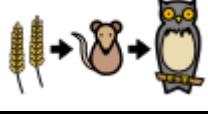
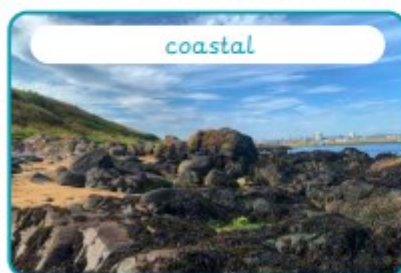




Science Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Autumn 1 - Habitats

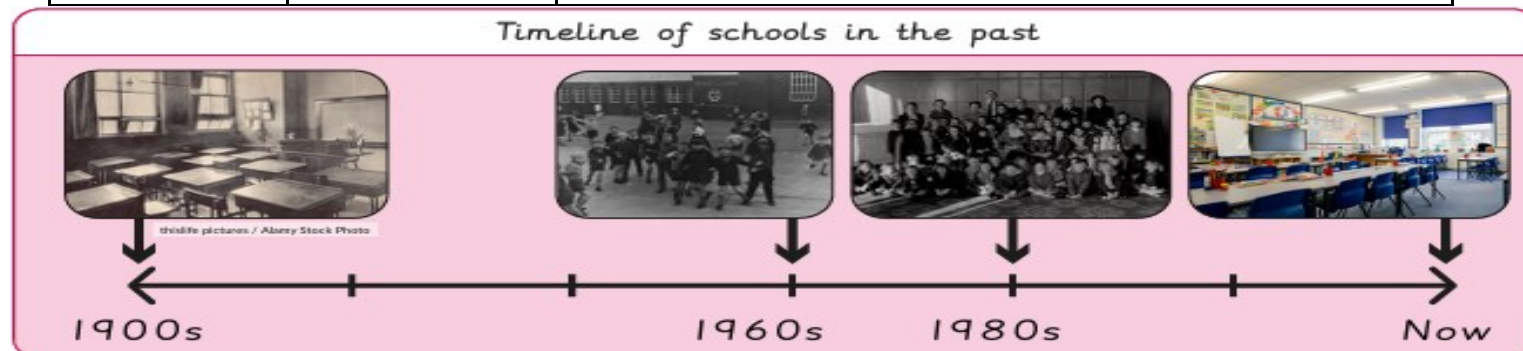
	Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive, like eating, growing, breathing, and moving.
	Herbivore	An animal that eats only plants. Example: a rabbit or a cow.
	Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and meat. Example: a bear or a human.
	Food chain	A simple way to show who eats who in nature. Example: grass → rabbit → fox.
	Carnivore	An animal that eats only meat. Example: a lion or a tiger.
	Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals. Example: a wolf hunting a deer.





History Knowledge Organiser *Year 2 Autumn 1 - How was school different in the past?*

	beyond living memory	Something that is living and can grow, drink water, and need sunlight, like a plant.
	living memory	Something that was alive before but is not living anymore and cannot grow.
	period	When something gets bigger or taller over time.
	past	When a seed starts to grow into a tiny plant.
	present	Special things about something, like how a plant smells, feels, or looks.



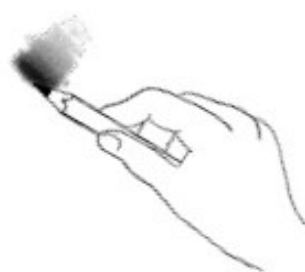


Art and Design Knowledge Organiser *Year 2 Autumn 1—Understanding tone and texture.*

Holding a pencil to shade



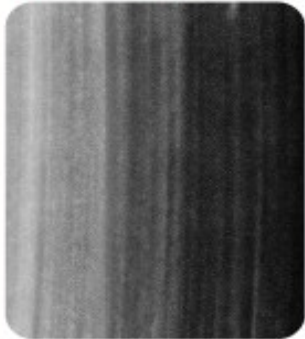
detail grip
(writing grip)



shading grip

Tone

How light or dark something is.



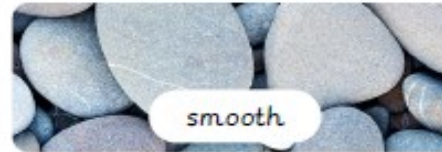
The four rules of shading

1. Use the side of the pencil.
2. Work in one direction.
3. Press evenly.
4. Leave no gaps.



Texture

The way that something feels when it is touched.

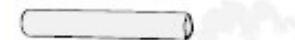


Artists

- Käthe Kollwitz.
- Max Ernst.
- Sari Deines.
- Saeed Akhtar.

Drawing materials

- Chalk.



- Crayon.



- Oil pastel.



- Soft pastel.



- Charcoal.



