

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser: Animals Including Humans

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Offspring	The young born to a living organism
Baby	A very young child or animal
Young	An animal or person that is not yet fully grown
Adult	A fully grown person or animal
Match	To pair similar things together
Life cycle	The stages an animal goes through as it grows
Stage	A part or phase in a process
Grow	To become bigger or older
Change	To become different
Develop	To grow or cause to grow and become more mature
Child	A young person
Human	A person
Survival	Staying alive
Need	Something necessary for life
Water	A liquid all living things need to survive
Food	What animals and humans eat for energy
Air	The gas we breathe

Care	Looking after someone or something
Shelter	A place that gives protection
Clean	Free from dirt or mess
Survive	To stay alive
Routine	A regular pattern of actions
Healthy	Being well and not sick
Safe	Protected from danger
Hygiene	Keeping clean to stay healthy
Exercise	Activity that helps keep the body strong and healthy
Heart	The organ that pumps blood
Strong	Having power or strength
Move	To go from one place to another
Fruit	Sweet part of a plant that we eat
Vegetable	An edible part of a plant
Protein	Nutrient needed for body repair and growth
Dairy	Milk and products made from milk
Carbohydrate	Food group that gives energy
Germ	A tiny organism that can cause illness
Wash	To clean with water and soap
Protect	To keep safe from harm
Compare	To look for similarities and differences

Lifestyle	The way a person lives
Improve	To make better
Present	To show or share with others
Share	To let others see or use something
Reflect	To think back on something
Learn	To gain knowledge

Big Questions

- What do animals and humans need to survive?
- How do animals and humans grow and change?
- How can we care for animals and ourselves?
- Why is hygiene, exercise and healthy eating important?
- How can we improve our daily routines for better health?

Sticky Knowledge

- Animals and humans start as babies and grow into adults.
- All animals, including humans, need water, food, and air to survive.
- Humans and animals need care to stay clean, healthy, and safe.
- Exercise, good food, and hygiene help us stay well.
- We can compare lifestyles and make choices to improve our health.

Working Scientifically

- Sort and classify animals and their young.
- Observe and describe life cycles and body changes.
- Ask questions and gather data about healthy habits.

- Plan and share how to care for living things.
- Reflect on what we've learned and present our knowledge.

Real-World Links

- Understanding how to care for pets and young animals.
- Making healthy choices about food, exercise, and hygiene.
- Knowing how doctors, vets, and caregivers help keep people and animals healthy.
- Learning how routines help us grow and stay strong.

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and Life Cycles

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Alive	Living things that grow, move, and need food
Dead	Things that were once alive but are no longer
Never alive	Things that have never been alive
Move	To change position or place
Grow	To become bigger or older
Classify	To group things by features
Movement	Changing position or location
Breathing	Taking in air to live
Living	Something that shows signs of life
Non-living	Something that does not show signs of life
Habitat	A place where a living thing lives
Shelter	A safe place to live
Food	What living things eat to survive
Water	A liquid that all living things need
Air	The invisible gas we breathe
Desert	A dry habitat with little rain

Ocean	A large body of saltwater
Polar	A cold, icy habitat
Forest	A habitat with lots of trees
Survival	Staying alive
Micro-habitat	A small habitat within a larger one
Log	A fallen tree used by small creatures as habitat
Leaf	A part of a plant often found in micro-habitats
Damp	Slightly wet
Observe	To look closely at something
Tally	A count or total using marks
Survey	To collect data through observation
Data	Information collected from observations
Label	To name parts or features
Food chain	Shows how energy is passed from one living thing to another
Energy	Power from food that helps animals live
Producer	A plant that makes its own food
Consumer	An animal that eats plants or other animals

Plant	A living thing that grows in the ground
Predator	An animal that hunts other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by a predator
Herbivore	An animal that eats only plants
Carnivore	An animal that eats only meat
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat
Life cycle	The stages a living thing goes through from birth to adult
Egg	The first stage of life for many animals
Young	A baby animal or child
Adult	A fully grown living thing
Grow	To increase in size or age
Change	To become different
Baby	A very young child
Child	A young person
Map	A drawing that shows locations
Record	To write down what you observe
Survey	To examine or look at carefully
Location	A place where something is

Suitable	Right or appropriate
Protect	To keep safe from harm
Adapt	To change to suit a habitat
Similar	Almost the same
Different	Not the same
Compare	To find similarities and differences
Sequence	The order of something
Chain	A connected series
Order	The arrangement of things in a line or sequence
Feed	To eat food
Break	To stop something from continuing
Impact	A strong effect
Arrow	A symbol showing direction or flow
Source	Where something begins
Flow	Movement of something
Care	To look after something
Environment	The world around us
Action	Something that is done
Wildlife	Animals and plants living in nature
Reflect	To think about something
Present	To show or explain to others

Share	To give or show something to others
Celebrate	To show happiness about something

Big Questions

- What does it mean to be alive, dead, or never alive?
- What is a habitat and how does it meet the needs of living things?
- What is a food chain and how do animals depend on each other?
- How do animals grow and change throughout their lives?
- How can we protect and care for habitats in the environment?

Sticky Knowledge

- Living things grow, move, breathe, and need food and water.
- Habitats provide living things with everything they need to survive.
- A food chain shows how energy moves from plants to animals.
- Most animals grow through stages: baby, young, adult.
- We can help protect the environment by caring for habitats and wildlife.

Working Scientifically

- Classify living, dead, and never alive objects.
- Explore and record local micro-habitats.
- Build and explain food chains.
- Compare animal life cycles and growth.
- Create and present ideas about protecting the environment.

