



DOHA
BRITISH
SCHOOL
WAKRA

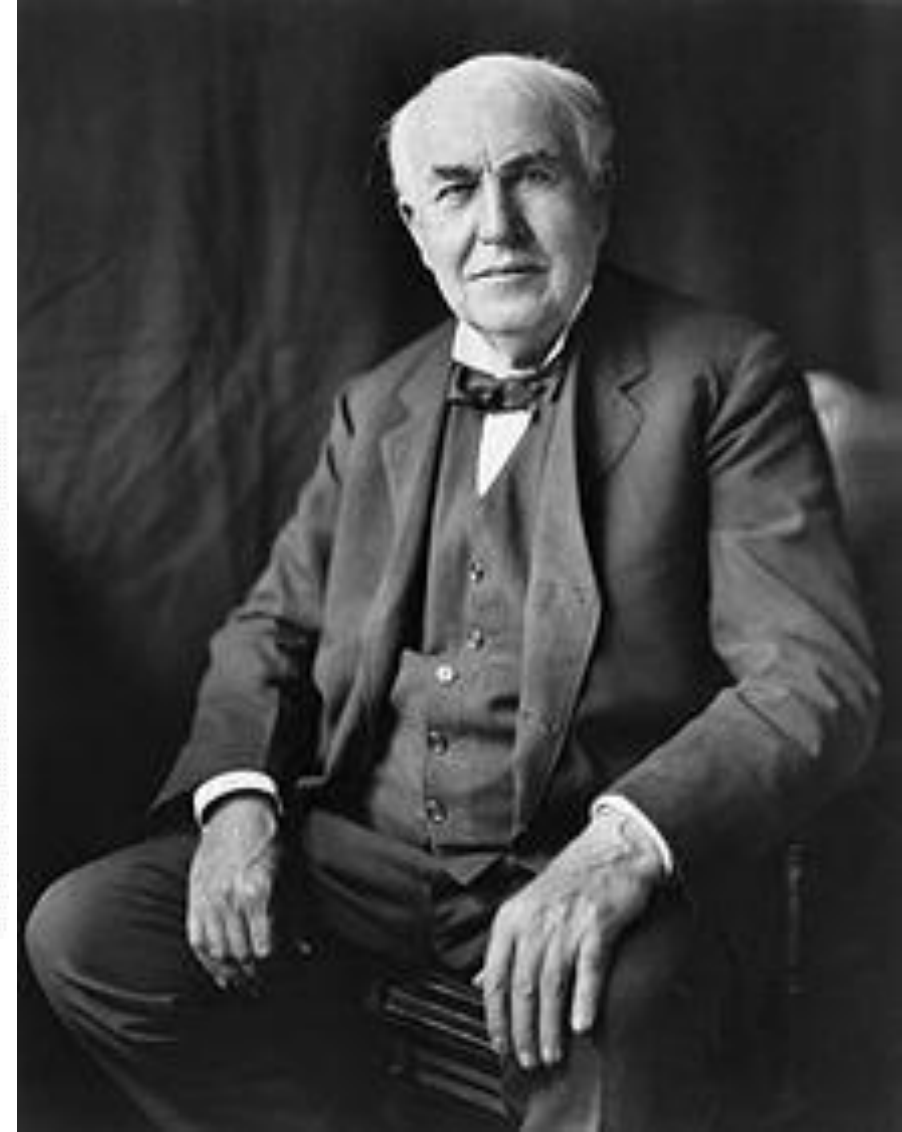
Year 2
Knowledge
Organiser

Autumn Term
2023

Thomas Edison

*I have not failed.
I've just found 10,000 ways
that won't work.*

Thomas A. Edison



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What are Knowledge Organisers?

What are knowledge organisers?

- A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic.
- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work: including, key dates, key people, vocabulary, definitions and other information.
- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.
- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.



How to use a Knowledge Organiser?

How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording



Timetable

A school day at DBS in Year 1/2 (KS1) consists of 7 periods of 50 minutes.

Year 2B Class Camel Timetable 2023-24										
	Registration 7:00-7:10	Period 1 7:10 - 8:00	Period 2 8:00 - 8:50	Period 3 8:50 - 9:40	Period 4 10:00 - 10:50	Period 5 10:50 - 11:40	Period 6 12:20 - 13:10	Period 7 13:10 - 14:00		
Sunday		Handwriting + Spelling	PE	Guided Reading	English	Maths	Arabic + Spanish	Science		
Monday		Guided Reading	Arabic	Maths	Handwriting + Spelling	English	Foundation	Arabic		
Tuesday		QH (EB)	Maths	English	Whole Class Guided Reading	2B Music	Handwriting + Spelling	Science		
Wednesday		Guided Reading	Maths	English	PE	Foundation	Library	Arabic + Spanish		
Thursday		Computing	Handwriting + Spelling	Maths	Arabic	PSHE	Arabic + Spanish	Golden Time		

PE: Sunday and Wednesday

Arabic: Every day

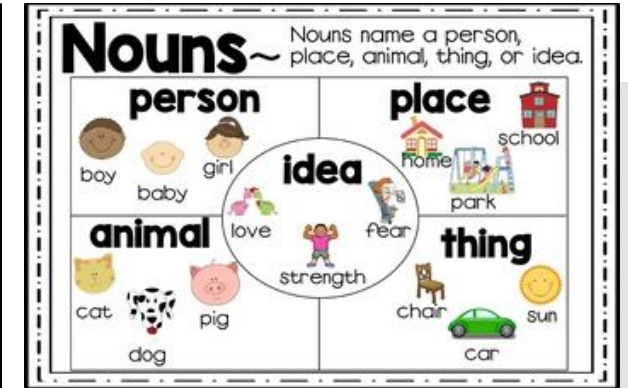
Spanish: Sunday, Monday and Wednesday

Library: Wednesday



English - Grammar

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prefix	A group of words added at the beginning of a word (Eg. Il- ir- un- re-)	Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently
Suffix	A group of words at the end of a word (Eg. -ing -ed -ness)	Tense	Shows whether you are writing in past, present or future
Adjective	A descriptive word used before a noun		
Verb	A doing word	Adverb	A word that modifies the verb
Question	Ask something	Noun	A person, place or thing
Connective	For example - and / so / but / because / or / however	Exclamation	When something is exclaimed
		Sentence openers	For example – first / then / next / after that / finally



