

Year Two	Number: Place Value, 4 Operations & Fractions	Geometry: Shape, Position & Direction	Measures: Length & Height, Mass & Volume, Money & Time	Statistics
<p>Plants</p> <p><i>-observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</i></p> <p><i>-find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</i></p>	<p>- Compare the growth of plants in different conditions- how do you know which has grown the most/least.</p>	<p>- Use positional language to describe why plants grow, or don't grow in different positions, e.g.</p> <p><i>Daisies don't grow under the oak tree because they don't have enough light.</i></p>	<p>- Measure the growth of plants in cm</p> <p>- Discuss the difference between length and height in the context of plants.</p>	<p>- Plot growth on a simple block diagram to show the data collected.</p>
<p>Living Things & their Habitats</p> <p><i>-explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</i></p> <p><i>-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</i></p> <p><i>-identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats</i></p> <p><i>-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.</i></p>	<p>-Calculate the difference between the different living things, e.g.</p> <p><i>In the field we found 5 more woodlice than in the hedge.</i></p> <p>- Use place value knowledge to identify the habitats that living things prefer, e.g.</p> <p><i>15 worms were found at the allotment, but only 2 were found on the field, so worms prefer the allotment.</i></p>	<p>-Sort objects into living, non-living and never been alive.</p>		<p>-Conduct a survey of different habitats, make a tally of the different living things found. Turn this into a pictogram or block diagram.</p>
<p>Animals Inc. Humans</p> <p><i>-notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</i></p> <p><i>-find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</i></p> <p><i>-describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</i></p>	<p>-Collect heart rate data and then interpret to find out what happens to our bodies when we exercise.</p> <p><i>I know that my heart beats faster when I exercise because my heart beat 40 more times when I ran than when I walked.</i></p>		<p>-Use stopwatches to time different exercises.</p>	<p>-Represent heart rate data by creating a block diagram.</p>
<p>Uses of Everyday Materials</p> <p><i>-identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</i></p> <p><i>-find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</i></p>		<p>-Sort materials into groups based upon their properties.</p> <p>- Use shape names to discuss how a shape has been changed by squashing, bending etc.</p> <p><i>The object was a square shape, but now it has been squashed, it looks more like a rectangle.</i></p>		

By Luci Baker, Belgrave St Bartholomew's

