



St Leo's and Southmead
Catholic Nursery and Primary
School

Year
Two

Science Knowledge Organiser

Autumn
Term

Amazing Activities

- To investigate the materials and their uses in the home and around school.
- To conduct an Investigation in the style of a famous scientist explored.

Key Concepts

- Name the properties of everyday materials
- Compare and group materials on the basis of their simple properties
- Everyday materials can be used for a variety of purposes and identify their uses
- That shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching
- Identify and sort materials that are natural from those that are man made materials
- Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric.
- John Boyd Dunlop invented the first inflated rubber tyre.
- John Loudon McAdam invented a hard, smooth surface to use when building roads

MATERIALS

Skills

- To perform simple investigations
- To observe closely using simple equipment
- To gather and record information to help answer questions posed
- To identify, group and classify materials based upon properties identified.



Charles Macintosh
1766-1843



John Boyd Dunlop
1840-1921



John Loudon
McAdam
1756-1836

Curriculum Links

- Literacy Link:** Opportunities for the children to use books and websites to research.
- Maths Link:** Opportunities for the children to collect and handle information collected during investigations.



changes shape and
stays changed



changes shape temporarily but
goes back to original shape



cannot
change
shape

Key Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Bend	to make into a curve shape
Inflatable	Can be filled with air
Liquid	A substance that is not a solid or a gas
Man made	Made by humans
Material	a substance used to make something
Natural	as found in nature
Opaque	A material which does not allow light to pass through
Object	Something that can be seen or touched
Property	a characteristic of something
Rubber	a tough material that can be easily shaped
Squash	Crush something into a flat shape
Stretch	Made longer or wider without tearing or breaking
Twist	Change the shape of something by turning



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History Knowledge Organiser

Autumn
Term

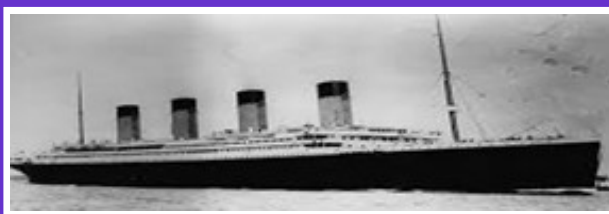
Key Concepts

- The Titanic was built in Belfast
- The Titanic was owned by the White Star Shipping company.
- The Titanic set sail from Southampton on April the 10-1912.
- The passengers on board the Titanic were of different classes
- First class passengers included wealthy business owners and famous people.
- Third class passengers were poor and many were emigrating.
- After leaving Belfast the Titanic travelled to Liverpool before arriving in Southampton.
- During its maiden voyage the Titanic visited Cherbourg France and Queenstown Ireland.
- The Titanic sank in the North Atlantic Ocean after hitting an iceberg.
- The Titanic sank on the 15- April 1912.
- There was not enough lifeboats and over 1500 people died in the tragedy.

The Titanic

Skills

- To sequence events leading up to and after the sinking of the Titanic
- To use pictures, books, extracts and online materials to research and gather answers to questions posed.
- To understand and use words relating to the passing of time.
- To identify similarities and differences between then and now.



Curriculum Links

Literacy Link: Opportunities for the children to use books and websites to research.

Computing Link: Opportunities for the children to use the internet to research information on the Titanic.

Design Technology Link: The children will use reclaimed materials to construct a model Titanic

Amazing Activities

To visit the Titanic exhibition in the Liverpool Maritime Museum.

To use materials to make a model Titanic.



Key Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Captain	A Captain is the person in command of a ship.
Crew	Crew are a group of people who work on and operate a ship or aircraft
Iceberg	An iceberg is a large floating piece of ice broken off from a glacier.
Lifeboat	A lifeboat is a small boat kept on a ship for use in an emergency.
Passenger	A passenger is a person who is travelling on transport other than the driver.
Propeller	A propeller is a spinning set of blades that turn quickly in the water and cause the ship to move.
Titanic	The name of the luxury passenger liner that was the largest man-made moveable object ever built.
voyage	a long by journey across land, sea or space