English – Punctuation

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital letter	Used as an initial letter of a proper noun or the first word of a sentence A B C D	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume !
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence ●	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract ,
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. ,	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence ...
Question mark	Used at the end of a question ?	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words. “ ”



English – Phonics

Phase 3 Sounds

j 	v 	w 	x 	y 	z 	zz 	qu 	ch 
sh 	th 	ng 	ai 	ee 	igh 	oa 	oo 	oo 
ar 	or 	ur 	ow 	oi 	ear 	air 	ure 	er 

Phase 5 Sounds

ay 	ou 	ie 	ea 	oy 	ir 	ue 	aw 	wh 
ph 	ew 	oe 	au 	ey 	a_e 	e_e 		
		i_e 	o_e 	u_e 				

Tricky Words

the
to
I
no
go
into

he all
she are
we my
me her
be
was
you
they

said there
have little
like one
so when
do out
some what
come
were

oh
there
people
Mr
Mrs
looked
called
asked
could



English – Handwriting

a

Whoosh in and round you go,
Up, down and kick out a's toe.

b

Whoosh in and up tall and back down, then halfway up and all the way round. Add a lead at the end, so b can join onto a friend.

c

Whoosh in and curl the c. C joins other letters easily.

d

Whoosh up halfway and go around, then all the way up and back down. Kick out d's toe, and she's ready to go.

e

Whoosh in and curl like a snail and leave an easy joining tail.

f

Whoosh in to the top and go round, and then zoom under the ground. Under the line, loop the last part, and finish your f near its start.

g

Whoosh in, go round to the top. Go down under the line, loop and stop.

h

Whoosh in and up tall, and then down. Halfway up, bend over and flick off the ground.

i

Whoosh up and down, then kick out a toe. Add a dot and i's ready to go.

j

Whoosh up then zoom down under the line. Loop the tail then add your dot at the right time.

k

Whoosh up tall and back down. Go halfway up and around. Go down and out with a flick, your k is ready to kick.

l

Whoosh in and up tall. Down to the ground and make your flick small.

m

Whoosh in and then down. Up, over and back to the ground. Up, over and down again, add a flick to finish your m.

n

Whoosh in and then down. Up, over the hump and flick off the ground.

o

Whoosh in round you go. Lead out from the top for your o.

p

Whoosh in and then go down low. Back up to the top and round you go. Lead out at the end so o can join onto a friend.

q

Whoosh in and round you go. Then zoom under the line and kick out q's big toe.

r

Whoosh to the top to start. Go down and curve the top for your r.

s

Whoosh in and curl left. curl right then lead out of your s.

t

Whoosh to the top and back down. Then add a flick off of the ground. You need to cross the t, with a straight line on his tummy.

u

Whoosh up then down. Bend round, go up and down to the ground. Kick out a toe and u is ready to go.

v

Whoosh up then down into the valley. Zoom back up and across the top to finish your v.

w

Whoosh in, then down and back up. Down again, up and across at the top.

x

Climb up to the top and then slide down from left to right and have a rest. Jump back to the top, go from right to left and you have an x.

y

Whoosh up then down and bend round. Go up then down underground. Loop the tail under the line. Lead the y out and then it's fine.

z

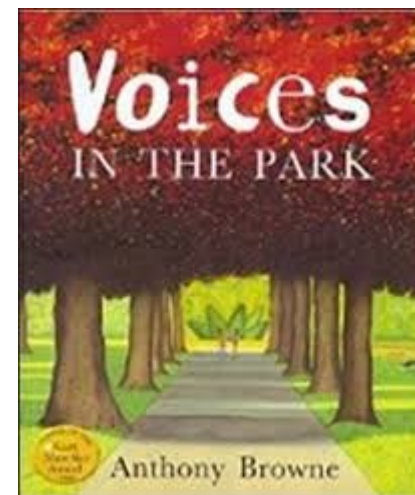
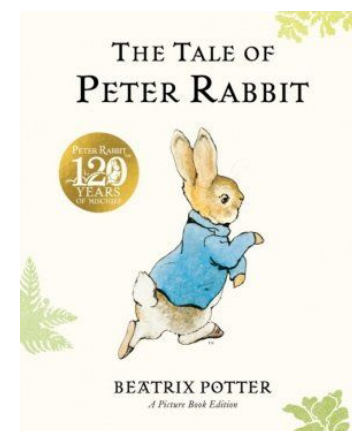
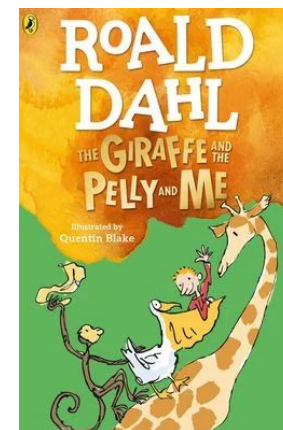
Whoosh up then to the right. Six zag down and back to the right.



