

Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser

Writing

Handwriting must use the correct formation, should be cursive and correctly spaced.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Baa baa black sheep, have you any wool? Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full.

Writing an Informal Letter

- Informal letters use familiar language and may be for example a thank you letter or a postcard from holiday
- Sender's address is written at the top right corner
- Date is added at the start
- The letter starts with Dear...
- The letter ends with from... or love from...

Narrative Writing

- Interesting opening
- Exciting vocabulary
- Accurate punctuation
- Characters included and described
- Setting included and described
- Events and actions are described
- Story is written in sequence
- Story ends clearly



Writing Instructions

- Title is clear- How to...
- List of ingredients or equipment
- Instructions are numbered
- Instructions are short and clear
- Imperative ('bossy') verbs
- Diagrams can be used

Chop	Use "Bossy" Verbs	Add
Push	Make	Wash Weigh
Run	Turn	Brush Dry
Cut	Pull	Rinse Flip
Measure	Blend	Measure
Mix	Heat	Put Peel
Take	Cool	Sit Knead
Cook	Clean	Stand Wait
Stir		Pour
Slice	Rest Bake Lift Open	Sprinkle
Spread	Close Melt Divide	
	Grease Place Eat Grill	
	Toast	



Little Miss Bossy

Information Writing

- Clear title
- Opening paragraph gives overview of topic
- Subheadings or paragraphs are used
- Information is clear and comes from different sources
- May include pictures and diagrams

Guy Fawkes

Who was Guy Fawkes?

Guy Fawkes was born in 1570 in York, England.

He joined a group that wanted to use gunpowder to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London, killing King James I and his government.

'The Gunpowder Plot' group was led by Robert Catesby.

They were found out on 5th November, 1605.

What was the need for 'The Gunpowder Plot'?

King James had different religious beliefs to Guy Fawkes and his group. They felt that the King was treating them unfairly.

Creating Bonfire Night

- King James wanted to celebrate because he survived the planned attack.
- He officially made the 5th of November Bonfire Night in Britain.
- Straw dummies were burned to show that no one could get away with hurting the king.

What happened to Guy Fawkes and the other plotters?

Guy Fawkes was the expert and was found in charge of the gunpowder. He was questioned and tortured, then confessed.

All the men involved were imprisoned and were going to be killed for treason - plotting to kill the king.

Before Guy Fawkes could be hanged, he broke his neck and died in 1606.



Writing a Recount

- Introduction giving overview
- Past tense
- Written in time order
- Use time connectives
- First or third person
- Include interesting detail

- Finally
- Later
- Meanwhile
- Next
- Firstly
- Then
- Eventually

Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser

Spelling Grammar and Punctuation

A **SENTENCE** must make sense. It can be written as a statement, a question or an exclamation.

Statement

A statement is a sentence that states a fact.



This is a key.

Question

A question is a sentence that asks for information. Questions often begin with who, where, what, why and when.



What is this?

Exclamation

An exclamation expresses strong feeling, such as excitement or anger.



Look – my key!

Command

A command is an order. It tells somebody to do something.



Give me the key.

If you want to write exciting sentences which grip the reader you will need to use these types of **WORDS**

Verb

A verb can describe what somebody or something is doing. Verbs can also describe feelings such as worry or need.



Adverb

Adverbs can be used to modify (change) a verb, adjective or other adverb. They answer questions such as 'when?', 'where?', 'in what way?' and 'how much?'.



He ran away quickly.

Noun

A noun can be a name of something such as:

a place: The school is in MANCHESTER
a person: This is a TEACHER
or a thing: Here is a PAINTBRUSH



Nouns can also be a feeling such as happiness or a quality such as goodness.

Adjective

Adjectives are describing words such as happy, shiny or bouncy. They give more information about a noun.



A sad boy

Noun phrase

A noun phrase is a group of two or more words that contains a noun but no verb.



the flowers

Sentences and words must be **PUNCTUATED** correctly.



Commas to separate items in a list



Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing and to mark singular possession in nouns



Full stop, exclamation mark, question mark and capital letter to demarcate sentences

Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two different uses.

To show the place of missing letters:

He's jumping



To show ownership:

Ravi's hat

Sentences can be made more interesting by using these **CONJUNCTIONS**

Subordination

when if because that



We can play out when we've finished.

Co-ordination

and

or

but



I like strawberries but I don't like oranges.

