Long Term Plan: Science Key Stage 1 / Year 2



Autumn

Spring

Use of everyday materials

Animals, including humans

Pupils learn about various animal life cycles including that of a human. They think critically about what humans need to survive and discuss how this compares to things that are nice to have. Pupils consider whether this is the same for animals and look in detail at how this may differ, for example for herbivores or carnivores. Pupils learn about how humans look after themselves through good hygiene, a healthy diet and exercise. Pupils use a variety of hands-on resources to compare materials and classify them into natural or man-made. They consider the properties of these materials to understand why everyday objects are made from different materials, why the same object might be made from a different material (e.g. a wooden chair or a plastic chair) and why some objects are made from multiple materials. Through a variety of hands-on experiments pupils independently explore whether an object is waterproof or absorbent, which material is best for making a bridge and how clay can be changed through squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Plants

Pupils consider the parts of the plant and what plants need in order to germinate and grow. Observational study of a bean, a seed and a bulb support pupils' learning. Pupils conduct an experiment observing plants growing with different variables in order to truly understand the importance of sunlight and water.

Living things and their habitats

Pupils consider how we know if something is alive using the 7 life processes and classify objects into living, dead and never been alive. Pupils study our local urban and woodland habitat, considering which plants and animals are found nearby and what the climate is like. They compare a variety of different habitats including coastal, ocean, polar, rainforest and desert. Pupils create a microhabitat with different variables to understand the most suitable habitat for minibeasts. Pupils explore how plants and animals depend on each other through seed dispersal and food chains.