

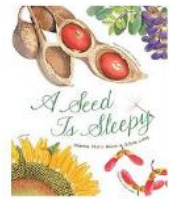


Class 2 Science Overview – Year A

Half-term	Curriculum Links	Sticky Knowledge	Significant individual	Key texts
Autumn 1	<u>Plants (Year 1)</u> - Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees - Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	- To identify some common plants (buttercup, oak tree, daisy etc). - Name differences between deciduous and evergreen trees (losing leaves, leaf texture, leaf colour) - Locate and name the structure of a plant (stem, roots, leaves, and flowers). - Name some plants found on their local grounds.	<i>Jane Colden</i> First woman to be distinguished as a botanist	 Jack and the Beanstalk  The Tiny Seed
Vocabulary				
<u>Working Scientifically</u> Research: Which tree has the biggest leaves?				

Autumn 2	<u>Seasonal changes – Autumn to Winter (Year 1)</u> • Observe changes across the four seasons. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	• To know when morning, midday and evening is. • Name the 4 seasons. • Identify the typical weather associated to each season (Rainy, windy, sunny, cloudy, snowy, cold). • To understand that the Sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.	<i>Edith Farkas</i> Edith was a meteorologist who studied the weather. She recognised that the earth was facing an environmental disaster.	
<u>Vocabulary</u>				
<u>Working Scientifically</u> Observing Over Time: How does the oak tree change over the year?				

Spring 1	<u>Materials and Properties (Year 1)</u> • Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. • Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock. • Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. • Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.	• To be able group objects based on the materials that they are made from (plastic, metal, paper, rubber, wood, rock). • To understand/know why objects are made from different materials. • To describe materials as bendy, hard, smooth, rough, waterproof, not waterproof, dull, shiny.	<i>Ole Kirk Kristiansen</i> Carpenter who designed the construction toy company Lego.	 The Three Little Pigs  Traction Man
<u>Vocabulary</u>				
<u>Working Scientifically</u>				
Identifying and Classifying: Which materials float and sink?				

Spring 2	<u>Materials and Properties (Year 2)</u> - Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. - Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick/rock and paper/cardboard for particular uses.	- Choose an object and explain why it is made of that material. - To understand that the shape of solid objects can be changed. - To know how objects are made from their original object (glass bottle).	As previous: Ole Kirk Kristiansen	 Everyday Materials  The street beneath my feet
<u>Vocabulary</u>				
<u>Working Scientifically</u>				
Comparative Tests: Which material makes the best umbrella?				
Summer 1	<u>Plants (Year 2)</u> - 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.	- To retell the cycle of a seed and bulb growing. - Know that bulbs stay underground and can regrow each year. - To know what a plant needs to survive (sunlight, soil, water, space) - To identify what is wrong with a plant and what it needs. E.g. know that if a plant is dry, it needs water or if it hasn't grown it needs sunlight.	As previous: Jane Colden	 Mama Miti  A seed is sleepy

Vocabulary

Working Scientifically

Pattern Seeking: Do bigger seeds grow into bigger plants?

Summer 2	<u>Seasonal changes – Spring to Summer (Year 1)</u> • Observe changes across the four seasons. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	• To know when morning, midday and evening is. • Name the 4 seasons. • Identify the typical weather associated to each season (Rainy, windy, sunny, cloudy, snowy, cold). • To understand that the Sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.	As previous: Edith Farkas	 Here comes the year - season poems
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Vocabulary

Working Scientifically

Comparative Tests: In which season does it rain the most?