



Animals, including Humans Knowledge Mat (Y2)

Sticky knowledge		Subject Vocabulary (sticky)	
Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults.	Some animals give birth to live young, others lay eggs and some have other stages before they become adults.	survival	health and living of something
The young of some animals do not look like their parents – for example, tadpoles.	All animals need food, water and to breathe to survive.	water	vital to the survival of animals
To grow and be healthy animals also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.	Good hygiene prevents disease and infections.	air	a mixture of gases including oxygen which animals breathe in
		food	something that is eaten to give energy and helps with growth, strength and health
		adult	something that is old enough to have young
		baby/ offspring	the young of animals
		exercise	activity requiring physical effort, carried out to sustain or improve health and fitness
		hygiene	keeping healthy and stopping disease through cleanliness
		puppy calf kitten	the young of a dog the young of a cow the young of a cat
		germs	something that causes illness or disease

Living Things and their Habitats (Y2)





Sticky knowledge		Subject Vocabulary (sticky)	
All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive.	Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited which means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find food and plants have suitable features that help them to grow well. The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water. Match living things to their habitat.	living	plants (including seeds) and animals
An object made of wood is classed as dead. Dead things include dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals.		dead	things no longer living or from something that was living
Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive (again ignoring that plastics are made of fossil fuels).		habitat	where something lives
Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats e.g. in a woodland – in the leaf litter, on the bark of trees, on the leaves. These micro-habitats have different conditions e.g. light or dark, damp or dry. These conditions affect what plants and animals live there. The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter etc.		food chain	links between what something eats and what eats it
Know about and explain a simple food chain and name different sources of food for animals.		producer	an organism, either a green plant or bacterium
		predator	an animals that eats another animal
		prey	an animal that is eaten by another animal
		woodland	a natural habitat with many plants and trees
		pond	a small inland body of water
		desert	an area of little rain
		basic needs	the things that are needed to survive
		shelter	Something that protects or shields something

Materials Knowledge Mat (Y2)

Sticky knowledge		Subject Vocabulary (sticky)	
Explain why a material might or might not be used for a specific job	Explain how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	stretchy	Something that can be pulled into a new shape without breaking
All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. For example, a water bottle is made of plastic because it is transparent allowing you to see the drink inside and waterproof so that it holds the water.	When choosing what to make an object from, the properties needed are compared with the properties of the possible materials, identified through simple tests and classifying activities.	rigid	not easily bent or moved
A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.	Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, stretching, rolling, pressing etc.	shiny	reflecting light, typically because very clean or polished.
		dull	lacking brightness
		waterproof	Doesn't allow water to pass through it
		absorbent	soaks up liquid easily.
		opaque	not able to be seen through
		transparent	able to be seen through
		reflective	capable of reflecting light
		non-reflective	Not capable of reflecting light
		squash	crush or squeeze with force so that something becomes flat, soft, or out of shape
		twist	form into a bent, curling, or distorted shape
		flexible	capable of bending easily without breaking.
		translucent	allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through



Year 2: Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Useful websites	Sticky Knowledge about plants
roots	It is the part of a plant that is usually hidden under the ground. They make the plant stable and give it nutrients.	https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/13299/year-2-plants	<input type="checkbox"/> I can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive. <input type="checkbox"/> I can identify most living things live in habitats and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals. <input type="checkbox"/> I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats including microhabitats. <input type="checkbox"/> I can describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of simple food chain and identify and name different sources of food.
petals	Petals are part of a flowering plant which attract insects such as bees.	https://www.outstandingscience.co.uk/Ind ex.php?action=view_page&page=view_uni t&unit=2b	
seed	The unit of productions from the main part of the plant. In the correct environment, it is capable of creating another plant.		
sunlight	Light from the sun is a form of energy which helps plants to grow.		
blossom	Is the mass of flowers created by a tree. Almost all fruit bearing trees have blossom. The blossom is usually at its best in the spring.		
bulb	Bulbs are underground masses of food storage from which plants grow.		
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.		
stem	The stem is the main part of the plant. It supports the weight of the leaves, as well as the flowers or fruit.		
woodland	A woodland is a habitat where trees are the dominant plant form.		
habitat	The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert.		
oxygen	Oxygen is used by animals and plants in the respiration (breathing) process.		
		Common trees found in the UK  oak  Horse chestnut  conifer  willow	