English – Reading

KS1 Reading List

Book Title	Author
Gorilla	Anthony Browne
Mrs Wobble The Waitress	Allan Ahlberg
The Jolly Postman	Allan Ahlberg
The Giraffe And The Pelly And Me	Roald Dahl
The Enchanted Wood	Enid Blyton
How To Live Forever	Colin Thompson
Owl Babies	Martin Waddell
The Emperor of Absurdia	Chris Riddell
The Magic Far Away Tree	Enid Blyton
The Colour Monster	Anna Llenas
The Tale of Peter Rabbit	Beatrix Potter
And The Dish Ran Away With The Spoon	Janet Stevens
Cinnamon	Neil Gaiman
Not Now Bernard	David McKee
The Wolf Story: What Really Happened to Little Red Riding Hood	Toby Forward
The More It Snows	A.A. Milne
The Owl and the Pussy Cat	Edward Lear
Slug Needs a Hug	Jeanne Willis
Katie Morag Island Stories	Mairi Hedderwick
The Dark	Lemony Snicket
The Ugly Duckling	Hans Christian Anderson
Lost and Found	Anthony Brown
Voices in the Park	Anthony Browns



Maths – Place Value

Number and Place Value	
Key Vocabulary	
Partitioning	Splitting a number different ways to support calculation
Tens	The value of the first digit in a 2 digit number (eg 32 has 3 tens)
Units/ ones	The value of the final digit in a number (eg 45 has 5 units)
Digit	An individual figure within a number (eg 1, 2)
Ordinal number	Numbers which define order (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)
Greater than >	When a number has a higher value than the one it is being compared with
Less than <	When a number has a lower value than the one it is being compared with
Equals =	Use to show that both sides of a number sentence are balanced (eg. $3+4=7$. $7=3+4$, $2+5=3+4$)
How to help	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count regularly with your child forwards and backwards in 2's, 3's, 5's and 10's. Beginning at 0 but also starting at any other multiple of that number e.g. start at 20 and count in 2's, 25 and count in 5's... Count objects, people, knives and forks.... Spot numbers on the way to school Play board games eg Snakes and Ladders 	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/place-value

