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Glue	A sticky liquid that can join two things together.
Model	A practise version, often on a smaller scale, that lets you test out your idea and see how it will look and work.
Hand puppet	A toy that you can make move by putting your hand inside it
Safety pin	A 'U' shaped pin with a cap where the needle slots in securely after fastening.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Technique	A way of doing something to complete a task.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.

Did you know?

Puppets were first invented over 3,000 years ago in Egypt.

They were made out of clay.



Key facts

Kapow
Primary

You will use a variety of techniques to create your puppet including cutting, gluing, stapling and pinning.



What colour fabric will you choose for your puppet?
What colour hair will your puppet have?
What kind of eyes, nose and ears will your puppet have?