SPELLINGS to learn. Some are tricky words and some have suffixes

ly	ment	less	ness	ful
lonely	excitement	useless	shyness	cheerful
angrily	refreshment	pointless	quietness	spiteful
quickly	disappointment	endless	fatness	painful
sadly	movement	baseless	closeness	watchful
strangely	development	fearless	kindness	helpful
boldly	environment	jobless	forgiveness	mouthful
firstly	amazement	thankless	rudeness	fearful
brightly	replacement	selfless	sadness	stressful
softly	punishment	hopeless	happiness	hopeful
quietly	entertainment	homeless	boldness	delightful
sweetly	enjoyment	careless	greatness	joyful
bravely	assessment	Tasteless	darkness	thankful

after	child	every	half	move	plant	whole
again	children	everybody	hold	Mr	poor	who
any	Christmas	eye	hour	Mrs	pretty	wild
bath	class	fast	improve	old	prove	would
beautiful	climb	father	kind	only	should	
because	clothes	find	last	parents	steak	
behind	could	floor	many	pass	sugar	
both	cold	gold	mind	past	sure	
break	door	grass	money	path	told	
busy	even	great	most	people	water	

A Poem to Learn

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat

By Edward Lear

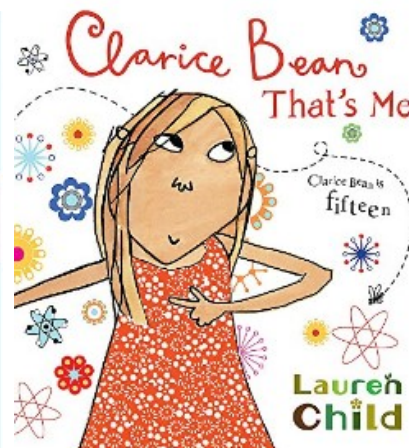
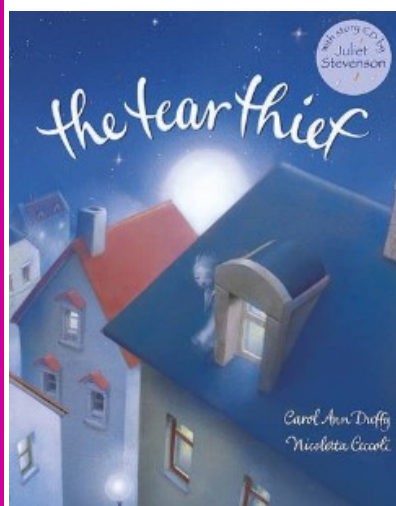
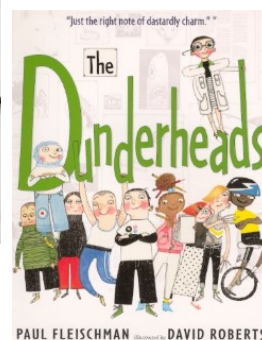
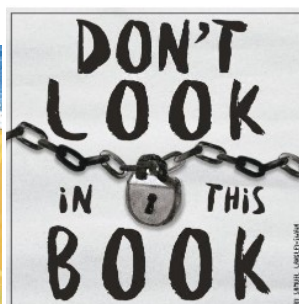
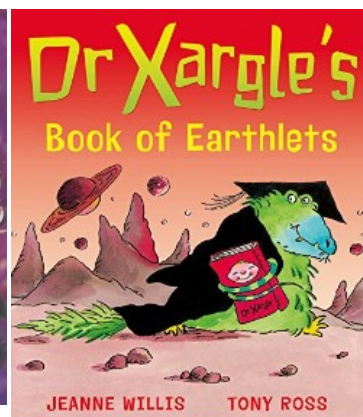
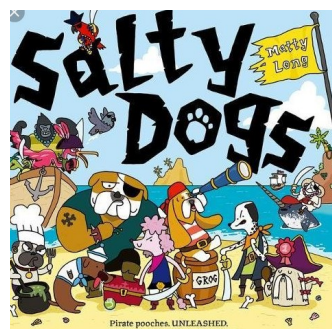
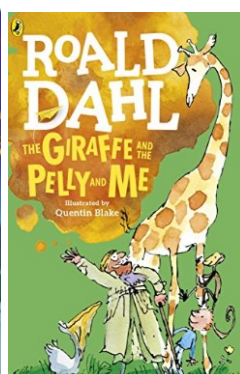
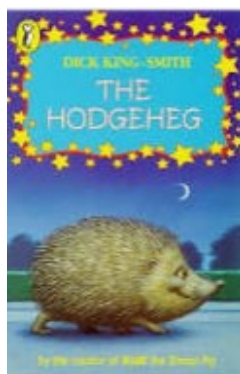
The Owl and the Pussy-cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat,
They took some honey, and plenty of money,
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.
The Owl looked up to the stars above,
And sang to a small guitar,
"O lovely Pussy! O Pussy, my love,
What a beautiful Pussy you are,
You are,
You are!
What a beautiful Pussy you are!"

Pussy said to the Owl, "You elegant fowl!
How charmingly sweet you sing!
O let us be married! too long we have tarried:
But what shall we do for a ring?"
They sailed away, for a year and a day,
To the land where the Bong-Tree grows
And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood
With a ring at the end of his nose,
His nose,
His nose,
With a ring at the end of his nose.

