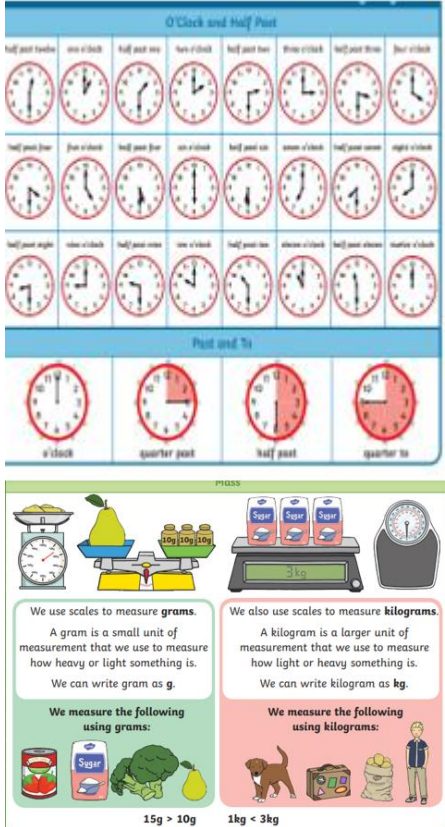


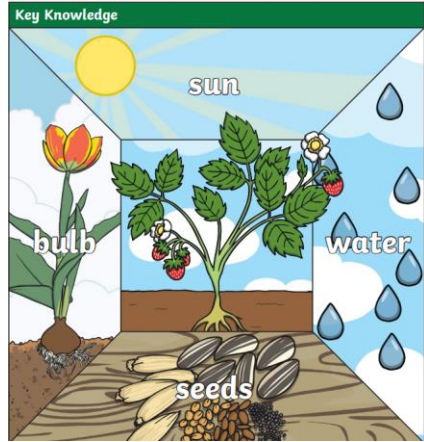





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Subject	Key vocabulary –	Meaning	Key facts	Key knowledge	Key Skills I will learn	I know more I can do.....
Mathematics – Time, mass, capacity and temperature.	Time	A point of time measured by hours and minutes.	 <p>The image contains several educational diagrams. At the top, a grid of 24 analog clocks shows times from 12:00 to 11:45 in 15-minute increments, categorized under 'O'Clock and Half Past'. Below this, four more analog clocks show 'Past and To' times: 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, and 1:45. The bottom section, titled 'MASS', shows a kitchen scale with a pear, a hand scale with sugar packets, and a large scale with a 3kg weight. Text boxes explain that grams (g) are used for small units and kilograms (kg) for larger units. Examples include 15g > 10g and 1kg < 3kg. Illustrations of a dog, a box, and a person are also shown.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels. Time- use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years. O'clock, half past, quarter to, quarter past before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening 	<p>-Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =.</p> <p>- Tell the time using clocks and be confident to tell the time to the nearest hour, half hour and quarter.</p>	<p>-Answer questions about time including two step questions.</p> <p>-Measure mass accurately and read temperature scales.</p> <p>-Draw the correct time onto a clock.</p>
	Clock	Use to tell the time.				
	Hours	A period of time equal to 60 minutes.				
	Minutes	A period of time equal to 60 seconds.				
	O'clock	On the hour.				
	Half past	30 minutes past an hour				
	Quarter past	15 minutes past an hour.				
	Quarter to	45 minutes past an hour.				
	Mass	Measure of how much matter is in an object.				
	Lighter	Weighs less than.				
	Heavier	Weighs more than.				
	Temperature	Measure of how hot or cold something is.				
	Capacity	Measure of how much fluid fits inside a container.				
	Volume	Amount of space a 3D shape takes up.				
Gram	A metric unit of mass.					
Kilogram	A metric unit of mass.					
English	Biography	Writing about a person's life.	 <p>Reading book.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write in chronological order using conjunctions 	-To use time connectives.	-I can describe my own method of travel using
	Creative writing	Imaginative piece of writing.				
	Letters	Writing letters using a correct format.				
	Handwriting	Writing with a pen or pencil.				




