

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Science: Living things and their Habitats

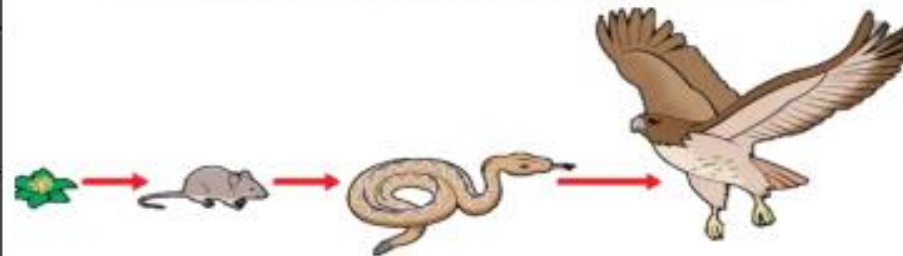
Key Vocabulary

habitat	It is a home environment for plants, animals, and other living things.
micro-habitat	Are small, specific home environments: individual trees, a pond, under a rock, or a pile of logs.
migrate	To move from one region or habitat to another according to the seasons
nutrition	Getting the food needed for health and growth
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
classification	The is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.

Concept: Ecosystems

Food Chains

- Every living thing needs food in order to create energy. This process is called nutrition.
- Animals need to eat food (either plants or other animals) in order to get energy.
- Living things depend upon one another to live.



Habitats

Examples of habitats include:

desert



rainforest



woodland



ocean



meadow



seashore



Alive

tiger



tree



Dead

bone

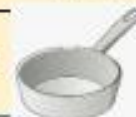


fallen leaves



Never Been Alive

saucepan



phone



Knowledge Organiser Year 2:

What is the 'good news' Christians say Jesus brings?

Concept – Living a good life(RE2)

ocabulary

ospel – good news

giveness- to stop
being resentful of
someone's actions.

ce – when conflict
ends

nflict –
argument/disagreement

ef – accept that
something is true without
proof.



Christians believe Jesus brings good news for all people:

- For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things.
- Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless.
- Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way.

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 History: Lovely Liskeard:

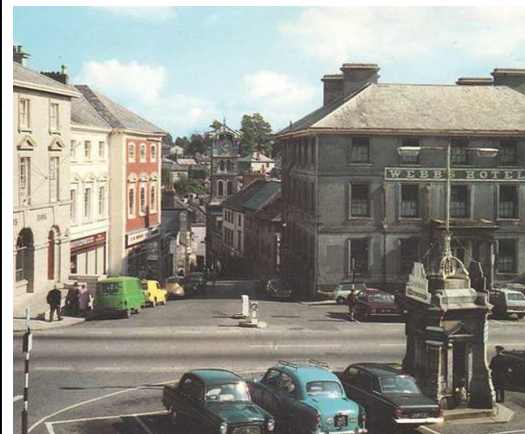
Concept: Continuity and Change

Key Vocabulary

Liskeard	is a small ancient market town in Cornwall
town	a town is a human settlement. Towns are generally larger than villages and smaller than cities
village	a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.
market	a regular gathering of people for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other commodities.
high street	the main street of a town, especially as the traditional site for most shops, banks, and other businesses.
modern	the present or recent times
well	a deep hole in the ground from which people obtain water.
haberdashery	a place that sells small items used in sewing, such as buttons, zips, and thread
butchers	a shop that sells meat



2023



1960s

At the beginning of 1950s' Britain, petrol, meat, sweets and sugar were still rationed. Petrol rationing ended in 1950. By 1954 all rationing had ended.



The last steam train at Liskeard Station

The train between Liskeard and Looe was used to move goods like coal from ships in Looe up the valley to Liskeard as well as carrying people.



In 1950
45% of homes had vacuum cleaners
20% of homes had washing machines
14% of homes had a telephone
10% of homes had a refrigerator

In 1960
40% of homes had washing machines
21% of homes had a refrigerator