

Year 2 Term 1 Healthy Me

Vocabulary

dehydrate	To loose water (or dry out).
diet	The food and water than an animal needs to survive.
disease	Illness or sickness.
energy	The power needed to carry out a ask.
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs	Bugs that can cause disease and illness.
hygiene	How clean something is (to stay healthy and stop disease and illness spreading).
nutrition	The food needed to live.

To stay alive all animals have 3 basic needs:



Air



Water



Food

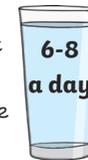
A balanced diet.



Eat less often and in small amounts.



Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.



To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



To stop illness and infections spreading, we must be hygienic and keep ourselves clean.



Year 2 Term 2 Mini Worlds

Vocabulary

magnifying lens	A special piece of glass that makes things look bigger when you look through it.
microscope	The word microscope comes from two Greek words - micro meaning small and scope meaning to look or see. A microscope is a piece of equipment to look at things that are too small for our eyes to see.
observe	To look at, or notice, something.
habitat	The natural habitat or environment of an animal or plant.
micro-habitat	A habitat which is very small and differs in characteristics from the bigger habitat it is within.
food chain	A series of things each reliant on the next as a source of food.
prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
predator	An animal that naturally preys on others.

Examples of habitats.



Desert

Fields

Seabed

Woods

Examples of micro-habitats.



Tree bark — this can be home to lots of little bugs and insects!

A dam in a river- lots of small water animals can make this their home and habitat!

A simple food chain.



Prey

Predator

Year 2 Term 3 Material Worlds

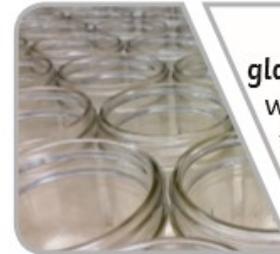
Vocabulary

materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).
observe	To look at, or notice something.
durability	To be able to withstand use or pressure.
resources	A stock or supply of something.

Examples of Materials.



wood:
hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.



glass:
waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard, easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight, flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light, stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.



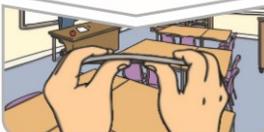
rubber:
hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.

You could test a materials properties by...

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



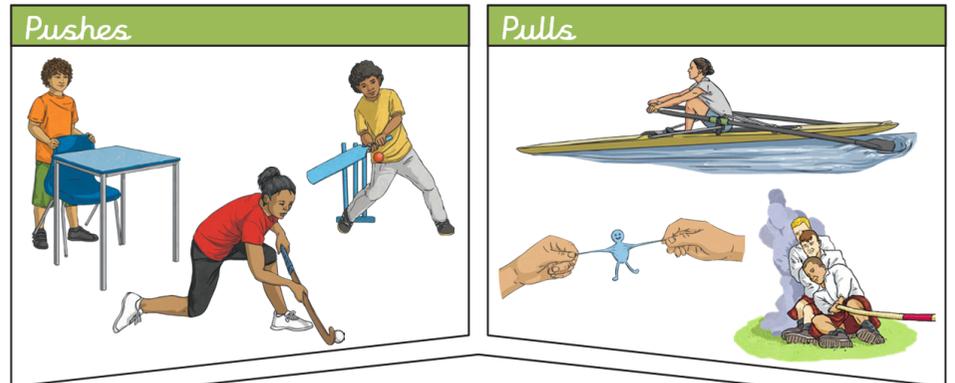
Year 2 Term 4 Move It

Vocabulary

force	Pushing or pulling an object.
push	To move something away from you.
pull	To move something towards you.
surface	The top layer of something.
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
prediction	To think about what you think might happen in the future.
conclusion	What happens in the end or a summary of what you found out.

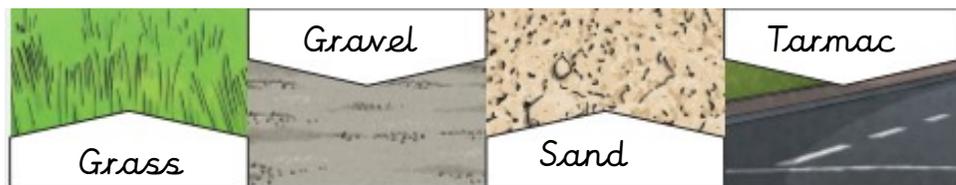
Key Knowledge

Different **surfaces** create different amounts of **friction**. The amount of **friction** created by an object moving over a **surface** depends on the roughness of the **surface** and the object, and the **force** between them.



Forces will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.

Examples of surfaces.



