

Year 2 Term 1

What does it mean to survive?

SCIENCE



National Curriculum Links:

Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro habitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Observe closely, using simple equipment. Identify and classify. Perform simple tests. Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

Essential Prior Learning:

Children should be able to group animals in different ways – such as grouping birds together or things that can swim. Humans are a type of animal (mammal) and they need food to stay alive; know that animals can be herbivores, carnivores or omnivores

Progression in Skill:

Know that animals, including humans, begin as babies and grow into adults.
Know that animals, including humans, change a lot as they move through their life cycle.

Know what living things need to survive.

Know that humans should exercise to keep us fit and healthy and help our body to function.

Know that humans need to eat the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene.

Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.

Identify that most living things live in habitats.

Describe how plants and animals are suited to their habitat.

Describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants.

Explain how living things and their habitats depend on one another.

Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.

Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain and identify and name different sources of food.

Use simple equipment and measurements to gather data: hand lens and metre stick

Decide how to sort, group, identify and classify materials and living things.

Perform fair and comparative tests.

Begin to recognise the different ways you might answer scientific questions.

Use your observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions and draw conclusions.

Communicate your understanding in a range of ways.

Use scientific vocabulary to show understanding: labelled pictures, annotated photographs, matching, diagrams.

Explore the work of Jacques Cousteau.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Sort and classify things that are living, dead or have never been alive; talk about similarities and differences.
Name and match living things (plants and animals) to their habitats, based on their suitability for each other.
Animals and plants depend on one another: link them in a simple food chain, e.g. leaf, caterpillar, bird.
Match animals to their offspring; know that the offspring grow into the adult animal and have their own offspring.

What animals need for survival: water, food, air, shelter.

Ask and answer questions about living things and their habitats, using simple scientific language.

Begin to find answers to questions, collecting and presenting data.

Key Vocabulary

habitat	the home of an animal or plant
reproduce	the process of living things having babies
microhabitat	a small area within a larger habitat
energy	the power to do things
food chain	the order animals and plants are eaten
producer	the start of a food chain: it makes its own food and is a plant
predator	an animal that eats other animals or plants to stay alive
prey	an animal or plant that is eaten by another animal
offspring	the baby of an animal
life cycle	the changes a living thing goes through during its life

Progression in Resources:

Non-fiction books, the school grounds, simple food chains

Relevance

Now	Understand that animals and plants live and grow in habitats suited to their needs: know why certain plants and animals are/are not found in particular places.
Future	Respect the natural world and care for the habitats of other living things.
Aspiration	Have a passion for either their local environment or the world as a whole: work and/or campaign to conserve its natural beauty; they may pursue careers in environmental science, looking at how we can build a more sustainable future.