Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Living Things and their Habitats

Autumn 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:
Year 2 - Living Things and Their Habitats

- All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive.
- Living things are plants or animals.
- Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited. Living things are adapted to live in the habitat in which they live.
- A habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants that live there – shelter, food and water.
- Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats each with their own conditions.
- The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter.
- Plants can make their own food; animals get their energy from the foods they eat.
- A food chain has a producer (plant) and consumers.

Key Vocabulary:
- Classification
- Classification key
- Ecosystem
- Human impact
- Pollution
- Deforestation
- Global warming
- Extinct
- Endangered
- Sustainable
- Rewilding

New Knowledge

- Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features
- Animals with a spine are called vertebrates (fish, amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles) and animals without a spine are called invertebrates (insects, spiders, snails and worms)
- Plants can be classified as either flowering or non flowering
- A classification key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things, which can help you to identify a living thing, or decide which group it belongs to by answering questions
- Food chains begin with a green plant and are a simple way of showing the flow of energy through organisms
- Living things can be classified as producers or consumers according to their place in the food chain. A predator hunts and eats other animals (their prey)
- Herbivores, carnivores and omnivores have different types of teeth