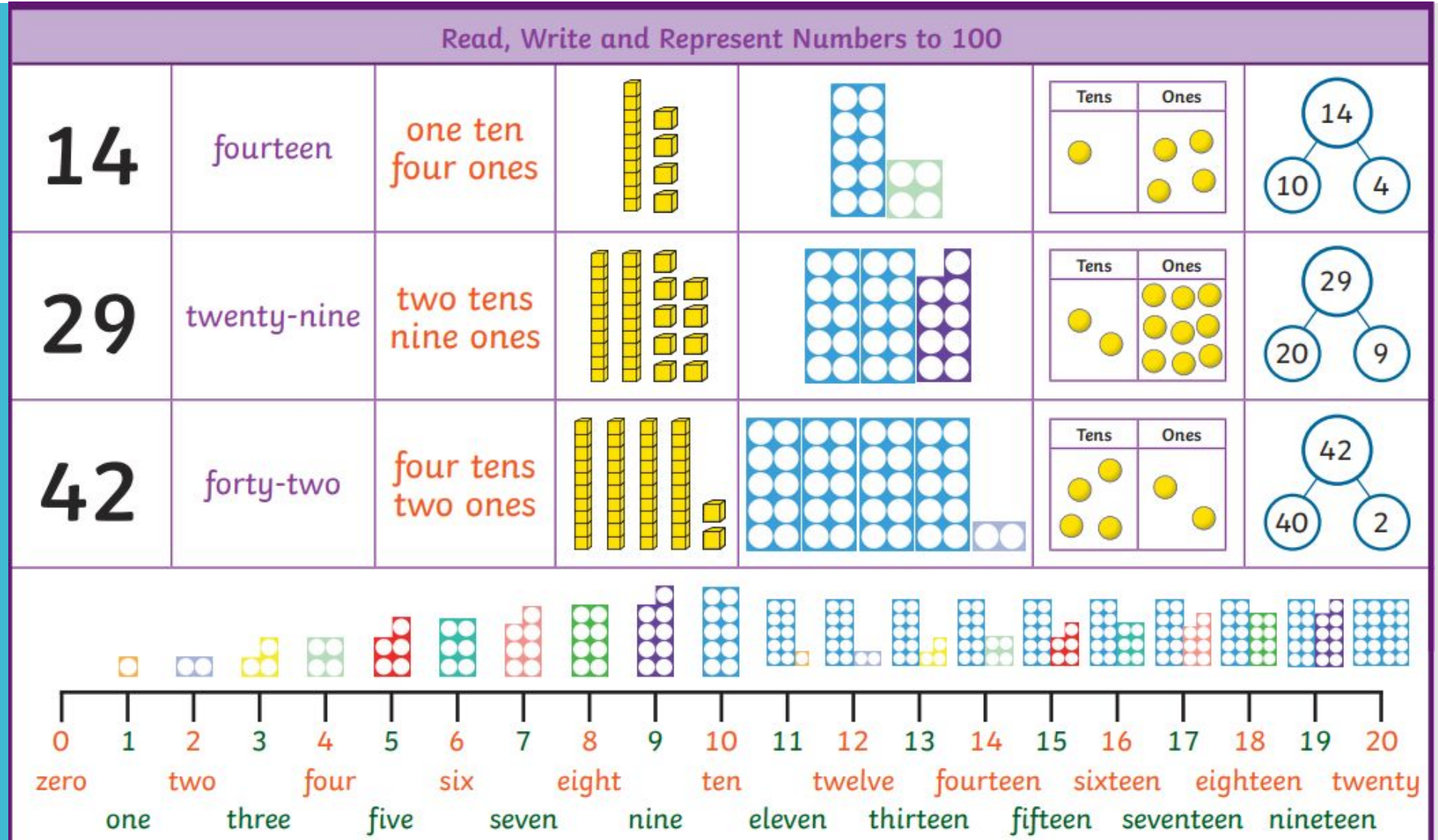


Maths – Place Value

Key Vocabulary	2-Digit Numbers	Compare Numbers
hundreds	<div>26</div>	<div><div><div>Tens</div><div>Ones</div></div><div><div><div>●●</div><div>●●</div></div><div><div>●●●●</div><div>●●●●</div></div></div><div>36 = 36 equals</div><div><div>Tens</div><div>Ones</div></div><div><div><div>●●</div><div>●●</div></div><div><div>●●●●</div><div>●●●●</div></div></div></div>
tens	<div>twenty</div> <div><div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div></div><div>20</div></div> <div>six</div> <div><div><div>■</div><div>■</div><div>■</div><div>■</div><div>■</div><div>■</div></div><div>6</div></div>	<div><div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div></div><div>26 < 34 less than</div><div><div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div></div></div></div>
ones		
zero		
place value		<div><div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div></div><div>24 > 19 greater than</div><div><div><div>●●●●●●</div><div>●●●●●●</div></div></div></div>
greater than		
less than		
order	<div>Counting</div> <div>Counting in 2s</div> <div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>4</div><div>6</div><div>8</div><div>10</div><div>12</div><div>14</div><div>16</div><div>18</div><div>20</div></div> <div>Counting in 3s</div> <div><div>0</div><div>3</div><div>6</div><div>9</div><div>12</div><div>15</div><div>18</div><div>21</div><div>24</div><div>27</div><div>30</div></div> <div>Counting in 5s</div> <div><div>0</div><div>5</div><div>10</div><div>15</div><div>20</div><div>25</div><div>30</div><div>35</div><div>40</div><div>45</div><div>50</div></div> <div>Counting in 10s</div> <div><div>0</div><div>10</div><div>20</div><div>30</div><div>40</div><div>50</div><div>60</div><div>70</div><div>80</div><div>90</div><div>100</div></div>	<div>Order Numbers</div> <div><div>36</div><div>37</div><div>38</div><div>39</div><div>40</div><div>41</div><div>42</div><div>43</div><div>44</div></div> <div>37 < 39 < 42</div> <div><div>45</div><div>48</div><div>52</div><div>53</div><div>61</div></div> <div>smallestgreatest</div>
partition		
digit		



Maths – Place Value



Maths – Addition and Subtraction

Key Vocabulary	Addition and Subtraction Bonds to 20		
Add	<div><div><div>15</div><div>20</div><div>5</div></div><div><div>15 + 5 = 20</div><div>20 - 5 = 15</div><div>20 - 15 = 5</div></div></div> <div><div><div>7</div><div>12</div><div>5</div></div><div><div>7 + 5 = 12</div><div>12 - 5 = 7</div><div>12 - 7 = 5</div></div></div> <div><div><div>4 + 3 = 7</div></div><div><div><div>0</div><div>1</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>4</div><div>5</div><div>6</div><div>7</div><div>8</div><div>9</div><div>10</div><div>11</div><div>12</div><div>13</div><div>14</div><div>15</div><div>16</div><div>17</div><div>18</div><div>19</div><div>20</div></div><div><div>-7</div></div><div><div>15 - 7 = 8</div></div></div></div> <td></td>		
Total			
Make			
Plus			
Sum			
More			
Altogether			
Difference	Methods		
Leave	<div><div><div><div><div>+1</div></div><div>27</div><div>28</div><div>29</div><div>30</div><div>31</div><div>32</div><div>33</div></div><div><div>27 + 6 = 33</div></div></div><div><div><div>+1</div></div><div>27</div><div>28</div><div>29</div><div>30</div><div>31</div><div>32</div><div>33</div></div><div><div>27 + 6 = 33</div></div></div> <div><div><div>Tens</div><div>Ones</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><div>34 + 28 = 62</div></div><div>3 tens and 4 ones</div><div>add</div><div>2 tens and 8 ones</div><div>equals</div><div>5 tens and 12 ones</div><div>becomes</div><div>6 tens and 2 ones</div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div><div>62 - 28 = 34</div></div><div>6 tens and 2 ones becomes</div><div>5 tens and 12 ones subtract</div><div>2 tens and 8 ones equals</div><div>3 tens and 4 ones</div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div>
Difference between			
Less			
Minus			
Take away			
Mentally, Orally			
Column Addition			
Column Subtraction			
Estimate			
Inverse operation			
Solve problems			
Number facts			
Place Value			
	Addition and Subtraction Bonds to 100		
	<div><div><div><div>2 + 8 = 10</div></div><div>so 20 + 80 = 100</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div>32 + 68 = 100</div></div><div>3 tens and 2 ones + 6 tens and 8 ones</div><div>= 9 tens and 10 ones = 10 tens = one hundred</div></div></div> <div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	



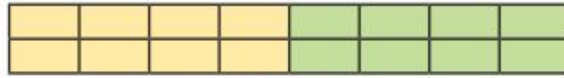
Maths – Addition and Subtraction

Mental Methods

Compare Number Sentences



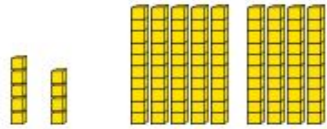
$$6 + 4 < 6 + 5$$



$$5 + 3 = 6 + 2$$

Related facts

$$5 + 4 = 9 \text{ so } 50 + 40 = 90$$



Add 3 1-digit numbers



$$9 + 5 + 3 = 17$$

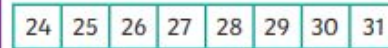
More or Less/ Add and Subtract 1s and 10s

Add and subtract 1s

$$24 + 1 = 25$$

$$24 + 2 = 26$$

$$24 + 3 = 27$$



$$37 - 1 = 36$$

$$37 - 2 = 35$$

$$37 - 3 = 34$$

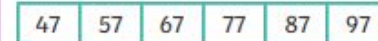
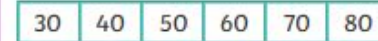


There are 7 flowers in a vase. One more is added.

