

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

Use "Bossy" Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

Statement




A statement is a sentence that states a fact.

This is a key.

Verb

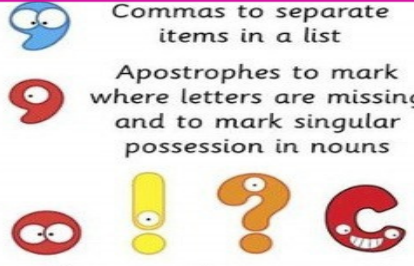
A verb can describe what somebody or something is doing. Verbs can also describe feelings such as worry or need.



I am balancing
I am worrying


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

Question




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

What is this?

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.

Apostrophe


Apostrophes have two different uses.

To show the place of missing letters:

He's jumping

To show ownership:

Ravi's hat



Exclamation



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


Look – my key!

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 **PAINTERUSH**

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



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

Command



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

Give me the key.

Adjective


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



A sad boy

Subordination


when if because that



We can play out when we've finished.

Noun phrase

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



the flowers

Co-ordination

and or but



I like strawberries but I don't like oranges.

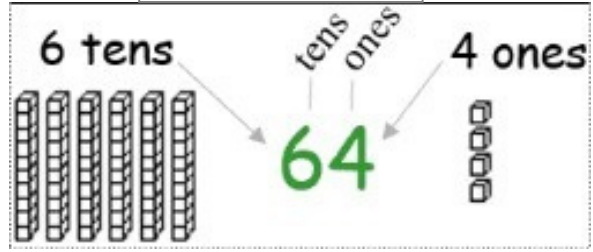
SPELLINGS to learn. Some are tricky words and some have suffixes

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	fund	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	

Year 2 Maths
Knowledge Organiser

Place Value



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

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:

$6 + 3 = 3 + 6$

Example:

$2 \times 4 = 4 \times 2$

Subtraction and division are not commutative



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.

$$1000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$$

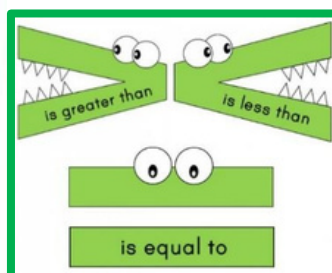
Litres

We can use a jug to measure larger capacities.



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

$$1000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$$



Time

$$60 \text{ seconds} = 1 \text{ minute}$$

$$60 \text{ minutes} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

$$24 \text{ hours} = 1 \text{ day}$$

$$7 \text{ days} = 1 \text{ week}$$

$$365 \text{ days} = 1 \text{ year}$$

$$52 \text{ weeks} = 1 \text{ year}$$

VOCABULARY

Plant- a living thing that usually grows from the ground.

Flower- The part of a plant that blossoms.

Leaves- use light, air and water to make food for the plant.

Stem- Carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.

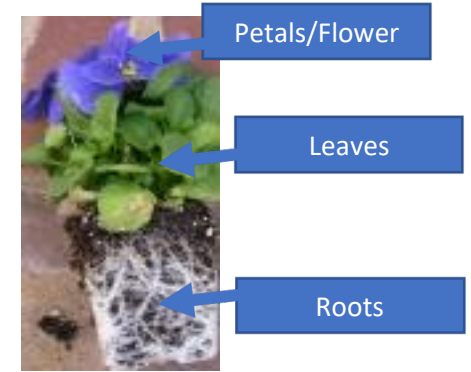
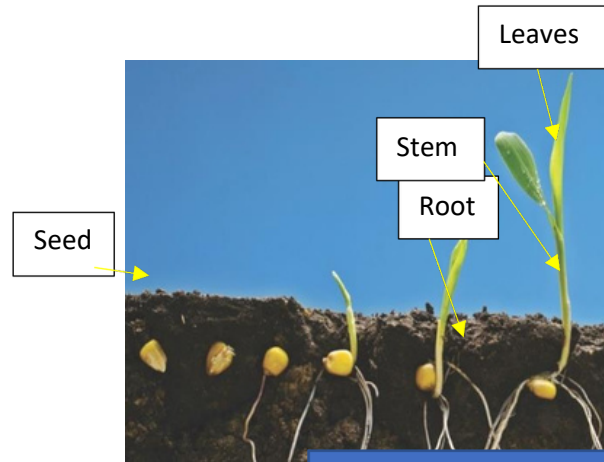
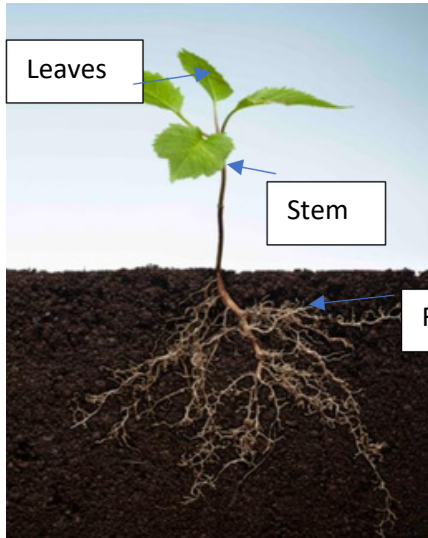
Roots- Hold the plant in the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

