

Year 2 Autumn Term 1st Half


Everyday Materials

- Unit Lessons**
- Compare the uses of everyday materials
 - Explain why we use certain materials
 - Investigate squashing, bending, twisting and stretching
 - Explore the work of Charles MacIntosh; understand how the properties of materials can be changed
 - Know about John McAdam’s invention; recognise that new materials are constantly being invented
 - Explore the work of John Dunlop; identify and compare the usefulness of certain materials when forces are applied
 - Explain why we use certain materials


Did you know?

To change the shape of an object, you must always apply a force to it.


Tarmac was named after road-builder John Macadam and a raincoat (mac) was named after inventor Charles MacIntosh!




durable




absorbent




stretchy



flexible



waterproof



strong

Rubber – used in car tyres, elastic bands and much more, is originally grown on trees in the rainforest!

Most of the materials we use every day can be recycled and made into new items. Make sure you recycle!

GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn	
Key Word	Meaning
1. force	A strength or power placed upon an object.
2. absorbent	Able to soak up another substance or liquid.
3. waterproof	Able to resist water.
4. stretch	Making something longer or wider without it tearing or breaking
5. repel	To move something back by force.
6. squash	To squeeze something with such force that it becomes flatter or changes shape.
7. properties	The qualities of an object or material; what it can do.
8. invention	To make or design something new.



Year 2 Autumn Term 2nd Half

Habitats Around the World

Unit Lessons

- Know that living things live in environments to which they are suited
- Appreciate that environments are constantly changing
- Describe life in the ocean
- Appreciate the dangers of ocean life
- Explore the Arctic and Antarctic habitat
- Explore the rainforest and its problems
- Understand desert, underground and ocean habitats



Did you know



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, space to move and grow and some shelter.

Some **habitats** are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.

Some **habitats** in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.

What is a microhabitat?

- **Microhabitats** are very small **habitats** where **minibeasts** may live.
- Examples of **microhabitats** include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the soil.
- **Minibeasts** that can be found there include worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and butterflies and they help to keep the **microhabitat** healthy.
- **Minibeasts** are able to **survive** in their **habitats** because they can find the things they need to **survive** there, such as food and water. For example, caterpillars can **survive** on leaves as they give them food.

- Animals and **plants** depend on each other to **survive**. For example, worms **depend** on **plants** because they feed on dead leaves, but **plants** depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in.
- Birds also need worms because they eat them. Worms are a **source** of food for birds.
- This called a **food chain**.
- If there were no worms, there would be fewer birds as there would be more competition for food. The soil would not be as healthy without worms.
- All living things (or things that were once living) have a part to play in **food chains**. Without them, other animals and **plants** may not be able to survive.



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Year 2 Spring Term 1st Half

Living things & their habitats

Unit Lessons

- Explore the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in a **microhabitats**
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants
- Understand the journey food makes from the farm to the supermarket
- Identify and name different sources of healthy food
- Learn about the food chain

Some habitats

desert

rainforest

woodland

mountain

river

ocean

Did you know?

Thousands of new species of plants and animals are discovered every year.

Many animals and plants have changed over time to adapt to their habitat.

Farmers are busy all year round preparing the ground and growing crops, as well as looking after animals and breeding animals.

A **microhabitat** is a small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.



GR8! — 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. habitat	The natural area or place where an animal or plant lives.
2. desert	An area covered by sand and rocks with very little water or plants.
3. woodland	A land on which many trees grow which is home to many animals.
4. producer	A plant is an example of this because it uses the sun to make its own food.
5. root vegetable	The fleshy root of a plant used as a vegetable such as a carrot, swede, or beetroot.
6. living	Alive.
7. excrete	To give out cellular waste from the body usually as urine or sweat.
8. microhabitat	A small home or habitat which is slightly different from some surrounding more extensive habitat.



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Year 2 Spring Term 2nd Half Plants – Growth and Care

- Understand what plants need in order to thrive
- Understand that plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature in order to grow well.
- Understand the difference between a bulb and a seed.
- Understand that plants make their own food
- Know how plants grow from a seed to a plant
- Recognise the importance of flowers and seeds

What a plant needs...



Did you know?

Flowers are brightly coloured to attract insects, like bees, to the pollen.

Plants take both nutrients and water from the soil through the roots.

Many fruits and veg we eat, like apples and broccoli, actually come from the flower of the plant.

Greenhouses can be used to help grow plants, but the best place is out in the open air with real sunlight and rainfall.

GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

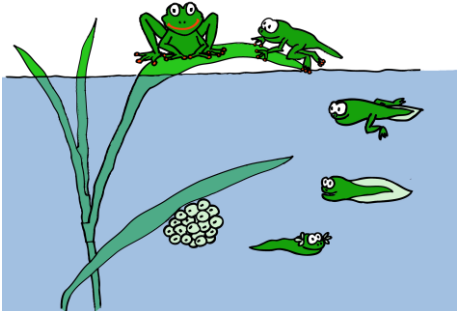
Key Word	Meaning
1. germinate	When a seed starts to grow.
2. nutrient	A food for plants which can be found in the soil.
3. produce	To make.
4. bulb	A rounded part of some plants that is under the ground.
5. seed	Produced for a plant to reproduce, these are tiny versions of a plant inside an outer casing.
6. fertilised	When the female ovule has been met by the male pollen, and produces a seed.
7. dormant	A stage during a life cycle where growth stops or slows, usually in colder weather.
8. pollen	Powder produced by the male part of the flower – it is transported to the female plant to produce new seeds.

Year 2 Summer Term 1st Half

Animals Including Humans: Growth

Unit Lessons

- Learn the life cycle of birth, growth, reproduction and death.
- Learn about reproduction and growth in animals
- Learn how humans grow by looking at how babies grow in to adults
- Describe the stages of life from adulthood to old age
- Know the life cycle of a frog
- Describe the life cycle of a butterfly
- Compare generations of families to help understand how characteristics are inherited



Did you know?

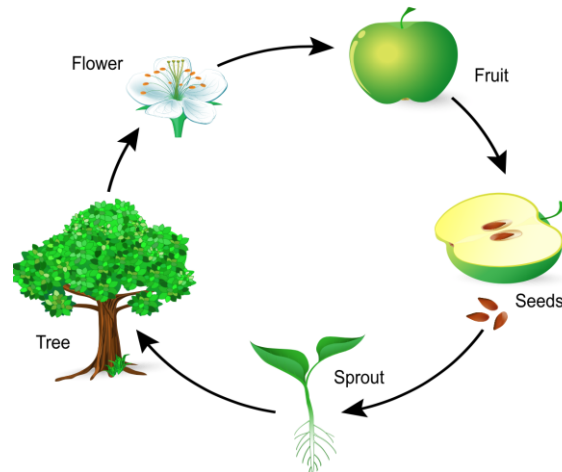
Most animals either give birth directly from the mother or by laying and hatching eggs.

A life cycle is called a 'cycle' because it goes round and round and repeats itself.

A baby has more bones than an adult because some bones fuse together as you grow.

A female frog lays around 1,000 eggs at a time!

A frog and apple tree life cycle



GR8! — 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. birth	The time when a baby or young animal comes out of it's mother's body, or hatches.
2. growth	When a person, animal or plant gets bigger or develops.
3. reproduction	The process of having babies or producing young.
4. death	The end of life.
5. life cycle	The changes that an animal or plant goes through during its life.
6. generation	A group who have been born and live at the same time.
7. child	A young human between infancy and youth.
8. adult	A person who is fully grown and developed.

Year 2 Summer Term 2nd Half

Animals Including Humans: Diet and Health

GR8! — 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. exercise	Activity requiring physical effort.
2. hygiene	The things that you do to keep you and your surroundings clean and healthy.
3. healthy	Being in a good condition with your body and mind.
4. nutrition	Having the right food needed for health and growth.
5. portion	The size or amount of food provided at one time.
6. balanced diet	Having different food and drink in equal or similar amounts.
7. measuring	Working out the size or amount of something.
8. temperature	The heat that is present in a substance or object.

Did you know?

It is recommended that we eat five portions of fruit or vegetables a day.

Vitamins and minerals are important for your skin, hair and bones.

Eating lots of fatty and sugary foods mean we are more likely to get ill.

Good exercise or activity is one that gets your heart beating faster than normal.

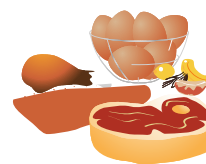


Dairy

Food



Fats & Sugars



Protein



Vegetables



Carbohydrates

Groups



Fruit

Lesson 1

- Describe the needs of animals, including humans, for survival

Lesson 2

- Describe how animals obtain their food from other animals

Lesson 3

- Learn about the importance of nutrition for humans

Lesson 4

- Explore what's in your packed lunch

Lesson 5

- Understand why exercise, a healthy diet, and hygiene is important

Lesson 6

- Know how to keep healthy through daily exercise



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