

What should I already know:

Animals have different features such as skin, fur, scales, wings, tails, which can be used to identify them. The names of some animals with different features. That animals can be carnivores, herbivores or omnivores. The names of the main parts of the body. The five senses and which body part they are associated with.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

What is a life cycle?

A life cycle is the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of life to the end.
Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive.

Vocabulary

Balanced diet A variety of foods that you regularly eat.

Carbohydrate Foods such as cereal, rice and bread that the body uses for energy.

Exercise When you exercise, you move your body energetically to get fit and stay healthy.

Hygiene Keeping yourself and your surroundings clean to prevent the spread of germs.

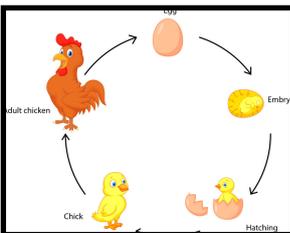
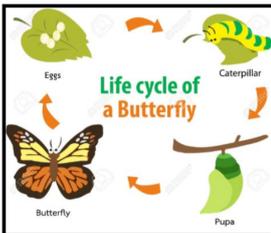
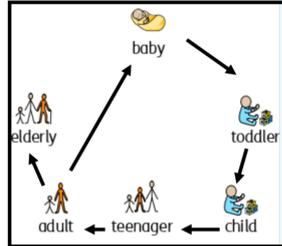
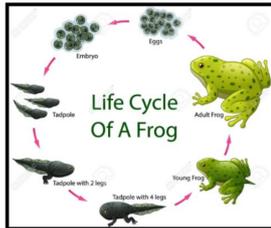
Life cycle The series of changes that an animal or plant goes through from the beginning of its life to the end.

Offspring A person's child or an animal's young.

Protein Foods like egg, meat and beans which help us grow

Survive Continue to exist.

Vegetables A part of a plant used for food such as carrots, lettuce and broccoli.



What do humans need to be healthy?

- A balanced diet inc. carbohydrates, proteins and vegetables.
- Exercise to keep muscles and bones healthy.
- To take medicines that are given by doctors and nurses.
- Good hygiene, by washing regularly, having clean clothes, brushing teeth and hair.

Topic: Living things and their habitats

Year: 2

Strand: Biology

What should I already know:

The names of some common plants and trees. The names of the parts of trees and plants. The names of some common animals and their features. Know that animals are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores. Can describe changes across the four seasons.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

What is a living thing?

Living things have seven characteristics: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition (Mrs Gren).

All things can be classified as living (plants, animals, seeds), once lived (wood, shells, twigs, fur) or never lived (plastic, rock, metal).

What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where living things such as animals and plants can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air and shelter.

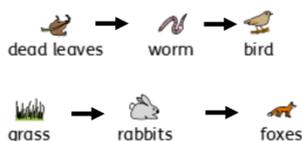
Examples of habitats include woodland, desert, ice and the ocean.

What is a microhabitat?

Micro habitats are very small habitats where minibeasts live. Examples of micro habitats include under stones under logs and in grass.

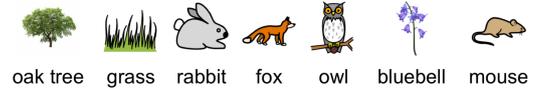
How do animals and plants depend on each other?

Animals and plants depend on each other to survive. Food chains show how living things depend on each other for food.