Seed- production of flowering plant, develops into another plant.

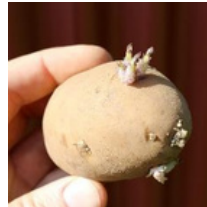
Bulb- round storage system in some plants e.g lily, daffodil.

Bud- compact growth on a plant which develops into a leaf, flower or shoot.

Germinate- start of growth.



Seeds and bulbs



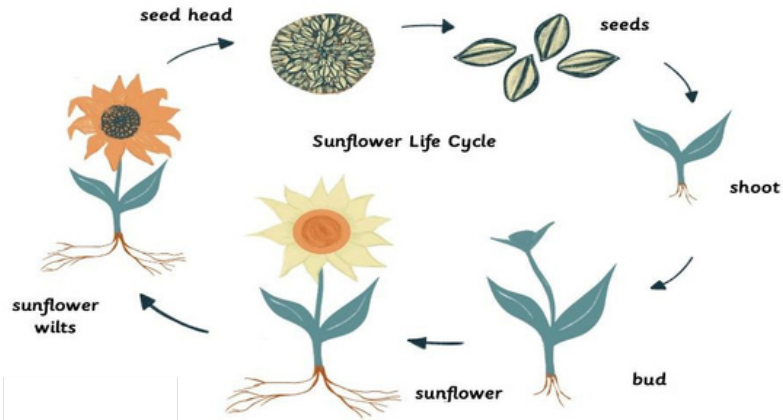
Seeds come in all shapes and sizes and can be found in fruits and vegetables.

Conditions for growth

Rain/water	Sunlight	Temperature
Air	Time	Nutrients



Lifecycle of a sunflower



Plants in different climates

This section shows four different environments with their respective plants:

- The Desert:** A saguaro cactus in a desert landscape.
- A Hot Climate:** A palm tree on a tropical beach.
- A Pond:** A pink lotus flower in a pond.
- A Cold Climate:** A large evergreen tree in a snowy mountain landscape.

Plants adapt to their environment and climate.

Famous botanists.