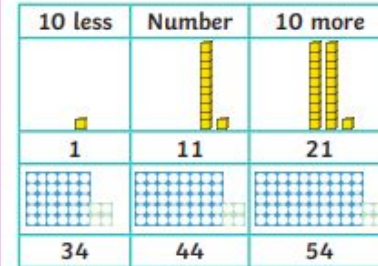
Now there are 8 flowers.



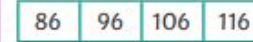
10 More or Less



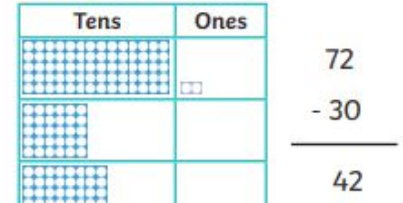
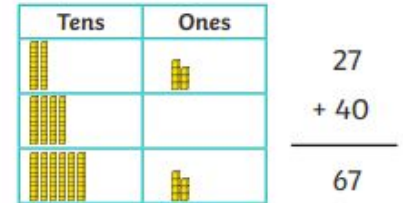
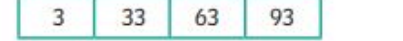
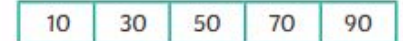
The ones digit stays the same.



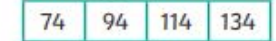
Take care when crossing hundreds:



Add and Subtract 10s



Crossing hundreds:






Maths – 2, 5, 10 and 3

Skip Count by

2's	5's	10's
2	5	10
4	10	20
6	15	30
8	20	40
10	25	50
12	30	60
14	35	70
16	40	80
18	45	90
20	50	100

Skip Count By Three's

3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24
27
30

 x =
 x =
 x =

NUMBER PATTERNS

I can skip count by 2, 5 and 10.

10, 20, 30, _ _ _ _ _

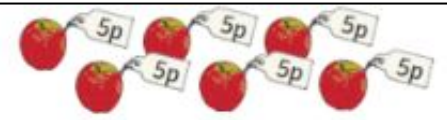
2, 4, 6, 8, _ _ _ _ _

5, 10, 15, 20, _ _ _ _ _

How much do three pineapples cost?



How much do six apples cost?



How much do five oranges cost?



Year 2 Science Knowledge Organiser – Living things and their habitats

Science – Living Things

Selected Vocabulary and Definitions

Habitat	An animal's home
Micro-habitat	A small habitat within a larger habitat
Food chain	A diagram which shows how each living thing gets food.
Living	Being alive
Dead	No longer alive
Reproduce	Make more by having babies
carnivore	Meat eater
Herbivore	Plant eater
Omnivore	Meat and plant eater
predator	An animal that eats other animals
prey	An animal that is hunted for food
Producer	A plant that produces its own food
consumer	A living thing that eats other living things



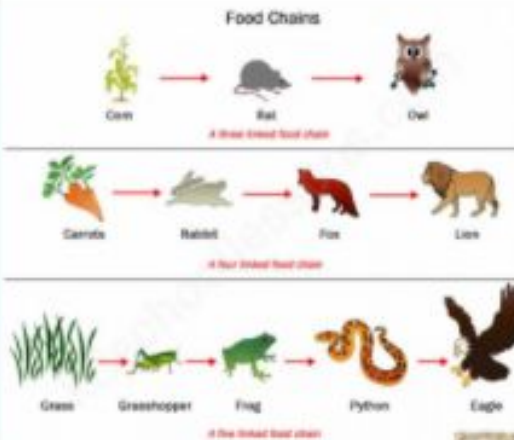
Curriculum Objectives

I can explain the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.

I can explain that most living things live in habitats which suit them and depend on each other.

I can name some plants and animals in their habitats including micro-habitats.

I can explain how animals get their food from plants and other animals using a simple food chain.



Key Knowledge

Living	Living things grow, reproduce, feed, breathe. Humans, animals, plants are living
Dead	No longer living
Never alive	Plastic chair, metal spoon, computer, rock, sand, car
Habitats	Ocean, woodland, desert, beach, rainforest, town/city, jungle, river,
Woodland habitat	Fox, rabbit, owl, hedgehog, squirrel Fir tree, oak, fern,
Ocean habitat	Shark, dolphin, starfish, clownfish, coral, seaweed,
Micro-habitat – tree stump	Leaf, bark, branch/stump Ladybird, greenfly, caterpillar, blue tit, moss, fern



Science – Materials

Year 2- Materials

Key Vocabulary

Material	A substance used to make things
Property	A characteristic of something
Transparent	A material which allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen clearly.
Opaque	A material which does not allow light to pass through so objects behind cannot be seen.
Translucent	An object or substance which allows some light to pass through.

Properties of different materials

Wood	strong, opaque, stiff, hard
Plastic bag	bendy, smooth, translucent, stretchy
Glass	transparent, hard, smooth, waterproof
Brick	rough, strong, opaque, dull
Paper	translucent, flexible, not waterproof
Cardboard	rough, dull, opaque, not waterproof
Tinfoil	shiny, bendy, waterproof, opaque

How solids can be changed

Squash



Bend



Twist



Stretch



What is recycling ?