PUSH



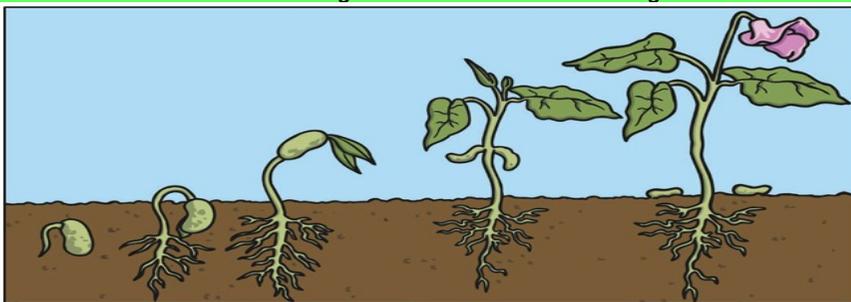
PULL

Year 2 Term 5 Young Gardeners

Vocabulary

germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination .
sprout	When a plant sprouts , it grows new shoots .
shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight .
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can be moved by the wind or animals.
sow	To plant a seed by scattering it on, or in, the earth.
intervals	A space between two things.
dormant	Temporarily inactive.
cloche	A small cover for protecting plants.

How a seed germinates and grows.



To grow, a seed needs...



Water



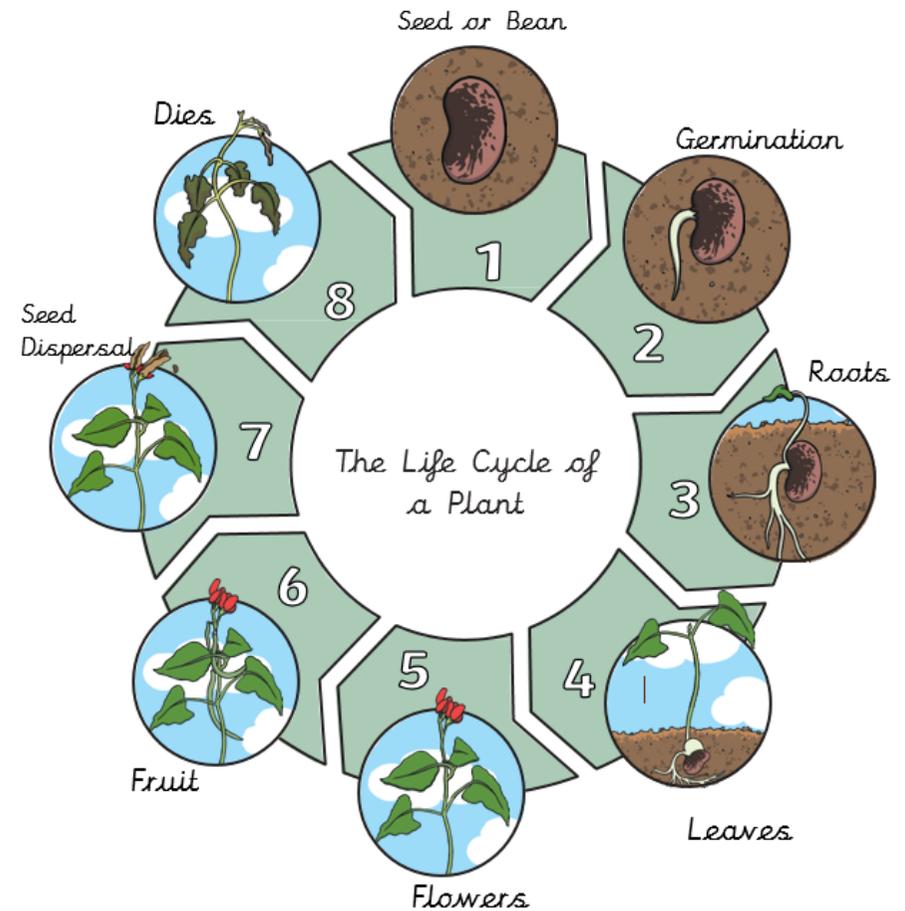
Soil



Sunlight



Air



Year 2 Term 6 Little MasterChef

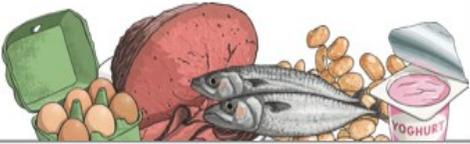
Vocabulary

hygiene	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination .
classify	When a plant sprouts , it grows new shoots .
utensils	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight .
knead	Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can be moved by the wind or animals.
vegetables	To plant a seed by scattering it on, or in, the earth.
ingredients	A space between two things.

Key Knowledge

- Living things need food to grow and to be strong and **healthy**.
- Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.
- To stay **healthy**, humans need to exercise, eat a **healthy** diet and be hygienic.
- Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.

To grow, a...

Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body & gets rid of waste