Carl Linnaeus



George Washington Carver



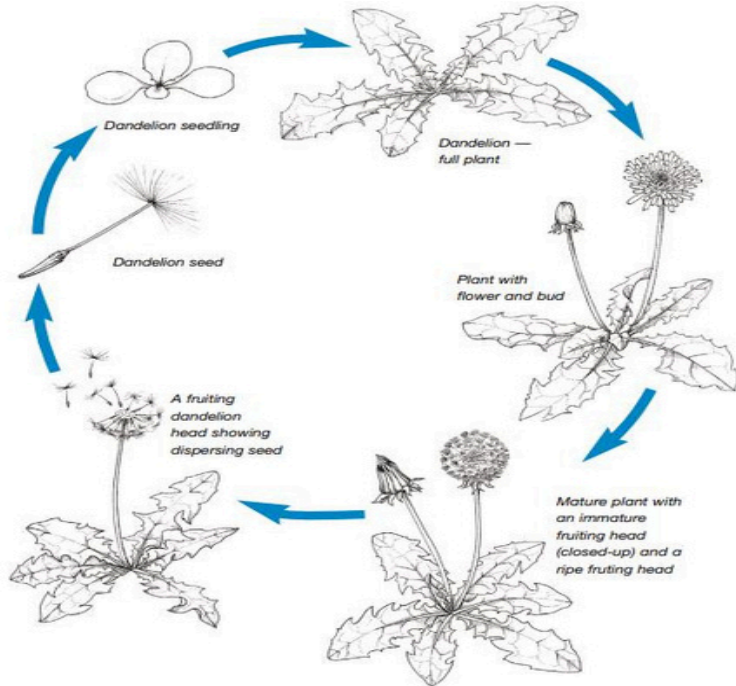
Alexander Von Humboldt



Oliver Rackham

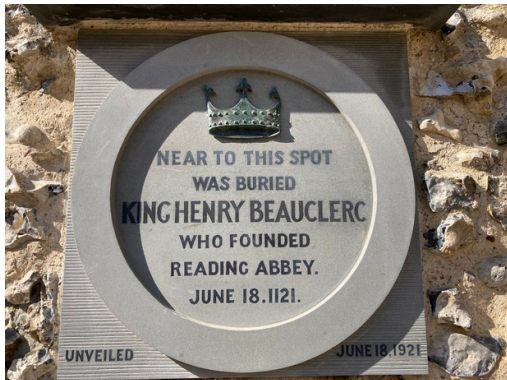
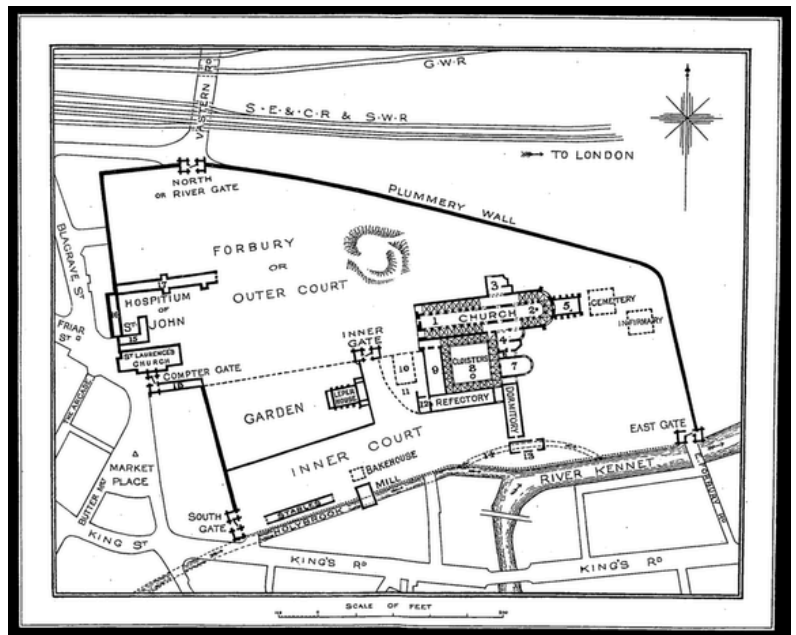


Dr Angie Burnett.



Reading Abbey

Reading Abbey was a religious building. It used to be a church looked after and lived in by monks. The abbey was built in 1121 by King Henry I, also known as King Henry Beauclerc. It took over 200 years to build and became Europe's largest monastery.



King Henry I died in 1135, he was buried at Reading Abbey. A plaque lays on the wall in the ruins to show where his body was buried.

The abbey was used to worship, pray and house royalty when they visited. Monks were in charge of looking after, cleaning and working on the abbey to keep it in good order. Their role was also to work on and farm in the gardens, worship, pray, create and copy manuscripts. Manuscripts shared the teachings of God, they were hand written and drawn by hand by the monks.

The abbey is now used as a historical site to learn all about the Reading, the abbey, for cultural and educational events.

Reading Abbey now - the ruins



Reading Abbey was important to Reading because it helped the community, providing food, help and care to those who needed it. Reading became popular as more people wanted to visit and receive support from the abbey. There were many religious services and important ceremonies that took place here.



The Synagogue

Jewish people go to the Synagogue to pray. It is the central place where people can worship, study and it brings the Jewish community together. Men wear a special hat called a kippah. Married women must cover their heads with a scarf, hat or snood,



Bimah

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



Ark

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

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.



The origins of Judaism

Judaism originated over 3500 years ago. Jewish people believe that Abraham made an agreement (covenant) between God and Jewish people to keep his laws. These laws are found in the Torah.

