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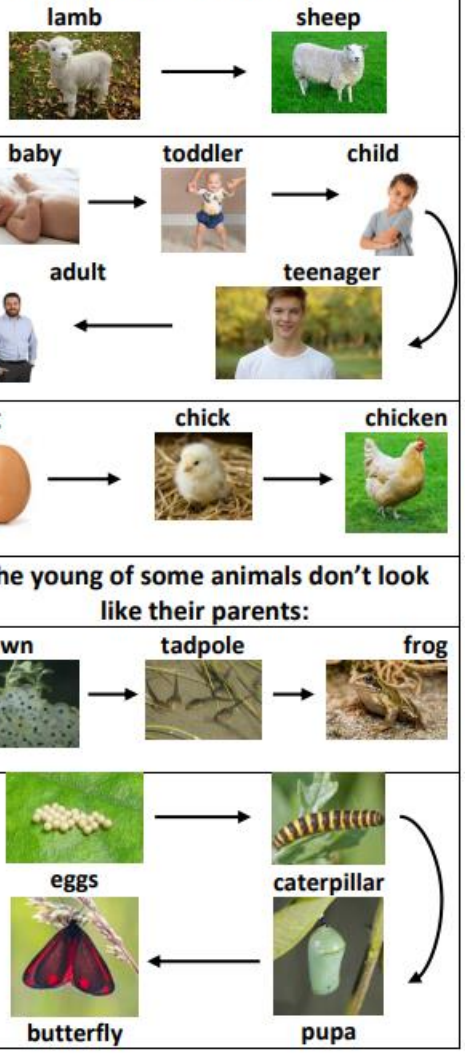
Animals including humans have offspring that grow into adults



The young of some animals don't look like their parents:

Animals including humans – Year 2

Key vocabulary	
offspring	A person's children or an animal's young.
reproduction	The process where new animals, humans or plants are made.
growth	The process of getting bigger.
exercise	This is when you move your body physically to get fit and remain healthy. Our heartbeat increases when we exercise.
breathing	This is what we do to get oxygen in our bodies.
hygiene	Keeping clean to prevent illnesses and the spread of disease.
germs	A very small thing that can cause diseases. We cannot see them with our eyes.
disease	An illness which affects people, animals or plants.

Significant scientist	
Dr Ernest Madu *(born 1960)* 	Dr Ernest Madu is a cardiologist. His work focuses on providing affordable healthcare in low-resource nations.

All animals including humans have these basic needs to survive:

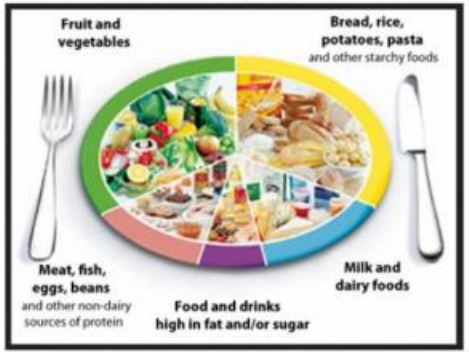
- food to eat
- water to drink
- air to breathe
- shelter

To grow into healthy adults, animals including humans need:

- good hygiene
- exercise
- right amount and types of food

The Eatwell plate

This shows the different food groups that make up a healthy diet.



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Examples of habitats

woodland

Hedgehogs make a nest in leaves in woods.

pond

Goldish can breathe in water.

seashore

Crabs are omnivores and eat seaweed.

polar

Polar bears are carnivores and eat seals.

ocean

Stingrays live in saltwater.

rainforest

Spider monkeys find food high up in the treetops.

Living things and their habitats – Year 2

Key vocabulary	
living	Living things are plants and animals.  
dead	Dead things include dead animals, plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached.  
never been alive	Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.  
habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives and provides their basic needs – **shelter, food** and **water.**
micro-habitat	A very small habitat e.g. A log that woodlice live under.
food chain	These show how animals get their food from plants and other animals.

Examples of micro-habitats

in leaf litter

Caterpillars need leaves to eat.

under stones

Woodlice can be found hiding under stones.

under logs

Worms prefer dark, damp places.

in shrubs

Ladybirds live in shrubs and trees.

