

Summer Knowledge Organisers

Year 2

2025-26

Science (Materials) Knowledge Organiser



Knowledge Organiser: Uses of everyday materials

Careers connected to materials:
materials engineer, road designer, road engineer



Lesson Sequence



1. Identify different materials and their uses



2. Understand how to select the right materials to build a bridge



3. Explore and test the stretchiness of materials



4. Understand materials can change their shape by twisting, bending, squashing or stretching



5. Learn about Charles Macintosh and explore how materials are suitable for different purposes



6. Discover which materials change shape when making a road with John McAdam

Materials

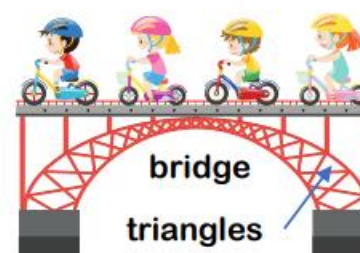
material		uses
wood		window frames, furniture, buildings, floors
metal		furniture, buildings, statues, pipes, jewellery
plastic		containers, toys, bags, pipes
brick		walls, floors
rock		roads, garden paths, floors, kitchen tops
paper		toilet roll, writing paper, newspaper, cardboard
glass		drinking glasses, windowpanes, television screens

Forces



pull

bend



bridge
triangles



squash



drag


carry


pull

push




Science (Materials) Key Vocabulary

 Unit Rocket Words: Year 2 – Uses of everyday materials



Rocket Words

material	anything that is used to make something else
property	the way in which a material is described
obstacle	something that blocks the way
construction	the process of building something
stretchy	something that can pull apart without breaking; elastic
elastic	something that can pull apart without breaking; stretchy
force	a pressure applied to something that makes it change shape or move
bend	to shape or force something into a curved shape



Science (Animals) Knowledge Organiser



Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including humans 1 - Growth

Careers connected to the human body:
doctor, nurse, massage therapist,
personal trainer, theatre technician



Lesson Sequence



1. Describe the needs of animals for survival



2. Describe the needs of humans for survival



3. Explore the importance of eating the right food



4. Describe what a healthy, balanced diet looks like



5. Investigate the impact of exercise on our bodies



6. Investigate hygiene

Pre-cooked Food



Processed Food



Fresh Food



Frozen Food



Tinned Food



Each serving (150g) contains

Energy	Fat	Saturates	Sugars	Salt
1046kJ	3.0g	1.3g	34g	0.9g
250kcal	LOW	LOW	HIGH	MED
13%	4%	7%	38%	15%

Daily Needs of a Human

a place to live

food

water

air

sleep

hygiene



exercise

Food Pyramid



Fats and Oils

Meat and Fish

Milk, Cheese and Dairy

Fruit and Vegetables

Bread and Cereal

Science (Animals) Key Vocabulary

Unit Rocket Words: Year 2 – Living things and their habitats – around the world	
Rocket Words	
nutrition	food that provides nourishment to live and grow
healthy	being well and fit
protein	a food group, consisting of meat, seafood, eggs, nuts and more, which help the body repair cells
carbohydrate	a food group, including rice, bread and pasta, which give the body energy
dairy	a food group, including cheese, milk and yoghurt, which contains calcium to keeps our bones strong
fat	a food group that are important for energy but only needed in small amounts
exercise	activity requiring physical effort, carried out to improve health and fitness
hygiene	the things you can do to keep yourself and your surroundings clean

Geography Knowledge Organiser



Year 2: The United Kingdom Knowledge Organiser: The United Kingdom

Careers connected to this unit: environmental consultant, urban planner, cartographer



Lesson Sequence



1. What do we know about the United Kingdom?



2. What would a Geographer say about England?



3. What would a Geographer say about Northern Ireland?



4. What would a Geographer say about Scotland?



5. What would a Geographer say about Wales?



6. Assessment: What would a Geographer say about the UK?

England



The capital city of England is London. There are 9 regions in England.

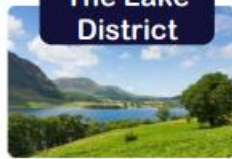
London



Cornwall



The Lake District



Wales



Wales is to the west of England. The capital city is Cardiff.

Wales is well-known for its beautiful beaches.



Tenby Beach



Cardiff

Scotland



Scotland is to the north of England. The capital city is Edinburgh.

Edinburgh



Ben Nevis



Scotland has over 790 islands!



Northern Ireland

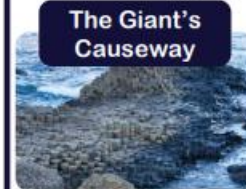


Northern Ireland is separated from the rest of the UK by the Irish Sea.

Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.



The Giant's Causeway



Lough Neagh



The Atlantic Ocean is to the west of Northern Ireland.



The UK is made up of 4 countries.



Rocket Words

United Kingdom (UK):	a country that is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
England	a country that is in the south of the United Kingdom
Northern Ireland	a country that is part of the United Kingdom but separated by the Irish Sea
Scotland	a country that's part of the United Kingdom
Wales	a country that's part of the United Kingdom
London	the capital city of the UK, located in England
region	an area or part of a specific place
country	a big area of land with its own rules and leaders

History Knowledge Organiser

The History of Transport

History Knowledge Organiser: Events Beyond Living Memory

I already know...

There are similarities and differences between life in the past and life now.

Key Facts



- Thousands of years ago, people used to travel **by foot** (walking).
- **Boats** were the earliest type of transport at least 6,000 years ago.
- In 1825, the first passenger **steam locomotive** was invented by George Stephenson.
- In 1886, Karl Benz invented the first petrol-powered **motor car**.
- In 1903, the Wright brothers made the first engine-powered **aeroplane flight**.
- In 1969, American astronauts flew a **spacecraft** to the Moon.

Vocabulary



transport - a way of taking people or goods from one place to another.

vehicle - a machine with an engine, used to carry people from place to place.

invention - a new thing that someone has made.

locomotive - the engine that provides the power for a train.

Sources



We can use these **sources** to find out about travel and transport in the past.



photographs



artefacts



newspapers



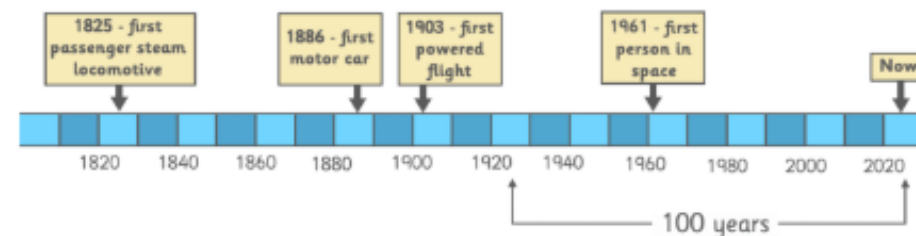
film

Timeline



The invention of trains, cars and aeroplanes is **beyond living memory**.

This means that there is no one alive that remembers these events.



Space travel has happened **within living memory**.

Living memory is a period of time from now to around 100 years ago.

Enquiry questions



We can ask **questions**.

- How did people travel before trains, cars and aeroplanes were invented?
- How has the development of different types of transport changed our daily lives?
- Which type of transport has had the biggest impact on the way we live?

Enquiry skills



We can compare and contrast past and modern types of transport:



1900 car



2020 car