Recycling- This means when you take something and use it again. Sometimes you need to change it to use it again but sometimes you can reuse them just the way they are.



Science - Materials

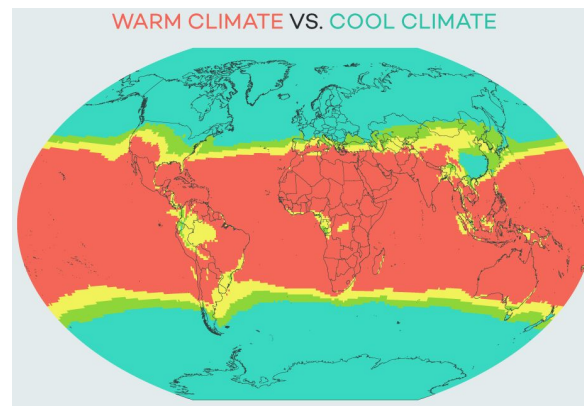


Man-made- Something made by people
Natural- Something made by nature.



Geography – Our Wonderful World

Northern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that is north of the equator
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that is south of the equator
North Pole	The most northern point of the earth
South Pole	The most southern point of the earth
Equator	Imaginary circle/ line around the earth that divides Earth into 2 equal parts
Climate	The weather conditions in an area
Capital city	Turkey: Istanbul, Germany: Berlin, Egypt: Cairo, England: London – the most important city in the country
Population	How many people live within a certain place
Seasons	Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
Biggest River	Egypt: River Nile, England: River Severn
Religion	Belief or worship in a God or Gods
Rainfall	How much rain falls (the quantity)
Agriculture	Farming
Currency	The money that is used within a country Turkey: Lira, Germany: Euro
Port	Access to water, where ships load and unload
Continents	North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Antarctica
Oceans	Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern



Geography – Our Wonderful World

Famous World Landmarks Map



Art and Design – Henri Rousseau

Portrait



Landscape



Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised!) 1891

by Henri Rousseau

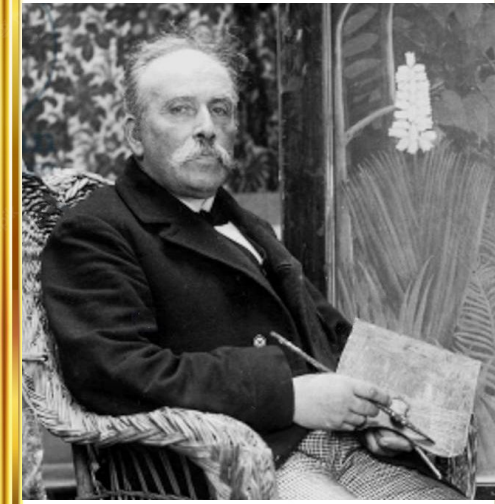


FOREGROUND

BACKGROUND

MIDGROUND

Henri Rousseau



Here are some tropical leaf shapes:



Design and Technology— Hanging Decorations using Recycled Materials



History – Intrepid Explorers



What makes
Christopher
Columbus a
great
explorer?

- He learnt the skills he needed to navigate.
- He was determined.
- It took years to find someone to pay for his ships.
- He was brave to sail across an unknown ocean.

