

Knowledge Organiser  
Summer Watch Year 2



	Key vocabulary	Definitions	Key knowledge
Geography Locational knowledge	country	A nation with its own government	<b>What I know already</b> There are seven continents in the world. The 7 continents of the world are Europe, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America and Australasia. The UK is in Europe. There are 5 oceans in the world. The 5 oceans are the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Indian and Southern Oceans. The United Kingdom is split into counties.
	continent	A large area of land mostly made up of several countries	
	ocean	Oceans are vast bodies of water that cover roughly 70% of the earth.	
	equator	The imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth	
	map	A picture of an area of the earth on a flat surface	
	globe	A round ball with a map of the earth on	
Science & Geography Seasonal Changes	season	One of four parts of a year	<b>What I know already</b> There are four seasons:- Summer; Autumn; Winter; Spring It gets darker earlier in the Winter. The clocks go back an hour at the end of October Days are longer in the summer and shorter in the winter. Days are warmer in the summer and colder in the winter
	weather	Conditions outside	
	temperature	Degree of heat or cold	
			
<b>Key skills</b>			
To collect and analyse weather data			
To compare habitats			
To draw conclusions from investigations			
To identify and classify plants and animals from a range of habitats			





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Science Animals & Plants	habitat	The natural environment of a plant or animal	<p><b>What I know already</b> Plants need water, light, air and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Seeds and bulbs need water and the right temperature to germinate but most don't need light. Seeds and bulbs have a store of food inside them. Flowering plants produce fruit or seeds. Scientists who study animals and plants observe them carefully in their habitats and treat them with respect.</p> <p><b>New knowledge</b> Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited Different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants. Plants and animals depend on each other in habitats. Animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. Examples of micro-habitats include under leaves or bushes or a log pile.</p> <p>Food chains begin with plant-life, and end with animal-life. Some animals eat plants, some animals eat other animals. An example of a food chain could be:- grass → grasshopper → frog</p>
	micro-habitat	A small part of the environment	
	environment	The area in or on which people, animals, and plants live	
	food chain	A food chain shows how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature	
	energy	Power to make something work. In food chains, energy from the sun helps plants to grow.	
	producer	Plants are called producers in food chains because they produce their own food.	
	consumer	Something that eats (consumes) things	
	predator	An animal that hunts other animals for food	
	prey	An animal being hunted, caught, and eaten by another animal	
<p><b>Examples of Food Chain...</b></p> <p>The diagram illustrates a food chain in a grassy field. At the bottom left, a purple and white flower is labeled 'Flower (producer)'. A red arrow points from the flower to a yellow caterpillar labeled 'Caterpillar (consumer)'. Another red arrow points from the caterpillar to a green frog labeled 'Frog (consumer)'. A third red arrow points from the frog to a brown snake labeled 'Snake (consumer)'. A final red arrow points from the snake to an owl perched on a tree branch, labeled 'Owl (consumer)'. The background shows a blue sky with clouds and a green field.</p>			