"Dear Pig, are you willing to sell for one shil-
ling
Your ring?" Said the Piggy, "I will."
So they took it away, and were married next day
By the Turkey who lives on the hill.
They dined on mince, and slices of quince,
Which they ate with a runcible spoon;
And hand in hand, on the edge of the sand,
They danced by the light of the moon,
The moon,
The moon,
They danced by the light of the moon.



Some Books to Read





Year 2 Maths Knowledge Organiser

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Place Value



Number Words

1	one	11	eleven
2	two	12	twelve
3	three	13	thirteen
4	four	14	fourteen
5	five	15	fifteen
6	six	16	sixteen
7	seven	17	seventeen
8	eight	18	eighteen
9	nine	19	nineteen
10	ten	20	twenty

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Tally charts and Pictograms

Colour	Tally	Fruits
Red		Apple
Green		Banana
Purple		Grape
Orange		Orange

Subtraction



minus
decrease
subtract
take away
fewer
less
difference

Addition



sum of
increase
add
enlarge
plus
and
more
raise
altogether

Multiplication



lots of
groups
sets of
times
multiply
product

Division



divide
share
goes in to
split between
distribute

Commutative Law

The commutative law means numbers can be added or multiplied in any order without affecting the answer.

For example: $2 \times 4 \times 5$ is the same as $5 \times 4 \times 2$

OR When adding $26 + 30 + 4$, the commutative law lets you rearrange the 30 and the 4 to get $26 + 4 + 30$ so that we can add the 26 and 4 first.

Example:

$$6 + 3 = 3 + 6$$

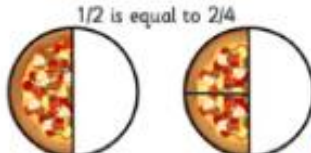
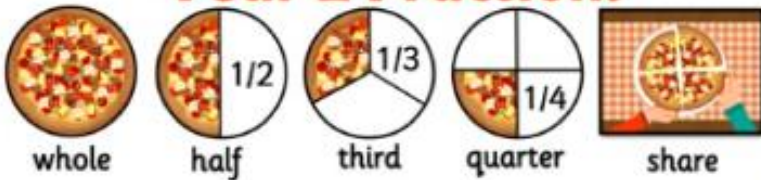
Subtraction and division are not commutative

Example:

$$2 \times 4 \neq 4 \times 2$$



Year 2 Fractions



Simple Fractions	Simple Fractions
1/2 of 2 = 1	1/4 of 4 = 1
1/2 of 4 = 2	1/4 of 8 = 2
1/2 of 6 = 3	1/4 of 12 = 3
1/2 of 8 = 4	1/4 of 16 = 4
1/2 of 10 = 5	1/4 of 20 = 5
1/2 of 12 = 6	1/4 of 24 = 6
1/2 of 14 = 7	1/4 of 28 = 7
1/2 of 16 = 8	1/4 of 32 = 8
1/2 of 18 = 9	1/4 of 36 = 9
1/2 of 20 = 10	1/4 of 40 = 10

Length

* There are 10 millimeters (mm) in 1 centimeter (cm).

* There are 100 centimeters (cm) in 1 meter (m).

* There are 1000 meters (m) in 1 kilometer (km).



Measurement Weight/Mass

gram kilogram



light heavy
mass weigh

Clockwise and Anticlockwise

These arrows show clockwise direction.



Clockwise is the same direction the hands of a clock move.

These arrows show anticlockwise direction.



Anticlockwise is the opposite direction the hands of a clock move.

Position and direction

Whole turn

Half turn

Quarter turn

Three quarter turn

Left and Right

The hand that makes an 'L' shape is your left hand.



How to solve problems

Read the problem carefully.

Underline key words and numbers.

Cross out what you don't need.

Choose the right operation(s).

Solve the problem. Write out the sum and do the calculation.

Answer the question. Show your working out.

Check your work. Use the inverse operation(s).

Measuring Capacity

Millilitres

We can use a measuring cylinder to measure very small capacities.



We measure these in millilitres. We write this as ml.

1000ml = 1l

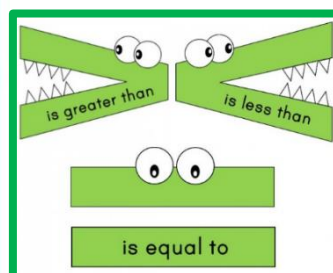
Litres

We can use a jug to measure larger capacities.



We measure these in litres. We write this as l.