Real-World Links

- Exploring nature in local parks and school grounds.
- Understanding how plants and animals survive in their environments.

- Using food chains to explain animal diets.
- Learning how we can care for and protect local wildlife.

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser: Plants

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Seed	A small part of a plant that can grow into a new one
Bulb	A round underground part that stores food and grows into a plant
Plant	A living thing that grows in the ground
Grow	To increase in size or develop
Underground	Below the surface of the earth
Observe	To look carefully at something
Describe	To say what something is like
Shape	The form of something
Texture	How something feels
Compare	To find similarities and differences
Germinate	To start to grow from a seed or bulb
Sprout	The first part of the plant to come out
Roots	The part of a plant that takes in water and holds it in place
Shoot	The young part of a plant that grows above ground
Fair test	An investigation where only one thing is changed

Water	A liquid that plants need to live
Light	Helps plants make food
Temperature	How hot or cold something is
Prediction	A guess based on what you know
Measure	To find out the size or amount of something
Diary	A place to write daily observations
Healthy	Strong and well
Wilt	To droop or bend because of lack of water or nutrients
Sunlight	Light from the sun
Nutrients	Substances that help plants grow
Conclusion	What you learn from an investigation
Result	What happened in an investigation
Need	Something necessary
Reason	Why something happens
Climate	The usual weather in a place
Region	A part of the world
Condition	The state something is in
Suitable	Right for a certain use
Match	To go well with
Root	Part of the plant that absorbs water
Stem	The part that holds the plant up
Leaf	The part where food is made

Flower	The part used for making seeds
Label	To name parts
Function	The job something does
Absorb	To soak up
Support	To hold up
Photosynthesis	How plants make food from sunlight
Share	To let others see or use something
Present	To show or explain
Reflect	To think about something
Growth	The process of getting bigger
Celebrate	To show happiness about something

Big Questions

- What are seeds and bulbs and how do they grow into plants?
- What do plants need to grow and stay healthy?
- How can we investigate what affects plant growth?
- What are the parts of a plant and what are their functions?
- How do different climates affect how and where plants grow?

Sticky Knowledge

- Seeds and bulbs grow into plants with the right conditions.
- Plants need water, light, and the right temperature to grow.
- We can measure plant growth and record changes over time.
- Different parts of a plant have different jobs.
- Plants grow in different places around the world depending on climate.

Working Scientifically

- Observe seeds and bulbs using magnifying tools.
- Set up and carry out fair tests to explore plant growth.
- Record and describe what happens in a plant diary.
- Draw and label diagrams of plant parts and functions.
- Compare and share learning about plant growth and care.

Real-World Links

- Gardening and growing food from seeds and bulbs.
- Using plant knowledge to care for houseplants and gardens.
- Understanding how climate affects plant life around the world.
- Appreciating the importance of plants in our environment.

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser: Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Material	What something is made from
Object	A thing that can be seen or touched
Wood	A hard material from trees
Plastic	A man-made material that can be shaped
Metal	A hard, shiny material used for tools and machines
Glass	A clear, hard material often used for windows
Rock	A hard natural material found in the ground
Paper	A thin material made from trees, used for writing or drawing
Cardboard	A thick, stiff type of paper
Hard	Not easily broken
Soft	Easily shaped or bent
Shiny	Reflects light; bright surface
Dull	Not shiny; not bright
Property	A feature of a material (e.g., hard, soft, waterproof)
Suitable	Right for a purpose
Use	How something is used
Purpose	The reason something is made or used

Compare	To find similarities and differences
Strong	Not easy to break or damage
Break	To separate into pieces
Waterproof	Does not let water through
Absorb	To soak up liquid
Surface	The outside layer of something
Result	What happened after a test
Coat	Clothing worn to protect from weather
Weather	Conditions like rain, sun, and wind
Protection	Keeping something safe
Justify	To give a reason for something
Design	To make a plan for how something will look or work
Change	To make or become different
Squash	To press down flat
Bend	To make into a curve
Stretch	To pull to make longer
Twist	To turn something around
Flexible	Can bend easily
Rigid	Stiff and not bending
Test	To try something out to learn more
Fair test	A test where only one thing is changed
Classify	To sort into groups
Group	A collection of similar things
Response	How something reacts

Toy	An object for children to play with
Observe	To look closely at something
Record	To write down what you see
Environment	The world around us
Alternative	A different choice
Suggest	To give an idea
Improve	To make better
Investigation	A careful study to find something out
Reflect	To think carefully
Conclusion	What we learn from the results
Career	A job or profession
Tool	Something used to do a job
Combine	To join together
Part	A piece or section of something
Explain	To make something clear

Big Questions

- What are materials and what objects are they used to make?
- How can we describe and test the properties of materials?
- Why are certain materials chosen for specific uses?
- How do materials change when we squash, bend, stretch, or twist them?
- How can we investigate which materials work best for certain jobs?

Sticky Knowledge

- Materials have different properties like hardness, flexibility, and waterproofing.
- We choose materials based on what they are good at.
- Some materials change shape when we squash, bend, stretch or twist them.
- We can test materials to see which is best for a specific purpose.
- We can use fair tests to help us make good choices when designing things.

Working Scientifically

- Ask questions and set up simple tests.
- Observe materials closely and record results.
- Plan and carry out fair tests to compare materials.
- Use charts to show and explain what was discovered.
- Make suggestions and conclusions based on evidence.

Real-World Links

- Using materials to make buildings, clothes, and tools.
- Choosing the best materials for rainy weather clothing.
- Designing toys and household objects from suitable materials.
- Learning about inventors and designers who work with materials.