

Year 2 Knowledge organisers

26/27



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

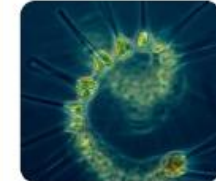
The Arctic and Antarctic

- 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. Where is my school?



2. Where do we live?



3. Fieldwork: What is located in our local area?



4. What should be included on a map of our local area?



5. How are the Atlas Mountains similar and different to our local area?



6. Assessment: Where do we live?

Aerial map

A picture of an area from the sky. Landmarks within an area can be seen from above.



Features

Human Features



house



bridge



road

Physical Features



mountain



river



woodland

A landmark could be a special feature that helps people know where they are.

Map and Key

A map can be used to help find your way. It will usually have a compass rose to show the direction, N, E, S and W. Different features will be represented by symbols. A key will explain the symbols.



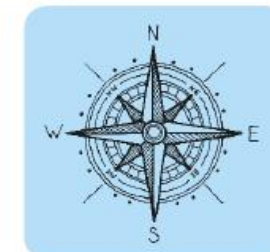
Fieldwork

Fieldwork means taking your learning outside to learn about something in the real world. You might observe or collect data.



Compass

A small tool that helps you know which direction you are going: North, South, West or East.





Year 2 – The Victorians Knowledge Organiser

Careers connected to this unit: historian,
museum curator, archivist



Lesson Sequence



1. Who were the Victorians?



2. What was life like in Victorian times?



3. How did children learn in Victorian schools?



4. How did Victorian children spend their day?



5. What were Victorian seaside holidays like?



6. Assessment: What do we know about the Victorians?

Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria reigned from 1837-1901 with her husband Prince Albert.

People who lived when Queen Victoria ruled were called Victorians.

Daily life in Victorian times

Rich people lived in large houses, had servants, and enjoyed activities like reading, music, and holidays.

Middle-class people lived in comfortable homes, worked jobs such as teachers or shopkeepers, but had to do the housework themselves.

Poor people lived in small, crowded homes. They worked long hours in some dangerous jobs.



Victorian schools

Schools had strict rules. Children sat in rows, copied from chalkboards, and learnt by repetition.



Boys and girls were taught separately. Children would be given punishments like wooden canes or the dunce hat.



Seaside holidays

Seaside holidays became popular because of new railways.



People would ride donkeys, watch Punch and Judy shows, and walk along the pier.



Richer people used bathing machines and wore long swimming costumes.