1000ml = 1l



Time

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour

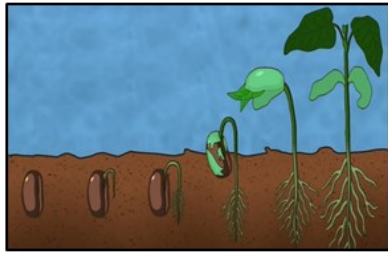
24 hours = 1 day

7 days = 1 week

365 days = 1 year

52 weeks = 1 year

Key vocabulary



Germination is the name for when a plant starts to grow. A plant is germinating when its seed begins to **sprout** into seedlings.

Seedling – Plants grow into young plants. They now need light, temperature, water, space and time to keep growing into **mature** plants.

Key Learning:

7 characteristics of living things:

- Movement
- Respiration
- Sensitivity
- Growth
- Reproduction
- Excretion
- Nutrition

Seeds and Bulbs

Some plants grow first from a seed, and then develop a bulb that helps them to grow back year after year.

A bulb lets the plant rest underground over the winter when it is too cold, then grow back later in the year when conditions are right.

Flower Bud: Future flower stored inside the bulb for protection.

Tunic: A papery outer covering.

Scales: Thick leaves that store the food.

Roots

Stem



Plant Life Cycle



1. SEED

2. Sprout

3. Seedling

4. PLANT

In this unit, I will...

Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.

Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

Key Learning:

What do plants need to grow well and survive?

Sunlight - All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of sunlight. Some plants only need a little sunlight. **Water** - All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds and bulbs will not germinate.

Air – All plants need to be able to breathe in order to grow healthy. Some plants may need less air than others.



What should I already know?

Deciduous Trees

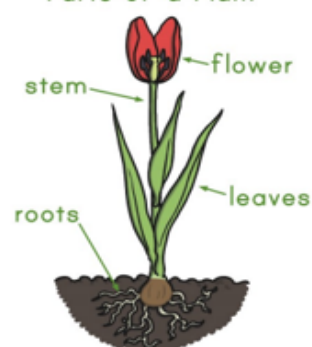
Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year.

Their leaves are generally broad, flat and have veins running through them.

Evergreen Trees

Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick, waxy and narrow like needles.

Parts of a Plant



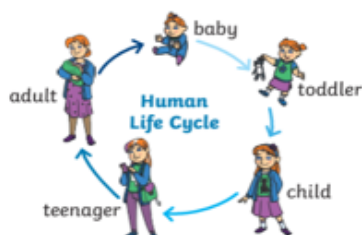
Key vocabulary

Life cycle	Journey of a living thing from beginning to end
Survival	The act of living and staying alive
Diet	Eating a wide variety of food in the right proportions
Mental health	A persons emotional, psychological and social wellbeing.
Physical health	The condition of ones body as a result of good diet and exercise.
Personal hygiene	The way that we care for our bodies.

Key Learning:

Human life cycle

Children will learn that humans give birth to live young – babies. These babies develop human life cycle.



Three basic needs for survival

Air- humans take in oxygen from the air that they breath
Water- keeps the body hydrated and helps it work well
Food- gives energy to do activities and supports body function

Healthy lifestyle

For humans, there are several important factors when it comes to maintaining a healthy lifestyle including:

1. Exercise - It is important for both our physical and mental health.
2. Diet - The food we eat should provide us with the energy and nutrients we need to grow and keep our bodies healthy.

Five food groups

Fruit and vegetables, Carbohydrates, Proteins
Dairy, Fats and oils

In this unit, I will...

Notice that humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Find out about and describe the basic needs of humans for survival (water, food and air).

Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

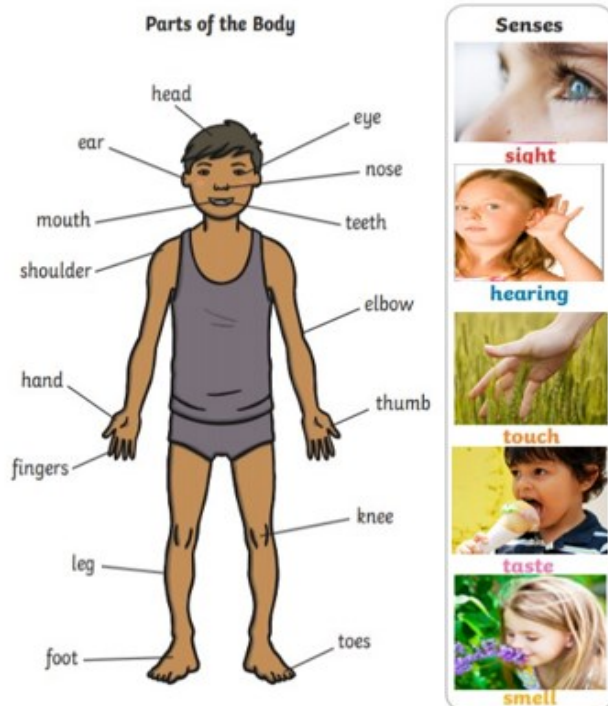
Key Learning:

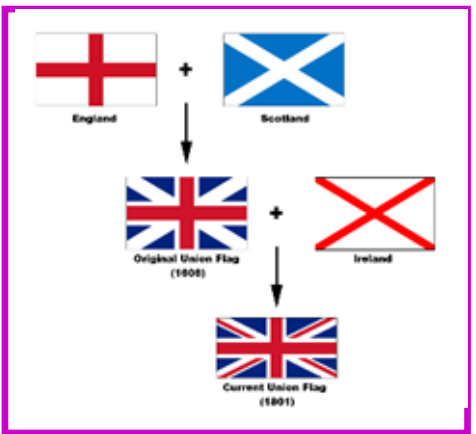
3. Personal hygiene. This is important to prevent the spread of disease and to look after the different parts of our body including hair and teeth.



What should I already know?

Human body and the associated senses

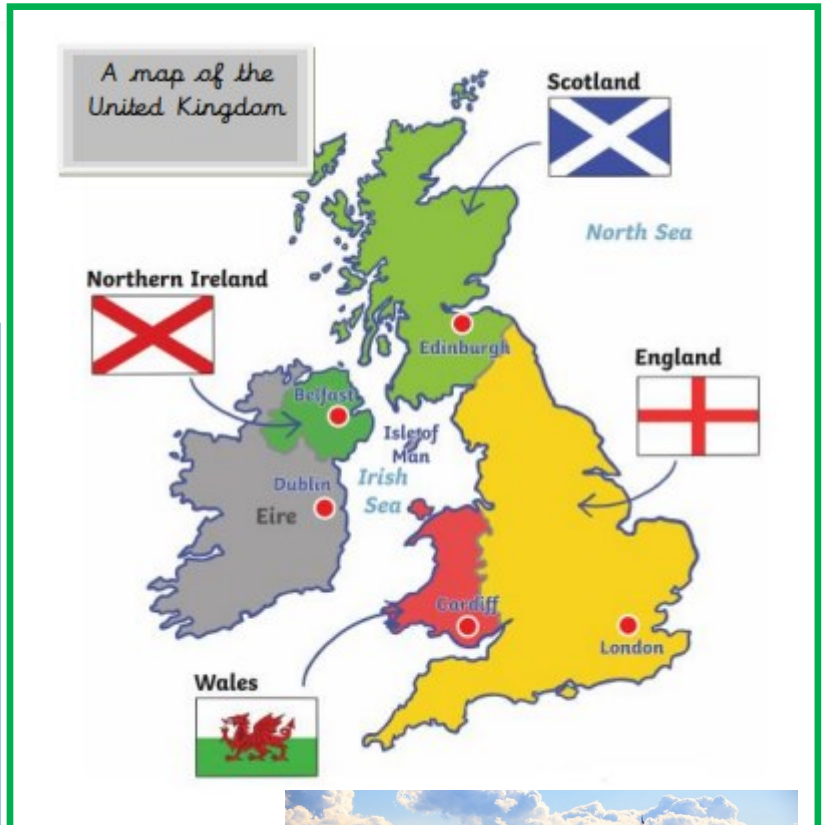




- There are four **countries** in the **United Kingdom (UK)**:
 - England
 - Scotland
 - Wales
 - Northern Ireland
- Each of these **countries** has a **capital city**, **flag** and **national flower**:

Country	Capital City	Flag	National Flower
England	London		rose
Scotland	Edinburgh		thistle
Wales	Cardiff		daffodil
Northern Ireland	Belfast		shamrock

- The **UK**, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The **UK** includes the island of **Great Britain**, Northern Ireland and many smaller islands
- Great Britain** is an **island**—it is **surrounded** by seas:
 - Irish Sea
 - North Sea
 - English Channel
- The Republic of Ireland is not a country of the **United Kingdom**.