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			 <p>Richard Branson.</p> <p>What Is a Biography?</p> <p>A biography is an account of a person's life written by someone else. It should not be confused with an autobiography which is a person's own account of their life, written by him or her.</p> <p>To write a good biography, you'll need to take notes about the person you are writing about. That'll mean reading a few books about the person, or interviewing your subject if he or she is someone you know. You'll need information on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early life • Childhood • Adulthood • Hometown/country • Path to fame • Current life (if they're still alive) • Later life (if they're no longer alive) • Your feelings about the person 	<p>and time connectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write letters using the correct format and language. • Form letters correctly and begin to join some letters. 	<p>-To write a detailed biography and recall facts accurately.</p> <p>-To write a letter using the correct letter format.</p> <p>- To correctly form letters in independent written work.</p>	<p>descriptive and creative writing.</p> <p>-I can write a letter to my new teacher telling them all about me using correctly formed letters.</p> <p>-I can write a biography of Richard Branson.</p> <p>-I can write a poem about the summer.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Science- Working scientifically (continued)</p>	<p>Sunlight</p>	<p>All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of sunlight. Some plants only need a little sunlight.</p>	<p>Key Knowledge</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple equipment to aid observations. Compare and contrast observations. • Begin to recognise when a test or comparison is unfair. • Design a test to answer their own questions. • Say what their observations from an enquiry show. • Begin to draw simple conclusions from their enquiry. 	<p>-To look after and grow vegetables and observe their different stages.</p> <p>-To understand what is needed in order to grow vegetables to eat.</p> <p>-To draw detailed diagrams and discuss findings.</p>	<p>I can grow vegetables using scientific knowledge.</p> <p>I can record findings in a clear and concise way using diagrams to support.</p>
	<p>Water</p>	<p>All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds and bulbs will not germinate.</p>				
	<p>Temperature</p>	<p>Temperature is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler temperatures and some like warmer temperature</p>				
	<p>Nutrition</p>	<p>Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.</p>				
	<p>Observation</p>	<p>The action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.</p>				


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	Diagram	A simplified drawing showing the appearance, structure, or workings of something.				
	Results	Something that happens because of something else.				
Geography- Human and physical features	Physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.	<p>Beside the seaside</p> <p>Visiting Places People visit lots of different places. They might visit a local area, travel a bit further and go on a national trip, or take a longer holiday somewhere else in the world. Many tourists like to visit a seaside resort.</p>  <p>Physical Features of the Seaside A seaside resort has many physical features. Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.</p>  <p>Human Features of the Seaside Human features found at the seaside might include the pier, the promenade, a lighthouse and a fairground. These features are all man-made.</p> <p>There is always plenty to do at the seaside, like building sandcastles, paddling in the sea and donkey rides.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and use a range of basic geographical vocabulary to identify key human and physical features of the places studied. Make simple comparisons between the key human and physical features of places studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To compare London with Brighton. Recognise differences between physical and human features. 	<p>I can identify and list differences and similarities between two areas.</p> <p>I can describe what are physical and what are human features are and explain how I know.</p>
	Human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans.				
	Feature	Interesting or important part.				
	Local area	Nearby				
	National	Within the same country.				
Computing E-safety			(Repeated from last half-term)			
Art- Monet	Landscape	The depiction of natural scenery.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use drawing and painting and to develop and share their ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To experience sketching outside of a classroom. -To use different techniques to emulate that of an Artist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I can understand how and why Monet created the water lilies painting.
	Painting	Using paints to create art work.				
	Sketching	Make a rough drawing of.				

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms. • Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space 	<p>-To experiment with colour and paint.</p>	<p>-I can understand how the painting was recaptured during different seasons and why.</p> <p>I can sketch a similar landscape using all of the page in my sketch book.</p> <p>I can paint my picture in the style of Claude Monet.</p>
DT- Make a salad.	Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate their own ideas and plan what to do next. • Explain what they want to do and describe how they may do it. 	<p>-To plan making a salad using ingredients grown in our growing area.</p>	<p>I can create a salad using vegetables grown in Science.</p> <p>I can evaluate what I enjoyed most from the salad.</p>
	Make	Form (something) by putting parts together or combining substances; create.				
	Evaluate	Form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.				
RE How do Christians worship God?	Christian	A person who believes in Christianity.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that Christians can worship anywhere but often go to church to worship. • Know that the Bible has prayers and songs of worship that Christians often use. 	<p>-To gain an understanding of the importance of worship to Christians and to make links to their own experience of collective worship in school.</p> <p>-To gain an understanding of the importance of worship to Christians and to make links to their own</p>	<p>I can describe why Christians worship and the different ways in which they do this.</p> <p>I can recognise the different reasons why Christians worship.</p>
	Worship	To honour and respect God.				

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	Collective worship	To honour and respect God in a group.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that Christians worship in different ways e.g. singing, praying, reading the Bible, movement/dance Know that the important part of assembly in a Church school is an 'act of worship' 	experience of collective worship in school.	I can describe when and where worship takes place in my own life.