

Year 2 Programme of study

Working scientifically

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

Year 2 Programmes of Study (Statutory requirements)

Living things and their habitats

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Plants	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants □ find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.
Animals, including humans	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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) □ describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
Sound	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ observe and name a variety of sources of sound, noticing that we hear with our ears □ recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases
Uses of everyday materials	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses □ find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.