

Vocabulary

properties - what a material is like and how it behaves

flexible - easily bent without breaking

rigid - difficult or impossible to bend

elastic - able to return to its original form after being stretched or squeezed

dull - doesn't reflect light. Not bright or shiny

transparent - materials and objects that can be seen through

translucent - materials and objects that can be seen through but not clearly

waterproof - materials that do not let liquids through

suitability - having properties which fit the purpose

absorbent - a material that soaks up liquids.

Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.

1. Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



1. Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bring the ends inward.



3. Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



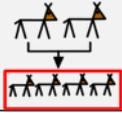
3. 4. Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



Year 2 Biology: Animals including Humans Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary

Key Diagrams and Knowledge



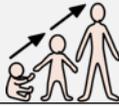
offspring - the child or children of an animal



life cycle - the changes living things go through in their lifetime



adult - a fully grown-up animal or plant



develop - to grow and become stronger



dehydrate - to lose water (dry out)



diet - food and drink eaten by an animal



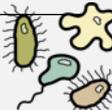
disease - illness or sickness



energy - power needed to do an activity

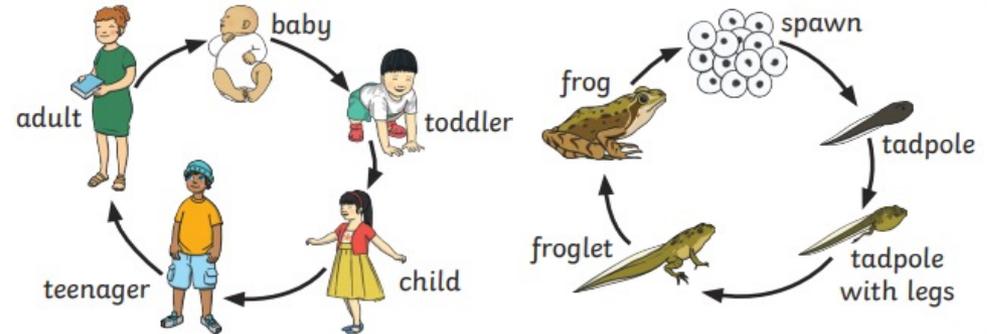


exercise - physical activity to keep your body fit



germs - bugs that cause disease

All living things reproduce and have offspring.



To stay alive, all animals have 3 basic needs:

air

water

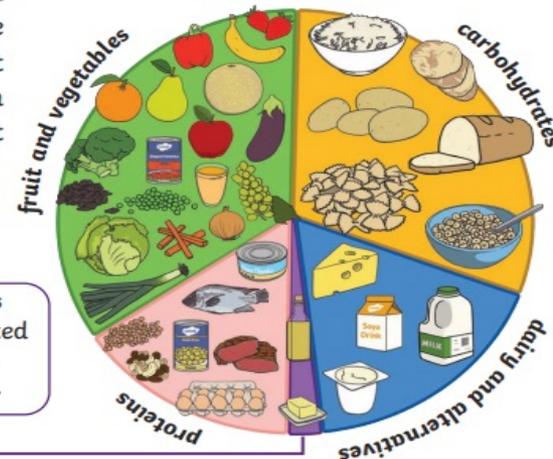
food



To grow into a healthy adult...

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.

Eatwell Guide



oils and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.



Eat less often and in small amounts.



Year 2 Biology: Living things and their habitats Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary

Key Diagrams



living - a living thing is alive



dead - something that was living but isn't anymore



non-living - something that has never been living



organism - a living thing



habitat - the home of an animal or plant



microhabitat - a very small habitat for an animal or a plant



environment - area an animal or plant lives in



food chain - a diagram that shows how animals are linked by what they eat



herbivore - an animal that only eats plants



carnivore - an animal that only eats meat



omnivore - an animal that eats both plants and meat



living

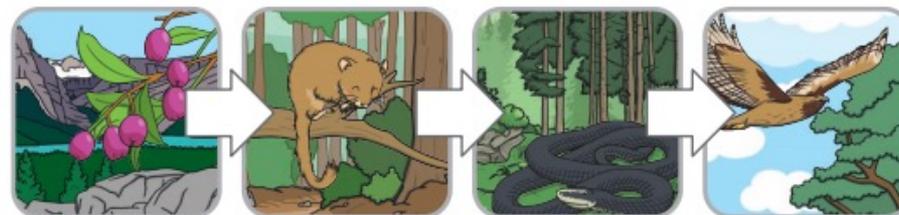


dead



never living

In food chains, the arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Examples of habitats:



woodland



arctic



ocean



desert

Examples of microhabitats:



short grass



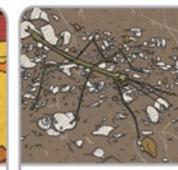
flowers



inside rotting wood

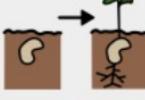


under leaves

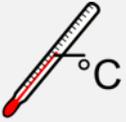


in and on soil

Year 2 Biology: Plants Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary	
	seed - the part of a seed plant which can grow into a new plant
	bulb - the name given to the underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage.
	germination - when the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination.
	sprout - when a plant sprouts, it grows new shoots.
	shoot - a shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight.
	seed dispersal - when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can be moved by wind or animals.

What do plants need to grow well?

	sunlight - all plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need a lot of sunlight, some only need a little.
	water - all plants need water to grow. Without water, seed and bulbs will not germinate.
	temperature - temperature is how warm or cold something is. Some plants like warm temperatures, whereas others like cooler temperatures.
	nutrition - food or nourishment. Plants makes their own food in their leaves using sunlight.