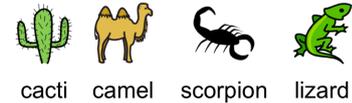


Identify plants and animals in a range of habitats

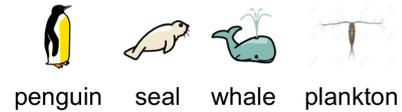
Woodland



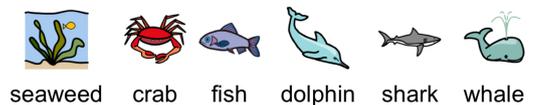
Desert



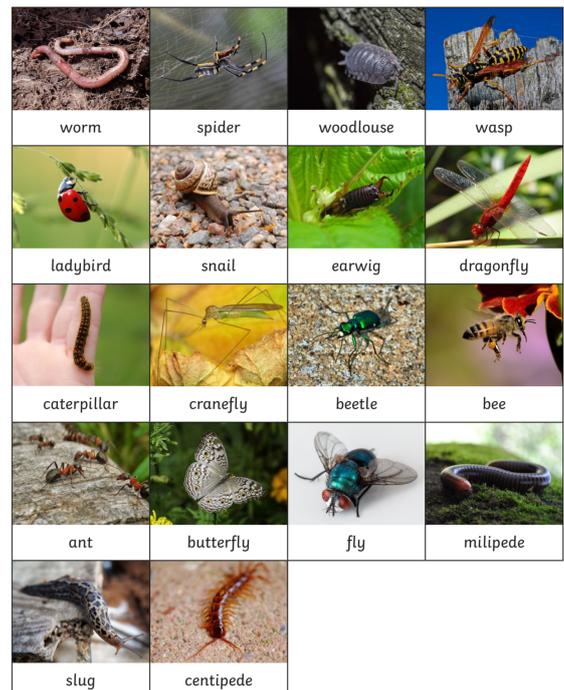
Polar



Ocean



Minibeast Identification Sheet



Vocabulary

Carnivore	An animal that eats meat (other animal)	
Consumer	Living things that eat other living things.	
Desert	A waterless area of land typically covered in sand.	
Excrete	To get rid of waste.	
Food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.	
Habitat	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.	
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.	
Microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log.	
Minibeast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.	
Nutrition	The process of getting food.	
Omnivore	A person or animal that eats all kinds of food, including both plants and animals.	
Producer	Living things that make their own food - usually plants.	
Respire	To breathe	
Reproduction	Producing offspring	
Woodland	Land covered with trees.	

Topic: Plants

Year: 2

Strand: Biology

What should I already know:

Identify and name different plants and trees. Identify the basic structure of flowering plants and trees (stem, leaf, flower, petal, roots, trunk, branch).
Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn.

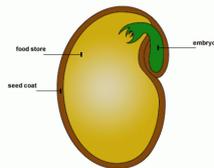
What should I know by the end of this unit?

Seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants

- Plants can grow from seeds or bulbs
- When a seed starts to grow it is called germination
- Seeds germinate into seedlings which grow into mature plants
- Different seeds and bulbs grow at different times of year and at different rates

Seeds are the energy store for germination

Seeds are protected by a seed coat
Seeds and bulbs contain food/energy for the seedling to grow



Seeds and bulbs can germinate in the dark because they don't need the light to make food.

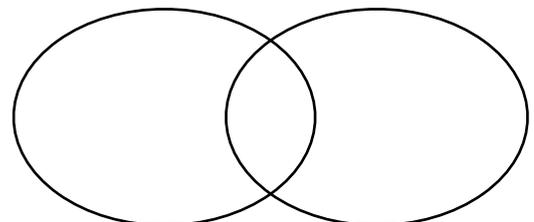
Plants need certain things in order to grow

Plants need water, light, nutrients from the soil and a suitable temperature to grow.
Plants need to be looked after by watering, weeding and repotting.

Vocabulary

Bulb	A round root that grows into a plant
Embryo	A young plant starting to grow inside a seed
Energy	The power to be active (grow)
Germination	When a seed grows a shoot
Mature plant	A fully grown plant
Nutrients	The goodness in food
Repotting	Move to a a bigger pot
Seed coat	The outside of a seed
Seedling	A young plant grown from a seed
Seed	The small part of a flowering plant that grown into a new plant
Temperature	How hot or cold it is
Watering	To give it water
Weeding	To take out any weeds
Weeds	A plant that grows where it is not wanted.

Sort seeds using a Venn diagram



Stephenson Memorial Primary School - Science

Topic: Uses of everyday materials

Year: 2

Strand: Physics

What should I already know?

Objects are things you can touch or see. Objects are made from materials. Identify some materials (glass, metal, rock, plastic, paper, fabric and wood). Some words to describe materials.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

To identify and describe objects made of more than one material

- identify brick, foil and cardboard.
- brick is man made rock
- materials can be described as translucent, reflective or non reflective.

What properties of materials make them suitable for a particular use?

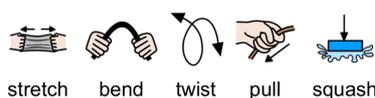
- Materials are used for different purposes based on their properties.
- For example glass is used to make windows because it is transparent.
- The same material can be used for different things.

Explain why the same object can be made from different materials

- Rulers can be made from plastic, wood or rubber because they are all smooth and can be cut straight.
- Spoons can be made of metal because it is strong and can be cleaned easily.
- Children's spoons can be made of plastic because it is light to hold and will not hurt their teeth.

How can you change the shape of materials?

- The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, twisted, pulled, bent and squashed.



stretch bend twist pull squash

Vocabulary

Bend

To make something curve

Brick

Rectangular blocks of baked clay.

Foil

Sheets of metal as thin as paper

Man made

Created by people

Natural

Not made by people

Properties

Qualities or features

Pull

To use force to bring something nearer

Purpose

The reason something is made or done

Reflective

Light shines back from it

Squash

Pressed so that it loses its shape

Stretch

Pulled so that it changes shape

Translucent

Lets some light through - nearly see through.

Twist

Turn to make a spiral shape