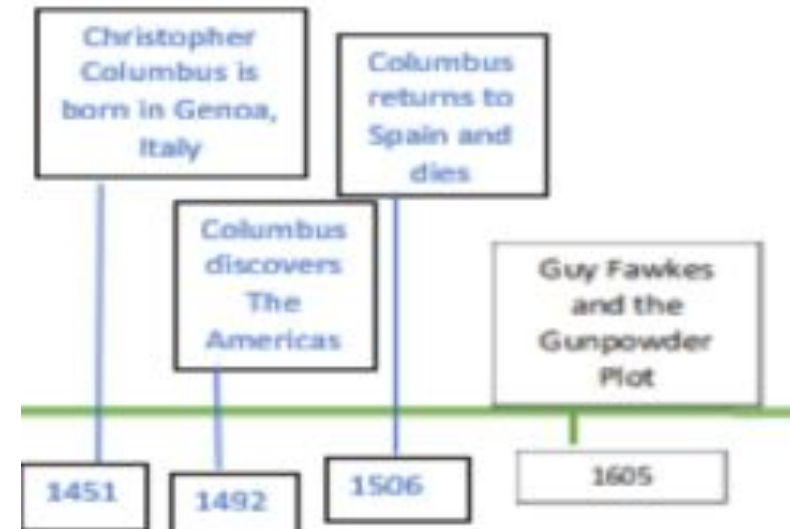
Christopher Columbus

1451 – born in Genoa, Italy

1492 – sails west and discovers the Americas

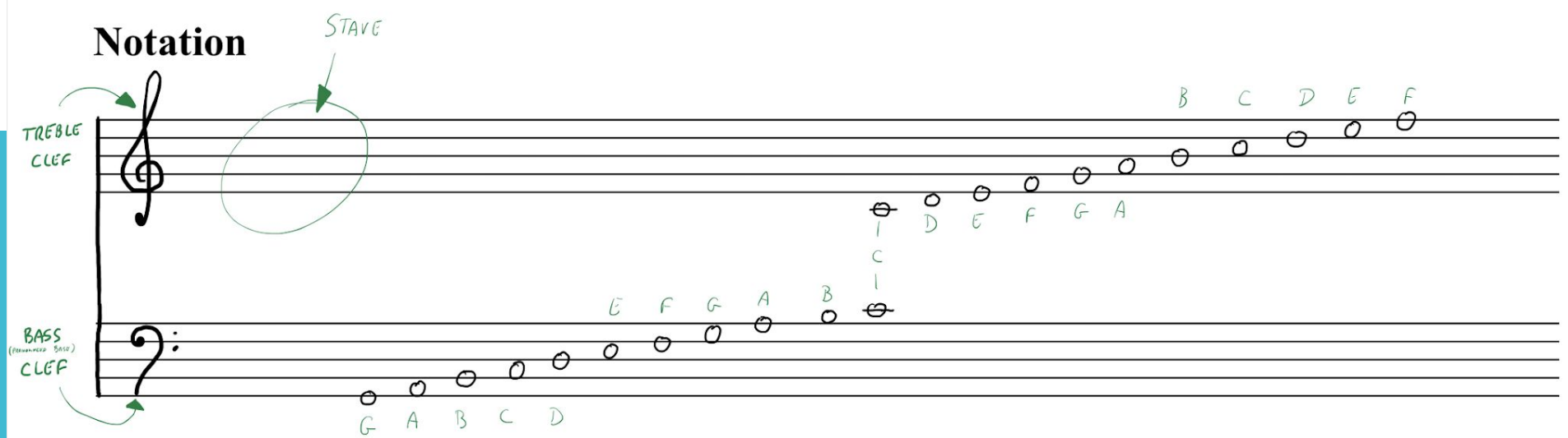
1506 – returns to Spain and dies

	Vocabulary
astronaut	A person who travels in space.
discover	Something that you did not know about before, you become aware of it or learn of it.
explorer	Someone who travels to places about which very little is known, in order to discover what is there.
journey	To travel from one place to the other.
mission	An important job which involves travelling somewhere.
port	A town by the sea or river, which has a harbour where ships can load and unload goods.
trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods between people or countries.
voyage	A long journey on a ship.



Music

Notation



Time Signatures

NUMBER OF BEATS PER BAR	4	3	2
TYPE OF BEAT BEING COUNTED	4	4	4

Tonic Sol-fa

DOH'
TI
LA
SOH
FAH
ME
RAY
DOH

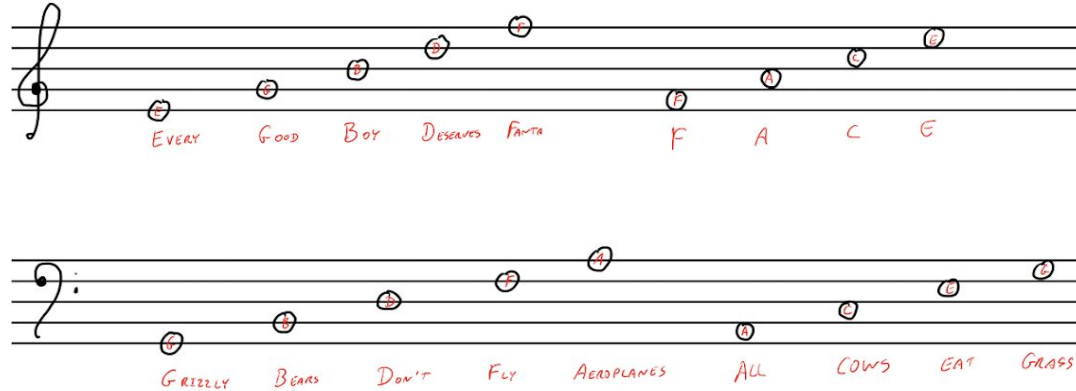
SEMI-BREVE -  - 4 BEATS

MINIM -  - 2 BEATS

CROTCHET -  - 1 BEAT

QUAVER -  - $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT

Mnemonics



Instrument Families



Key Terms

Composer - A person who writes music

Tempo - The speed of the music

Dynamics - The volume of the music

ff - Fortissimo - Very loud

f - Forte - Loud

mf - Mezzo forte - Medium loud

mp - Mezzo piano - Medium soft

p - Piano - Soft

pp - Pianissimo - Very soft

Orchestra - A large group of musicians who play together

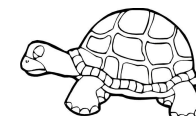
Conductor - The leader of the orchestra

Tempo – the speed of the music.

Allegro – Fast



Lento – Slow



Dynamics – the volume of the music.



Forte – Loud



Piano

Soft (Quiet)

Music



Health and Fitness

What is Health & Fitness?

A healthy, active lifestyle is when you live in a way which allows you to have a good physical, mental and social well being. It should include regular exercise and physical activity. Within PE you will learn about different types of exercise you can do to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Why is it important to learn about health and fitness?

Having a physically active life can lead to good health and avoid injuries or illness. Maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can make you feel good and also make your muscles stronger.

Key Words:

Health, fitness, sport, diet, heart rate, muscles, exercise, active, power, balance.



Ways that you can keep active at home: (Youtube)

- Go Noodle
- Cosmic kids yoga
- Just Dance kids
- Pinkfong
- Change4Life activities (website)





Pupils in Y2 will be exposed to a range of different activities where they will be able to acquire their fundamental movement skills. Here are some of the ways in which the pupils will be experiencing this:

Gymnastics and Dance

Forward roll, pencil roll, tuck jump, pencil jump, star jump, hop, skip, leap, crawl, teddy bear roll and balance.

Dancing in unison, experiencing dynamics, rhythm and formations.



Ball Skills/Games

Pupils will have the opportunity to experience team games as well as acquiring and trialing the different skills involved with ball skills.



Fundamental movement skills/Athletics

Pupils will have the opportunity to work on their agility, balance and coordination. This will be experienced through a range of different fun activities within athletics.

Links to YouTube playlists:

Joe Wicks -

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLyCLOPd4VxBuS4UeyHMccVAjpWaNbGomt>

Cosmic Yoga-

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8snGkhBF7njoXY4DQbm203LNMQvbnPyw>

Debbie Doo-

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7Ggh8-DwaBjmDcJq85EJFzBgsY4TWNT8>

Here are some links to help keep your child active at home.



