|  |
| --- |
| **Examples of habitats** |
| **woodland** |
| **pond** |
| **seashore** |
| **polar** |
| **ocean** |
| **rainforest** |

**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. | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 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** | |

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**Plants – Year 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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?**  **water** | | |

**Some plants grow quickly and some grow more slowly.**

**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** |

**Uses of everyday materials – Year 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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**

|  |
| --- |
| **squashing** |
| **bending** |
| **twisting** |
| **stretching** |



**This chair has a fabric seat because it is soft.**

|  |
| --- |
| **It has wooden legs that are rigid and strong.** |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Animals including humans have offspring that grow into adults** | | | | |
| **lamb** | | **sheep** | | |
| **baby** | **toddler** | | | **child** |
| **adult** | | | **teenager** | |
| **egg** | **chick** | | | **chicken** |
| **The young of some animals don’t look like their parents:** | | | | |
| **spawn** | **tadpole** | | | **frog** |
| **eggs** | | **caterpillar** | | |
| **butterfly** | | **pupa** | | |

**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. |
| © ECM Education Consultants 2019  **All animals including humans have these basic needs to survive:** | |
| **To grow into healthy adults, animals including humans need:** | |

**The Eatwell plate**This shows the different food groups that make up a healthy diet. A close up of food

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