

Year 2 Knowledge Organisers

Autumn 2024



Lesson Sequence



1. Learn about habitats



2. Appreciate that environments are constantly changing



3. Explore the rainforest and its problems



4. Describe life in the ocean



5. Discover the Arctic and Antarctic habitat



6. Create a model of a habitat

Habitats

- A habitat is a place where organisms live.
- A microhabitat is a small area within a habitat which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.

How habitats change

- Cutting down forests
- Polluting land and water
- Taking away resources

If a habitat changes too much, it can cause the animals that live there to become endangered or extinct.

The rainforests

Rainforests are rich in biodiversity. They contain lots of helpful resources to help us make food, clothes and medicine. It is important to protect the rainforests.

Examples of habitats



desert



rainforest



ocean



wetlands

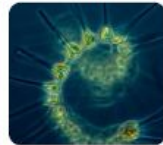
The Arctic and Antarctic

- Tundra ecosystems are treeless regions found in the Arctic.
- Polar animals – like polar bears – have adapted by having thick fur or feathers.
- Polar bears, narwhals, caribou, seabirds and indigenous peoples live in the Arctic.

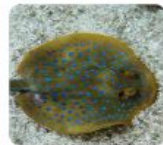
Ocean life



coral reef



plankton



stingray



turtle



Lesson Sequence



1. Compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things which have never been alive



2. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in a microhabitat



3. Design a suitable microhabitat where living things could survive



4. Find out what animals eat to survive in their habitat



5. Understand food chains



6. Understand the journey food makes from the farm to the supermarket

Food Chain

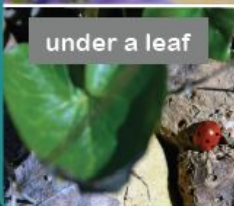
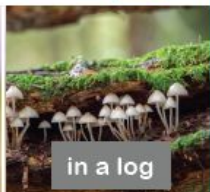
The grass is eaten by the rabbit.



The rabbit is eaten by the fox.



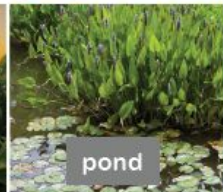
Microhabitats



Dead or Alive

living			All living things breathe, eat, grow, move, reproduce and have senses.
dead			Something that was once a living thing.
non-living			Something that has never been alive.

Habitats



Geography

Knowledge organiser – Hot and Cold Places

What will we be learning?	Key facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying hot and cold places. Locating hot and cold places. Features of a hot or cold place. How animals adapt to a hot or cold place. How to pack for a hot or cold holiday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator. A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator. A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

Key knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain! Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry. The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet. Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area. How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there. People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Rainforest Atacama Desert Canada Norway Russia Sahara Desert	adapt desert habitat iceberg rainforest savanna	Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle The Equator North Pole South Pole

Glossary
<p>adapt: <i>find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)</i></p> <p>The Equator: <i>an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles</i></p> <p>habitat: <i>the natural home of an animal or plant</i></p>

Key Vocabulary

hero	A person who is admired for their courage, achievements or qualities.
poppies	A poppy is a flowering plant. Poppies are grown for their colourful flowers.
tradition	The customs or beliefs from one generation being passed onto another.
commemorate	To mark or celebrate (an event or person) by doing or producing something.
peace	A state or period in which there is no war or a war has ended.
wreath	An assortment of flowers, leaves, fruits, twigs constructed to form a ring shape
armistice	A formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting.
Cenotaph	An empty tomb or a monument erected in honour of a person or group of people whose remains are elsewhere.

DID YOU KNOW?

Remembrance Day is an event that is celebrated globally as well as in the UK.

Overview

- Children will name some events that are celebrated or commemorated every year.
- They will identify Remembrance Day as a yearly event and recognise that poppies are the symbol of Remembrance Day.
- Children are given a brief overview of WW1 and will consider the devastating effects of war on the population. They will find out about the armistice and consider reasons for the mixed emotions surrounding the end of the war.
- Children will identify war memorials as objects that honour fallen soldiers. They will explore the features and symbols used on war memorials by investigating a variety of war memorials through pictures.

Remembrance

We are still commemorating wars that took place a long time ago and are still important today. There are still conflicts and people still lose their lives protecting their countries.



Poppies

Poppies are one of the only plants that grow well in soil that has been broken up in the way the soil on battlefields was broken up by years of fighting. After the war ended, poppies began to pop up all over the battlefields of World War 1. They became a symbol of hope as well as of death as they show that beauty can blossom from tragedy.