



Year 2: Living Things and their Habitat Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge about Living Things and their Habitats
life processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.	Vertical Links: FS2 and Year 1: Plants and Animals inc Humans Horizontal Links: Science: Plants and Animals inc Humans Geography: Hot and Cold Places and Seven Continents and Five Oceans Diagonal Links: FS2 UTW/Geography: The Arctic FS2 UTW/Geography: Desert Explorers/Africa FS2 Sustainability: Plastic in the Ocean FS2 UTW/RE: God/Creation Year 1 Geography: Seaside	☐ Living things include animals and plants.
living	Things that are living have all the life processes.		☐ Dead things include leaves that have fallen from trees and bone.
dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but don't now.		☐ Things that were never living include a phone and lamp post.
never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.		☐ Examples of habitats include desert, woodland, rainforest, meadow and ocean.
food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food.		☐ The seven features of living things can be remembered using the acronym MRS GREN : - Movement - Respiration (plants and animals use oxygen to turn food into energy). - Sensitivity - Growth - Reproduction - Excretion (living things get rid of things they don't need). - Nutrition
food sources	This is the place a living thing's food comes from.		
habitat	A habitat is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive.		
micro - habitat	A micro-habitat is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch.		
depend	Many living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.		
survive	To stay alive.		



Year 2: Everyday Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge about Materials
material	Materials are what an object is made from.	Vertical Links: FS2: Materials Year 1: Everyday Materials Year 3: Magnetic Materials Horizontal Links: Art 3D: Be an Architect DT Structures: Baby Bear's Chair Diagonal Links: FS2 Sustainability: Plastic in the Ocean Year 1 History: The Great Fire of London, Toys and How Shopping has Changed Year 1 Art 3D: Playful Making Year 1 DT Mechanisms: Wheels and Axles Year 1 Sustainability: Recycling	☐ Properties of wood include that it is hard, rigid, strong and can be carved into any shape.
sustainability	Having the properties that are right for a specific purpose.		☐ Properties of plastic include that it is waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible, rigid, smooth or rough.
properties	What a material is like and how it behaves.		☐ Properties of glass include that it is waterproof, see-through, hard and smooth.
squash	Squash a material by placing a hand on either side of it and pushing them together.		☐ Properties of metal include that it is hard, strong and easy to wash.
twist	Twist a material by holding it and turning your hands in opposite directions.		☐ Properties of paper include that it is lightweight and flexible.
reflective	A material that reflects (bounces back) light.		☐ Charles Macintosh was a Scottish inventor who invented the first waterproof fabrics.
non-reflective	A material that does not reflect (bounce back) light.		☐ John Dunlop was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. They were originally used on bikes and then became very helpful when cars were developed too.
flexible	A material that is capable of bending easily without breaking.		☐ John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads.
rigid	A material that is unable to bend or be forced out of shape.		

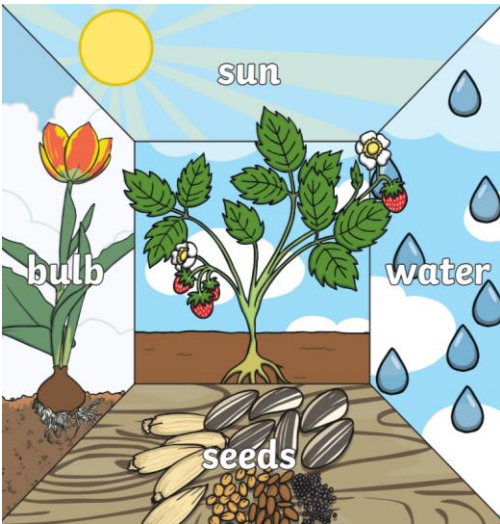


Year 2: Animals inc Humans Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge about Animals inc Humans
adult	A fully-grown animal or plant.	Vertical Links: FS2, Year 1 and Year 3 Animals inc Humans Horizontal Links: Science: Living Things and their Habitat Geography: Hot and Cold Places Diagonal Links: FS2 UTW/Geography: The Arctic FS2 UTW/Geography: Desert Explorers/Africa FS2 UTW/History: How I've Changed FS2 Sustainability: Plastic in the Ocean Year 1 Geography: India - Comparing Howden to Chembakolli Year 1 Art 3D: Making Birds Year 1 RE: Incarnation and Salvation	☐ Some animals, including humans, give birth to live young .
offspring	The child of an animal.		☐ Some animals lay eggs which the young hatch from.
young	Offspring that has not yet reached adulthood.		☐ Some offspring look like their adult when they are born whereas some offspring do not look like their adult, e.g. tadpole and frog.
lifecycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.		☐ All animals change as they go through the different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.
reproduction	The process through which animals and plants produce offspring.		☐ To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival: air, food and water.
exercise	Physical activity to keep your body fit and healthy.	The diagram illustrates the human life cycle as a continuous loop. It starts with an 'adult' (a woman holding a baby), which leads to a 'baby' (a crawling infant). From 'baby', it goes to a 'toddler' (a child walking with a toy), then to a 'child' (a girl in a school uniform), then to a 'teenager' (a girl with a backpack), and finally back to 'adult' (a woman). The central text 'Human Life Cycle' is written in blue.	☐ To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount.
hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop spreading germs.		☐ Being active and exercising keeps our bodies <i>and</i> minds healthy.
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.		☐ To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be hygienic , e.g. washing hands.
nutrition	Food needed to live.		



Year 2: Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge about Plants
roots	Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground.	Vertical Links: FS2, Year 1 and Year 3: Plants Horizontal Links: Science: Living Things and their Habitat Geography: Hot and Cold Places RE: Creation Diagonal Links: FS2 UTW/Geography: My School FS2 EA&D/DT Food: Pumpkin Soup Year 1 Geography: Howden Local Study Year 1 DT Food: Fruit and Vegetables	☐ A healthy plant can grow as a result of being in the right conditions.
leaf	A leaf catches sunlight to help the plant to make its own food.		☐ A shoot grows upwards from a seed to find sunlight.
seed	Seeds grow into new plants.		☐ Some plants need a lot of sunlight to grow well whereas others only need a little.
temperature	Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold something is.		☐ All plants need water to grow.
sunlight	All plants need light from the sun to grow well.		☐ Some plants like cooler temperatures and others like warmer temperatures.
shade	Sheltered from light or heat.		☐ Nutrition is plant's food or nourishment.
warmth	A high temperature that is comfortable. Not too hot.		☐ Plants are living things even though they cannot be seen to move.
cool	A fairly low temperature. Lacking in warmth.		☐ A healthy plant will have firm leaves .
grow	To increase in size or number.		
germination	When conditions are right, a seed soaks up water and swells. A tiny new plant sprouts from its shell. This is germination.		