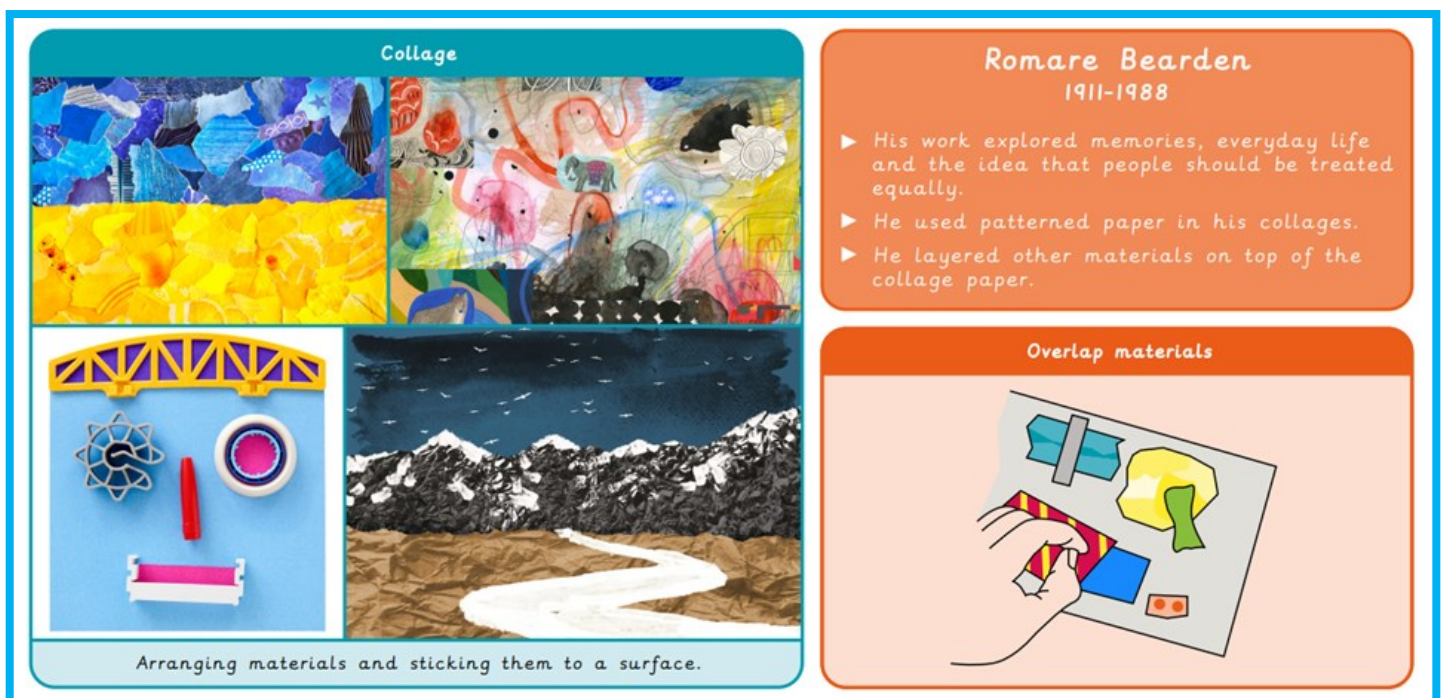
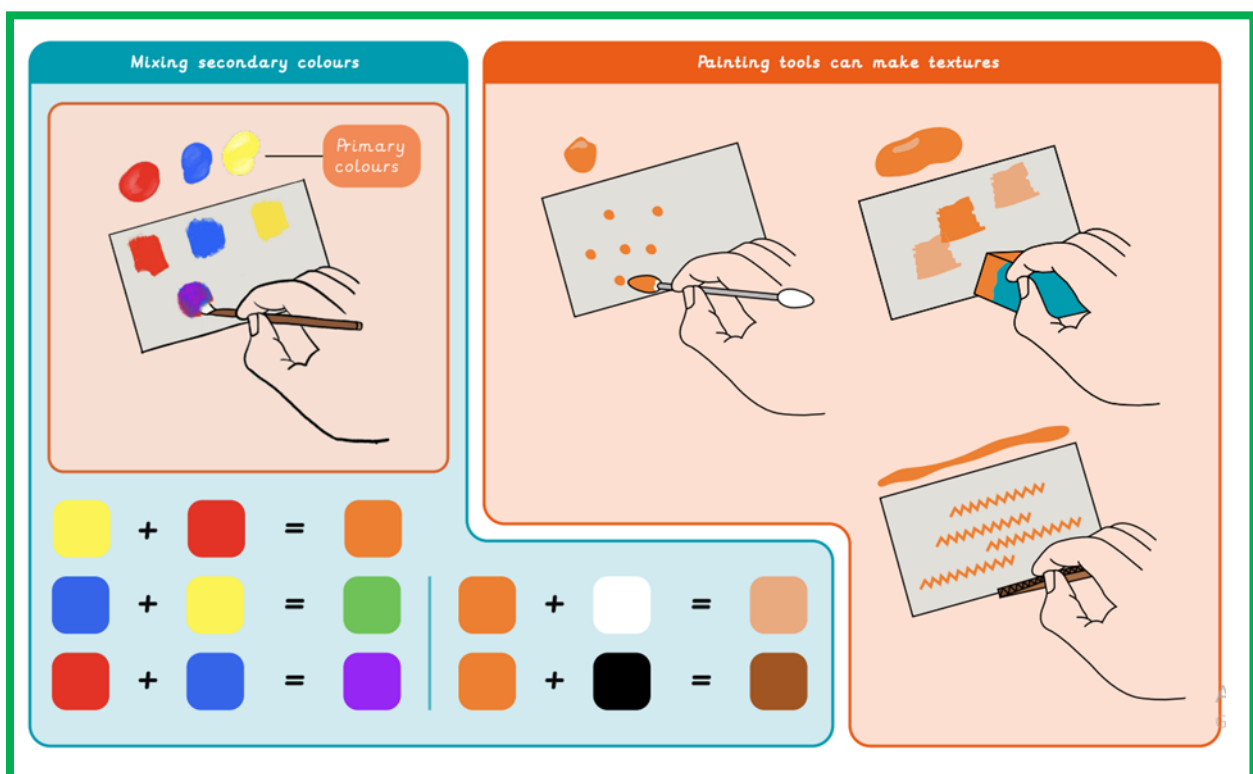
Key Vocabulary:

Atlas	a book of maps or charts
Globe	a model of Earth
Capital City	the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region
City	a town created a city by charter and usually containing a cathedral
Country	a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
United Kingdom	Made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland



Key Vocabulary:

Mixing	Mixing two or more colours together to make a new different colour.
Primary Colour	Any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.
Secondary Colour	A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.
Texture	The perceived surface quality of a work of art.
Collage	The technique and the resulting work of art in mixed media are stuck down to a surface.
Overlap	When shapes are in front of other shapes.



Key Vocabulary

Fruit	plant or tree's edible seed with envelope
Vegetables	plant used for food
Food processing	Making mechanical or chemical changes to food
Food processing equipment	Equipment used to make changes to food (knives, juicers, etc.)
Food hygiene	Taking measures to prevent the spread of bacteria that can cause illness



Food Processing Equipment			
Utensil	Food	Effect	Mouth feel
Juicer	Orange	Makes juice	Liquid
Peeler	Apple	Unpeeled apple	Crunchy
Knife	Carrot	Thin rings	Crispy hard

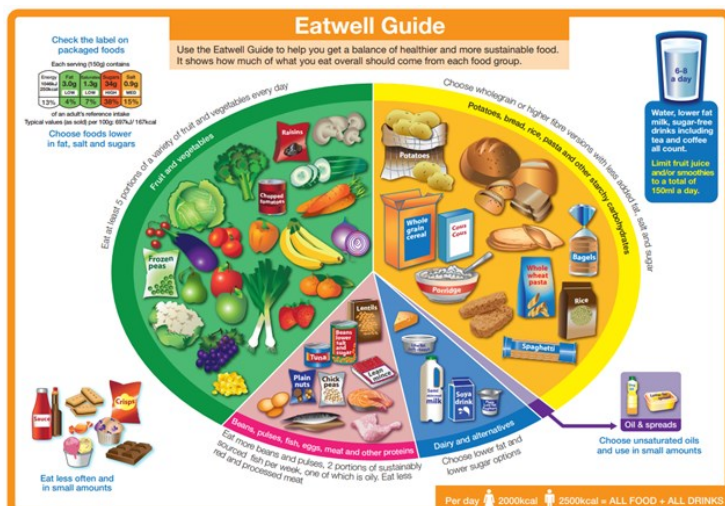
Hygiene - some key pointers

- Jewellery is removed
- Hair is tied back
- Sleeves are rolled up
- Aprons are on
- Hands are washed
- Cuts are covered with blue waterproof dressing



Further information from www.foodafactoflife.org.uk

Children will have the opportunity to explore different types of fruit and vegetables. They will experiment with different food processing skills using a range of equipment. Children will also learn the importance of a diet rich in fruit and vegetables. After all investigative work is done children will design, make and evaluate an alternative potato and leek salad.



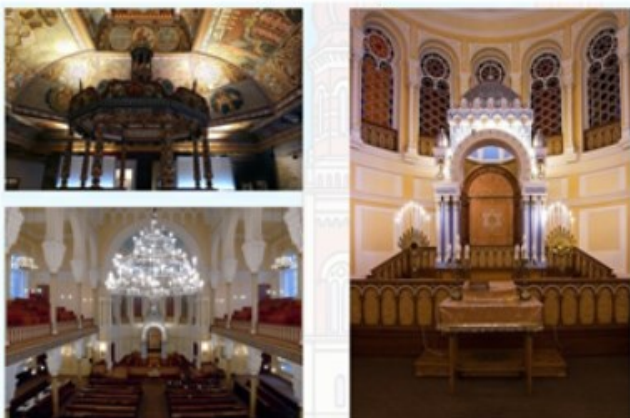


The Synagogue

Jewish people go to the Synagogue to pray. The men wear a special hat called a kippah. Married women must cover their heads .



The outside of a Synagogue might look like this:



Bimah

A raised platform where most of the service takes place. The Torah readings happen here.



Ark

The Ark is a cupboard in which the Torah scrolls are kept.

Siddur

This is the main prayer book.

Torah Scrolls

The scrolls contain the words of the Hebrew Bible.