Food chains

grass → grasshopper → spider

The grass **is eaten by** the grasshopper.
The grasshopper **is eaten by** the spider.

leaf → snail → bird

The leaf **is eaten by** the snail.
The snail **is eaten by** the bird.

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Plants – Year 2

Plants can grow from seeds or bulbs -

seeds

bulbs

Seeds and bulbs germinate and grow into seedlings

Seedlings then grow into mature plants

Seedling

Mature plant

Key vocabulary	
seed	Part of a flowering plant that grows into a new plant.
bulb	A root shaped like an onion that grows into a new plant.
germinate	When a seed begins to grow its shoots. Seeds need warmth and water to germinate.
seedling	A young plant that has grown from a seed.
bud	Growth on a plant that develops into a stem, leaf or shoot.
flower	The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.
fruit	Fleshy part of a plant that contains seeds or a stone.
berry	Small, juicy fruit without a stone.
root	The part of the plant that grows under the ground.

Significant scientist	
David Douglas (1799-1834) 	David Douglas was a Scottish botanist, best known as the namesake of the Douglas-fir. He worked as a gardener, and explored the Scottish Highlands, North America, and Hawaii.

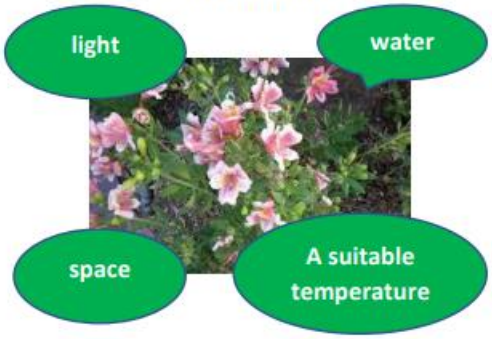
Some plants grow best in full sun.

Some plants grow best in the shade.

Some plants need lots of water.

Some plants don't need much water.

What does a plant need to grow and stay healthy?



Some plants grow quickly and some grow more slowly.

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Uses of everyday materials – Year 2

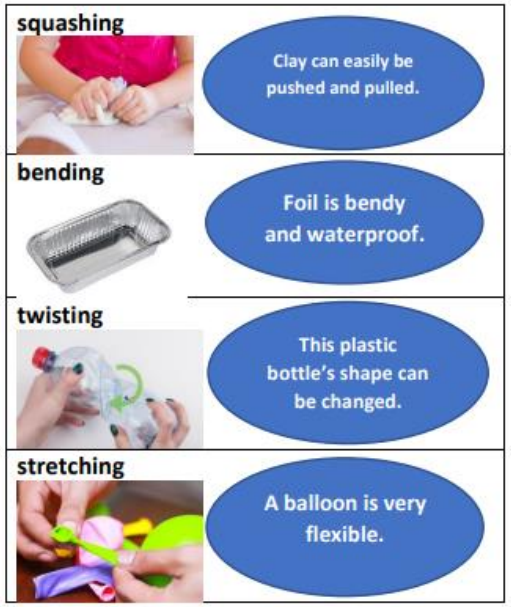
Materials and their uses

Material	Properties	Uses
wood 	opaque hard strong	**table** 
metal 	shiny smooth reflective	**fork** 
plastic 	waterproof bendy translucent	**water bottle** 
glass 	transparent waterpoof hard	**window** 
brick 	hard rough dull	**wall** 
rock 	strong hard rigid	**fireplace** 
paper 	tears easily translucent flexible	**book** 
cardboard 	dull non-reflective opaque	**boxes** 
fabric 	flexible Soft absorbent	**clothes** 

Key vocabulary - properties of materials	
transparent	Completely see-through
translucent	Let some light through but not completely see-through.
opaque	Not able to be seen through.
flexible	Bends easily without breaking.
rigid	Unable to bend or be forced out of shape.
reflective	Reflects light easily.
non-reflective	Does not reflect light.
absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily.

Significant scientists	
John Loudon McAdam *(1756-1836)* 	John Loudon McAdam was a Scottish engineer who modernised the way we build roads. He was the inventor of tarmacadam road surfacing – commonly called tarmac.
Julie Brusaw 	Julie is one of the inventors of Solar Roadways. Solar roadways use solar powered road panels to form a smart roadway.

Changing materials



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