Spanish



Spanish Knowledge organiser for Year 2 Term 1 Autumn1

Key vocabulary

Saludos - Greetings		La familia - Family		*Números del 1-50 - Numbers			
Hola	Hello	Padre	Father	0	Cero	13	Trece
Adios	Good bye	Madre	Mother	1	Uno	14	Catorce
Buenos días	Good morning	Hermano	Brother	2	Dos	15	Quince
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon	Hermana	Sister	3	Tres	16	Dieciseis
Buenas noches	Good night	Bebé	Baby	4	Cuatro	17	Diecisiete
Gracias	Thank you	Abuelo	Grandpa	5	Cinco	18	Dieciocho
Por favor	Please	Abuela	Grandma	6	Seis	19	Diecinueve
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?	Tío	Uncle	7	Siete	20	Veinte
Me llamo (Lola)	My name is (Anna)	Tía	Aunt	8	Ocho	21-29	Veinti__ (1-9) __
¿Cómo estás?	How are you?	Primo	Cousin (male)	9	Nueve	30	Treinta
Estoy bien	I'm good	Prima	Cousin (female)	10	diez	40	Cuarenta
Estoy así así	I'm so so	Hijo	Son	11	Once	50	Cincuenta
Estoy regular	I'm so so	Hija	daughter	12	Doce		
Estoy mal	I'm bad	Sobrino	Nephew	**Colores - Colours			
Encantado de conocerte	Nice to meet you	Sobrina	Niece	Azul	Blue	Morado	Purple
Hasta luego	See you later	Cuñado	Brother-in-law	Rojo	Red	Blanco	White
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?	Cuñada	Sister-in-law	Rosa	Pink	Negro	Black
Yo vivo en	I live in	*Number 20 is VEINTE numbers from 21-20 is VEINTI then straigh away we wirte nubmers 1-9 i.e. 24 = veinticuatro 29 = veintinueve		Amarillo	Yellow	Marrón / Café	Brown
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?			Verde	Green	Gris	Grey
Yo soy de	I am from			Naranja	Orange		
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?			**In addition to this topic "Colores" we will be concentrating on spellings .			
Tengo años	I am years old						
Las profesiones- Professions							
Policía		Police		Médico		Doctor	
Bombero		Firefighter		Enfermera		Nurse	
Maestro		Teacher		veterinario		Vet	

Spanish



Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 2 Term 2 Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

Mi clase - My classroom		Días de la Semana, Meses del año y las Estaciones del año		*Números del 1-60 - Numbers			
Mesa	table			0	Cero	13	Trece
Silla	Chair			1	Uno	14	Catorce
Puerta	Door	Lunes	Monday	2	Dos	15	Quince
Ventana	Window	Martes	Tuesday	3	Tres	16	Dieciseis
Basura	Trash in	Miércoles	Wednesday	4	Cuatro	17	Diecisiete
Muebles	Furniture	Jueves	Thursday	5	Cinco	18	Dieciocho
Pantalla Interactiva	Interactive White Board	Viernes	Friday	6	Seis	19	Diecinueve
Pizarra	White board	Sábado	Saturday	7	Siete	20	Veinte
Ordenador	Computer	Domingo	Sunday	8	Ocho	21-29	Veinti (1-9)
Reloj	Clock	Enero	January	9	Nueve	30	Treinta
Transporte - transport		Febrero	February	10	diez	40	Cuarenta
Coche	Car	Marzo	March	11	Once	50	Cincuenta
Tren	Train	Abril	April	12	Doce	60	Sesenta
Avión	Plain	Mayo	May	*Number 20 is VEINTE numbers from 21-20 is VEINTI then straight away we write numbers 1-9 i.e. 24 = veinticuatro 29 = veintinueve 26 = veintiséis etc.... Numbers from 31-99 we will write the Tens number first then y and then the Units e.g. 38 = Treinta y ocho 42 = Cuarenta y dos			
Barco	Boat	Junio	June				
Autobús	Bus	Julio	July				
Globo	Hot air balloon	Agosto	August				
Motocideta/moto	Moto bike	Septiembre	September				
Bicideta/bici	Bike	Octubre	October				
camión	Truck	Noviembre	November				
Ambulancia	Ambulance	Diciembre	December				
Tanvia	Trolley car	Primavera	Spring				
Helicóptero	Helicopter	Verano	Summer				
Fonética		Otoño	Autumn	**Colores - Colours			
ca / co / cu The sound in English would be: Ka / Ko / Ku gue / gui / ge / gi Please click the link for demonstration (minutes between 1.17 and 2.55) https://youtu.be/1xbVpPOUkCI ga / go / gu Please click the link for demonstration https://youtu.be/66QpUz18Ewk		Invierno	Winter	Azul	Blue	Morado	Purple
		Ayer	Yesterday	Rojo	Red	Blanco	White
		Hoy	Today	Rosa	Pink	Negro	Black
		Mañana	Tomorrow	Amarillo	Yellow	Marrón	Brown
		**Mi estuche - My pencil case		Verde	Green	Gris	Grey
		Lápiz	pencil	Naranja	Orange		
		Colores	Colours	**In addition to this topic "Colores" and "Mi estuche" we will be concentrating on spellings.			
		Sacapuntas	Sharpener				
		Goma	Eraser				
		Regla	Ruler				
		Pegamento	Glue				
		Tijeras	Scissors				
		Estuche	Pencil case				

Resources

Quiz – Kahoot	https://kahoot.it/
Vocabulary Flash Cards	https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html