The Eternal Light

This hangs above the Ark and is always burning to remind everyone that God is always with them.



Main beliefs



Jews believe that there is only one God. They believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant. Jews promise to obey God's laws to say thank you to him for looking after them.

Holy books

The Jewish holy book is called the *Torah*. The *Torah* is written in Hebrew. The *Torah* is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.



Jewish Festivals

Passover is celebrated to commemorate the freeing of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt by Moses. It is an eight day festival beginning with a special meal called Seder.



Hanukkah is the Jewish festival of lights. It is an eight day festival which celebrates the miracle of burning oil which burned for eight days even though there was only enough oil for one day.



Sukkot is when Jewish people remember the years that they spent in the desert on their way to the Promised Land. During the festival some Jews build their own Sukkah—a hut made from leaves and branches.



The Star of David, in Hebrew known as The Shield of David is in the shape of a hexagram—two equilateral triangles put together. It has been the symbol of Judaism for about 500 years.

Life Skills

KS1



A good friend is...

understanding kind loving interested
thoughtful caring
gentle funny
honest truthful
patient sensitive compassionate forgiving
considerate non-judgemental a good listener

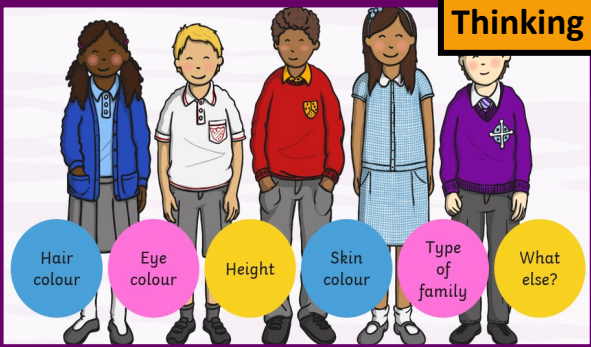


If someone looks, acts or sounds different to you, this is a good thing! We are all different!

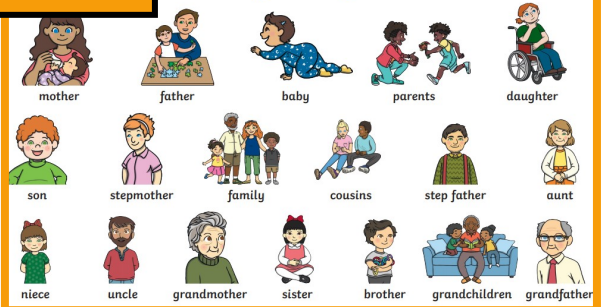
Differences are what make us all special.

We all have the right to our own thoughts and beliefs and this is what makes our school, and our world, a special place.

Thinking of Others



My Family



Doing regular exercise will help us all feel great and keep our bodies strong! Our hearts need to be kept active and pumping. Exercise also burns fat



The nearer the top of the food pyramid the less of that type of food you need.

Keeping Fit, Safe and Healthy



Respect and Tolerance

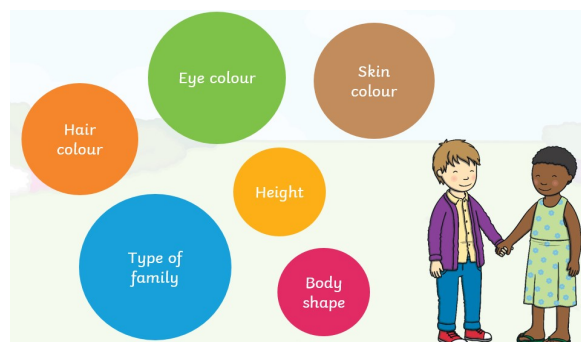
We are all good at different things.



We are all different in our appearance or in how we live. We are all special.



Good manners show respect



British Values

- The Rule of Law
- Democracy
- Individual Liberty
- Mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.

Laws

We have a parliament which makes Laws which everyone must abide by. People who break the law may have to pay a fine or go to prison. Examples of actions that are against the law are: dropping litter, anti-social behaviour, vandalism, stealing and trespassing.

Everyone has rights

- to be treated fairly
- to learn
- to be heard
- to be safe
- to be re-spected no matter what colour skin or belief we have



Laws, Morals, Choices, Rights and Democracy

Everybody is part of a **commu-nity**. This could be in school, our place of worship or the area where we live. We all have an important part to play and should work together to help each other.



Living and Growing



Moving On

Together Everyone Achieves More!



Teamwork is when you work together with other people to do or make something. It is important to all work well together so that all of your strengths can go into what you are doing to do something great!

Listen to and respect the people in your group.	Cooperate together to make things easier.	Offer your own skills and ideas to the team.
Make rules so you all know what to do.	Teamwork!	Communicate your ideas clearly to the group.
Be confident in the work you are doing.	All work together towards a common goal.	Support and help your team members.