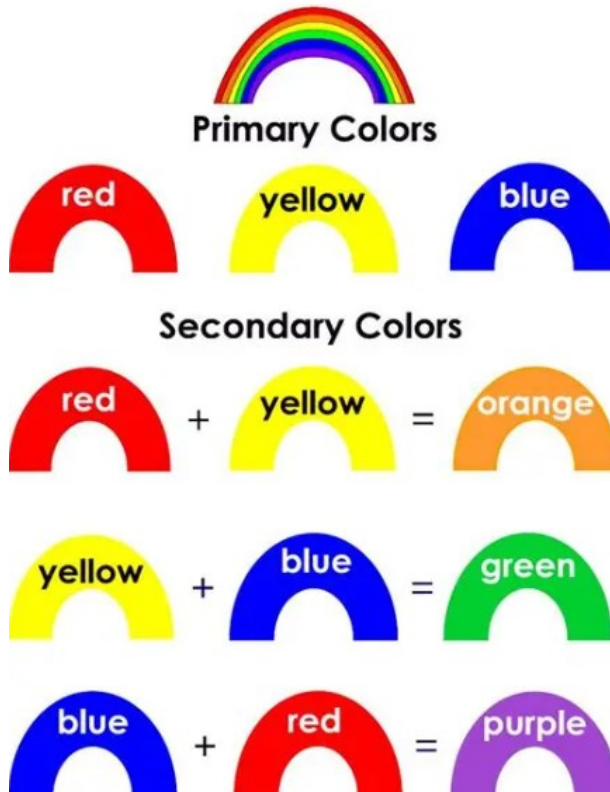
- Graphite sticks.

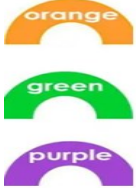
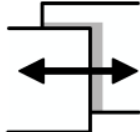


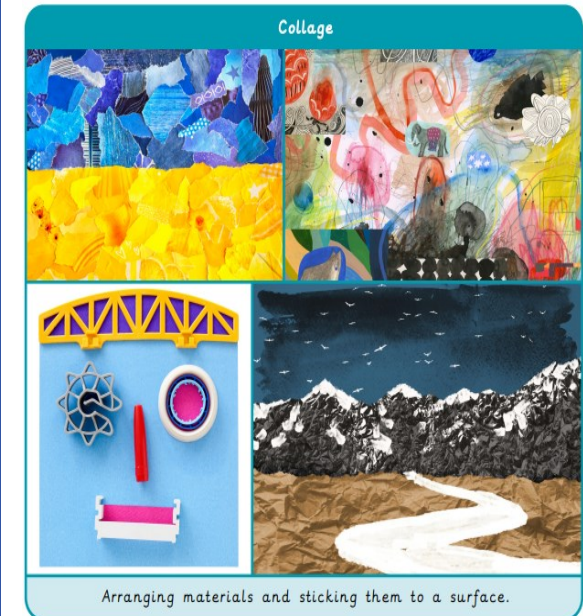


Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Autumn 1 Life in colour



	colour mixing	Colour mixing is when you mix two or more colours together to make a new colour.
	Primary colour	Primary colours are the three main colours: red, blue, and yellow. You can't make them by mixing other colours—they are the starting colours!
	Secondary colour	Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours.
	collage	A collage is a kind of art made by gluing pieces of paper, fabric, or other things onto a surface to make a picture or design.
	overlapping	Overlapping is when one shape or object covers part of another one.





Computing Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Autumn 1—Creating Pictures

	Style	A particular way in which something looks or is formed.
	Palette	Within computer graphics, this is the range of colours or shapes available to the user
	Fill	Causing an area to become full, in this case, of colour.
	Impressionism	The impressionist movement began in the 1860s and became most popular in the 1870s and 1880s. The art gave an 'impression' of the scene.
	Pointillism	Pointillism was a development of impressionism. Pointillist paintings are created by using small dots in different colours to build up the whole picture.
	Surrealism	Explored the subconscious areas of the mind. The artwork often made little sense as it was usually trying to depict a dream or random thoughts.

Key Images



Choose the style you want to paint in



Open, Save and Share your picture



Choose a background for your picture



Undo and redo



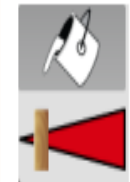
Zoom in and Zoom out



Outline options



Eraser and colour palettes

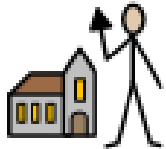


Fill tool and pen thickness



RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Autumn 1 - Who is a Christian and what do they believe?

	God	<i>Christians believe God created the world and loves everyone.</i>
	Jesus	<i>Christians believe God is the Son of God.</i>
	Christian	<i>A person who believes in and follows Jesus.</i>
	bible	<i>A special book used by Christians.</i>
	prayer	<i>Talking and listening to God.</i>



Les salutations

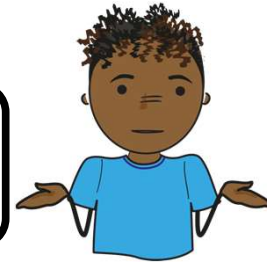
Salut !/Bonjour !



Je m'appelle...



Ça va ?



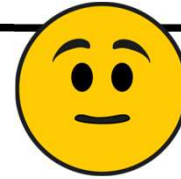
Ça va bien.



Ça va mal.



Comme ci comme ça.



Au revoir !