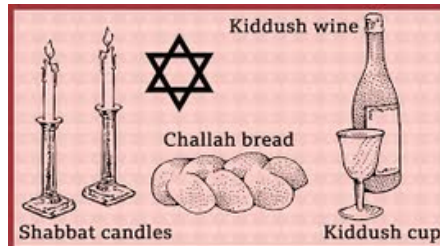


The prophet Moses received God's laws at Mount Sinai and led the Jewish people (Israelites) to freedom in Egypt.

The Jewish way of life

Jewish people believe in:

Shabbat - the weekly day of rest. This is from Friday sunset till Saturday sunset.



Rosh Hashanah - the beginning of the Jewish New Year. This is a time for repentance.



Pesach (Passover) - an 8 day festival celebrating the freedom of Israelites from slavery.



Year 2: Orchestral instruments

Musical style: Orchestral

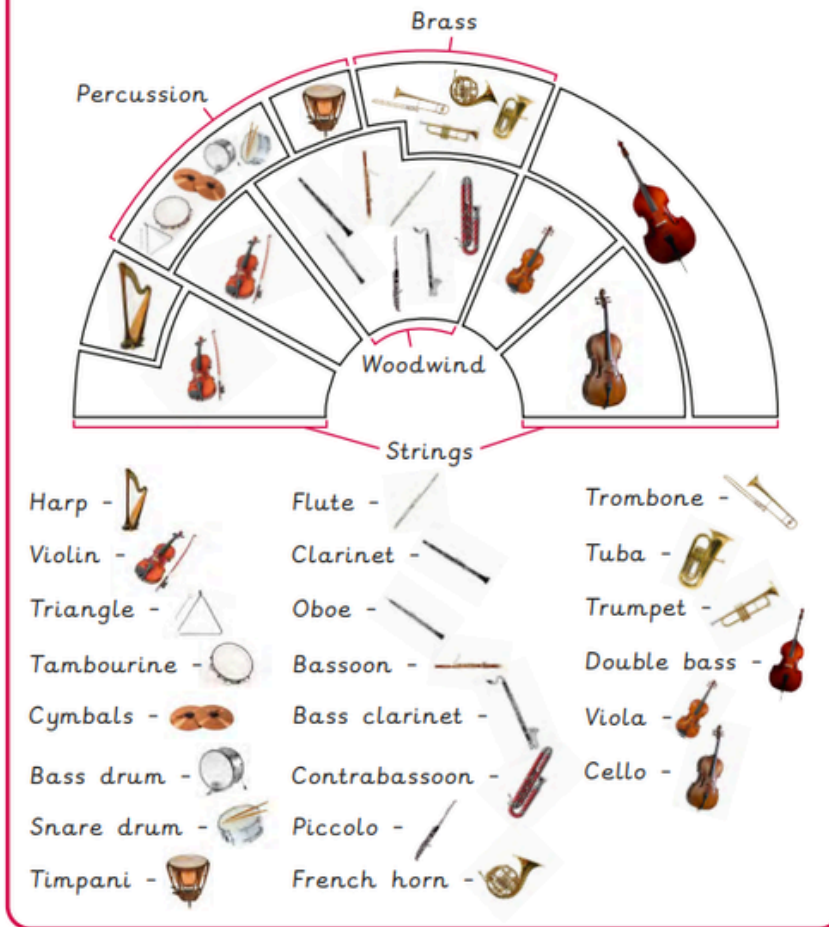
Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but sometimes orchestras play other types of music too.

Vocabulary

- Strings** - Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.
- Woodwind** - Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.
- Brass** - Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.
- Percussion** - Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.
- Dynamics** - The volume of the music (loud or quiet).
- Sound effects** - A sound created to represent something in a film, television programme or a play.
- Tempo** - The speed of the music (fast or slow).
- Timbre** - The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.
- Vocals** - Using your voice in a piece of music.

Instruments

Orchestra - A group of instruments that play together.



Pitch	How high or low a sound is	Duration	How long each note is played for (long or short)
Dynamics	The volume of the music (loud or quiet)	Timbre	The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy)
Tempo	The speed of the music (fast or slow)	Structure	How the music is organised into different sections
Texture	How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)		