
 YEAR 2 (1 of 2)		Environmental	Physics	Chemistry	Biology
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uses of Materials	Recycling : Plastic (3 weeks)	Forces and Magnets	Living things and their Habitats	Plants and their Needs	Digestion and Movement
Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.	Recognise that plastic is a manmade material as oppose to a natural material.	Describe a force as a push or pull and compare how things move on different surfaces. e.g. How far can cars move on different surfaces?)	Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/ trunk, leaves and flowers.	Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
Identify, and compare the suitability of everyday materials for particular uses (wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and card-board).	Understand the problems with plastic recycling and that recycling alone will not solve the plastic problem.	Observe how when a force is exerted on an object it can change the speed, direction of movement and shape of an object (recall materials work).	Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals– including pets).	Explore the requirements of plants : air, light ,water nutrients from soil , room to grow and how they vary from plant to plant.	Describe the functions of the basic parts of the human digestive system. (simple) covered further in Y3
Understand that the shape of some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	Describe how plastic affects marine life recognising that a change in environment can sometimes pose a danger to living things.	Observe how magnets attract or repel each other— notice that some forces need contact but magnetic forces can act at a distance..	Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.		Recognise the impact of diet and exercise on the way their bodies function.
Describe the work of scientist and inventor John McAdam.	Understand the link between recycling plastic and taking care of our Earth.	Sort materials on whether they are magnetic/ non-magnetic and identify magnetic materials - iron, nickel and cobalt	Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.		
	Recognise their role in recycling to take care of the Earth.	Describe magnets as having two poles and predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other depending on which poles are facing.	Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways (as above)		
	Understand the concept of <u>global</u> sustainability (enough for all for ever) and how it applies to recycling.		Identify that most living things (including plants) live in habitats to which they are suited and on which they depend. (including microhabitats).Ctd next page		

 YEAR 2 (2 of 2)		Environmental	Physics	Chemistry	Biology
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uses of Materials	Recycling : Plastic (3 weeks)	Forces and Magnets	Living things and their Habitats	Plants and their Needs	: Digestion and Movement
			Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats including microhabitats.		
			Using a simple food chain describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals .		© Gill Green Cronton C of E 2019/20