À plus tard !



Prior Learning: In year 1, children learned different ways of balancing on the floor- on objects and low apparatus. They learned how to pick up objects in competitive games situations and to change direction (agility) when moving. They learned how to move in a variety of ways with control on their own and with equipment (co-ordination) .They also practiced their throwing and catching skills with a variety of objects.

Physical Me

-Balance - On the floor, equipment (on body), low apparatus

-Agility - Running games



- Co-ordination - **Skiping, hopping, jumping, running**
 - **Throwing** at a target
 - Moving with equipment in different directions

Key Skills

Thinking Me

- To remember my skills

Value Me:

- Kindness

Social Me

- Taking it in turns

Key Vocabulary

Paces

Balance

Control

Personal best

Apparatus

Space

Skiping

Run

Direction

Key Knowledge

Balance:

Head – Look forward

Shoulders – Arms in line

Knees – Slightly bent

and **Toes** –Light feet

Direction- You can change direction when running

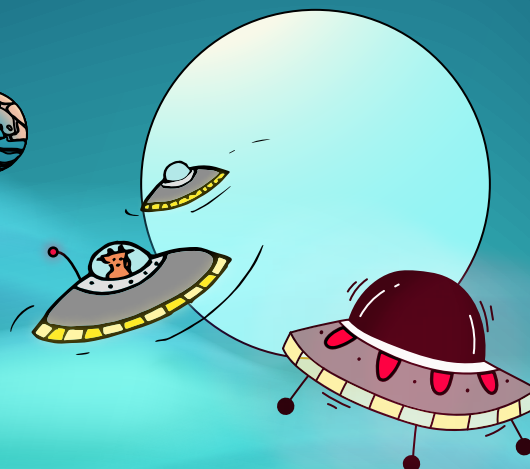
- it is important to keep your balance as you turn your body

Space - When moving around, find a space to run, jump, jog, move.

Paces - How many steps you take



Music - Contrasting dynamics (Space)



planet:

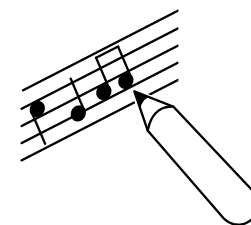
An extremely large mass of material that moves around the Sun or another star.

representation:

The way that someone or something is shown or described.

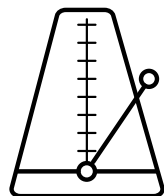
composer:

A person who writes music.



tempo:

The speed of the music (fast or slow).



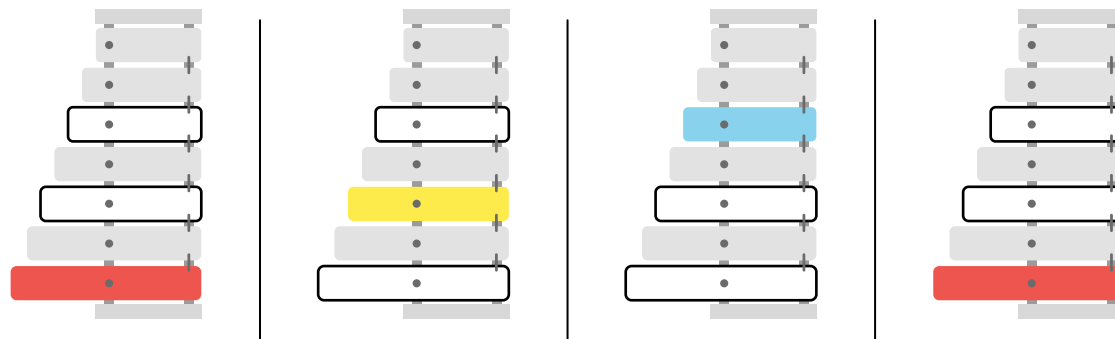
dynamics:

The volume of a piece of music.



pitch pattern:

A small group of notes played in a particular order to create a 'sound idea' throughout a piece of music.



Knowledge Organiser



Year 2 - Me and My Relationships

Key questions

Bullying and Teasing

What is bullying?

What is teasing?

Does bullying happen a lot?

How can you help someone who is being bullied?

School Rules About Bullying

What helps our classroom to be happy & friendly?

Do classroom rules help to stop bullying? How?

Being a Good Friend

Who is a good friend and why? What makes a good friend?

How are you a good friend?

Could you be a better friend?

How can you help others to be a good friend?

Feelings and Self-Regulation

Do we have the same feelings?

Why do we have different feelings?

How do we show our feelings?

What are safe and healthy activities to get angry energy out?

How can we help our feelings come out?

Key vocabulary

feelings happy

teasing bullied care

repeated bullying

friendship help rules

friendly safe break

I can ...

I can tell you some ways that I can get help, if I am being bullied and what I can do if someone teases me.

I can suggest rules that will help to keep us happy and friendly and what will help me keep to these rules. I can also tell you about some classroom rules we have made together.

I can give you lots of ideas about being what makes a good friend and also tell you how I try to be a good friend.

Most of the time I can express my feelings in a safe, controlled way.