

Knowledge Organiser - Colour, Shape and Texture - Visual Arts - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
primary colours	Yellow, red and blue. These colours cannot be mixed from other colours.
secondary colours	Green, orange and purple. These colours are mixed by combining two primary colours.
complementary colours	Any two colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other.
geometric shape	Shapes we can name, e.g. square, rectangle, triangle, circle.
organic shape	A shape we cannot give a name to, unlike a geometric shape. These shapes are often found in the natural world.
composition	How different ingredients in art (e.g. colour, shape, texture) are put together to make up a whole work of art.
cut-out	The words Matisse used to describe his method of creating pictures with scissors and coloured paper.
texture	How an object feels.
visual texture	When an artist uses different shapes, marks, colours, light or shade to show how something feels (texture).

Key Knowledge
I understand how Matisse made his cut-outs.
I know that Matisse used organic shapes and complementary colours in his cut-outs.
I understand that Matisse carefully considered the composition of his cut-outs.
I understand that artists can show how something feels.
To explore how artists create visual texture.

Complementary Colours:



Painting	Artist and Title
A vibrant, abstract painting by Henri Matisse titled 'Mimosa' (1951). It features a dense, organic shape in the center, rendered in bright yellow and orange, surrounded by a complex pattern of blue, red, and black lines and shapes on a dark background.	Matisse, <i>Mimosa</i> (1951)
A detailed drawing by Albrecht Dürer titled 'Young Hare' (1502). It shows a young hare in a naturalistic, detailed style, with fine lines and shading that give it a sense of texture and form.	Dürer, <i>Young Hare</i> , (1502)
A famous oil painting by Jan van Eyck titled 'The Arnolfini Portrait' (1434). It depicts a man and a woman in a domestic interior, with a dog and a cat. The painting is renowned for its intricate detail and use of light and shadow to create a sense of depth and texture.	Jan van Eyck, <i>The Arnolfini Portrait</i> (1434)

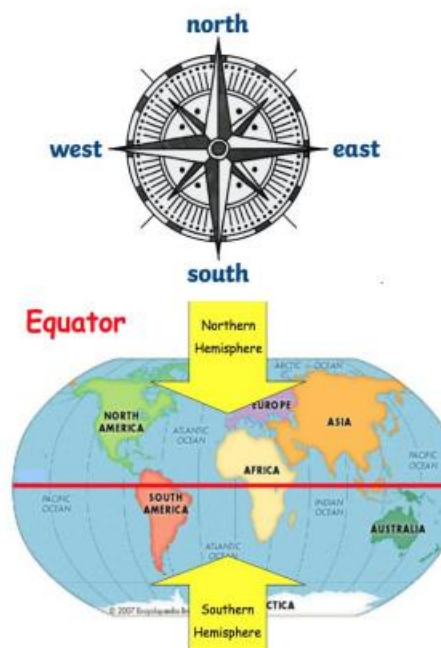
Knowledge Organiser - Maps and Globes – Geography - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Map	A picture that shows where things are located
Globe	A globe is a 3-D representation of the world
Navigate	To plan and then travel along a route
Location	The place where something is
Direction	The position towards which something travels
Ordnance Survey	An organisation that produces maps in the UK
Symbols	Small pictures that are used on maps to represent geographical features.
Scale	Maps use scale to show how far apart places are
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth that divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere

A Map



A Globe



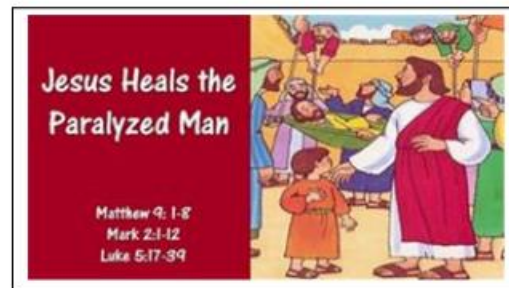
Key Knowledge

- I know what is located on the site of my school.
- I know maps show us information about a location.
- I can recognise and locate physical and human features of the local area.
- I can use a map to plan a route.
- I can identify locations on a globe or world map.

R.E. Year 2 - Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Kindness	Being friendly and showing concern about the way others' feel.
Parable	A story with a moral or meaning about everyday life.
Neighbour	A neighbour is anyone near us.
Samaritan	A person who belonged to a race who did not normally associate with Jews.

Key Knowledge
I can say when I have been kind to others, even when it was difficult.
I know the story of the Good Samaritan and know it means that Christians believe they should be kind to everyone.
I know the story of Jesus healing the paralysed man and know it means that Christians believe Jesus was a kind person.
I know that Jesus taught Christians to be kind.
I can suggest ways that I could be a kinder person.



Knowledge Organiser- Living things and their Environment - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Alive	Something that moves, grows and reproduces
Living	Something that is alive
Habitat	A place where particular
Germination	Stage of plant growth when the seed begins to sprout
Mature	When a plant has reached its adult (flowering) stage
Adapt	To change to fit in with the habitat
Environment	The surroundings of where an animal or plant lives
Survive	To stay alive
Damage	To hurt or harm a person or a place

Specific habitat names, animals and plants as required each lesson.

Key Knowledge

I can classify things into living, dead and never alive.

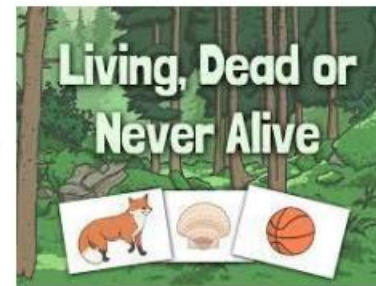
I know that a habitat is the name given to a place where plants or animals live.

I know that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow

I can name and describe animals that live in underground habitats

I know that rainforest habitats are home to many different animals and plants.

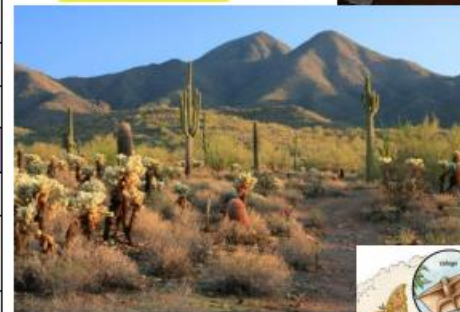
I know how desert animals and plants are adapted to their environment



Underground



Desert



Rainforest

