

Year 2					
Topic	NC	Lesson Progression	Spiral knowledge	Curriculum	Cultural capital/
Enquiry focus	Key Skills and Knowledge		building Termly/Annually	Cohesion /Cultural Capital	Significant Historians
Why don't	Living Things and their habitats	1. Examine different real sea creatures (dead)	Annually -	Link with art and	
we all live in	explore and compare the	through a practical investigation and explore	Building on the	D.T- paper	David Attenborough
the sea?	differences between things	their different features and purpose.	study of bears and	mechanisms	(Living Things)
	that are living, dead, and	Compare living and non-living fish models	their habitats	habitat books,	
	things that have never been	and discuss misconceptions.	from year 1	malleable	Salim Ali
	alive	2. Explore different sea habitats and match sea		materials -clay	(ornithologist)
	identify that most living	life to the different microhabitats within the		owls	
	things live in habitats to	sea. Discuss why creatures are best suited to	Widening		
	which they are suited and	their habitat. (shoe box habitats).	knowledge of	Geography- local	
	describe how different	3. Create food chains for different animals	plants in our	habitats,	
	habitats provide for the	(land and sea). Discuss predators and prey	environment.	sustainability ,	
	basic needs of different	and where they are in the food chain.		five oceans	
	kinds of animals and plants,	4. Place humans in a food chain and emphasise			
	and how they depend on	the different food choices available.		Literacy- class	
	each other			texts- House for	
Would you	identify and name a variety	5. Identify nocturnal animals, their diet, habitat		Hermit Crab	
rather be	of plants and animals in	and young. Establish why they are nocturnal.			
awake in the	their habitats, including	Create a new owl breed.		Literacy – class	
day or the	microhabitats	6. Class Autumn walk around the grounds		texts The Owl	
night?	describe how animals	naming key plants and their seasonal		who was afraid of	
	obtain their food from	behaviour		the dark	
	plants and other animals,				
	using the idea of a simple				
	food chain, and identify and				
	name different sources of				
	food				



Can seeds	Knowledge Outcomes: 1. Name the 5 oceans 2. Give a fact about each ocean 3. Locate each ocean on a map or globe 4. The ocean is a habitat for which creatures Plants	Review year 1 learning on planting beans by	Annually-	Links to	All children will take
grow anywhere?	 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 	discussing what seeds need to grow. Set up investigation planting seeds in different conditions, predicting and observing patterns of growth. 2. Record observations using pictures, text and measurement and draw conclusions. Create a greenhouse with ideal growing conditions to observe. 3. Plant bulbs and seeds and observe their growth.	Building on basic growth needs from year 1, including observations	geography - plants in the local environment Art- observational drawings of daffodils D.T- Healthy eating designing pasta salad PSHE- healthy choices and hygiene	termly walks in our grounds to observe, study and be able to identify the following plants and trees to build on their growing knowledge.: Willow, Oak, Conifer, Beech, Silver Birch Lavender, Daffodils, Buddleia, daisy, Buttercup, Tulip Language of evergreen, deciduous



	Animals including humans notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults find out about and describe the basic needs of animals including humans, for survival (water, food and air) describe the importance of humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, ar hygiene.	A- life workshop, design pasta salad, Eat well plate, eat a rainbow	Annually-Building on characteristics of bears from study in year 1, their habitats and the life cycles of a chick.	D.T- designing pasta salad PSHE- healthy choices and hygiene	Rebecca Lee Crumpler (Physician - linked to Florence Nightingale/May Seacole) The children will also study their class bird and birds that visit our school: Kingfishers, Woodpeckers Red Kites, Robins, Blue Tits, Great Tits, Pigeons
Can materials change?	Everyday materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	 Review materials and their properties and talk about why materials are used for different purposes Experiment with different materials to choose the best material to wrap cheese for Samuel Pepys . Record investigation in a table. Investigate how materials change when a force is exerted on them. Create mobiles and sculptures. 	Annually- Building on simple characteristics of properties from year 1.	Art- mobiles and sculptures History – Great Fire of London- why did it burn so quickly	Visit from A-Life



Seasonal Changes	1. Go for second walk around the grounds and	Termly- evidence		Knowing the names of
(termly)	make comparisons between winter and	in Class scrap		common local trees.
observe changes across the	spring growth. Record in a table and make	books recapping		
4 seasons	predictions.	on knowledge		Understanding seasonal
observe and describe weather	2. Observe weather patterns and discuss order	from Year 1		change through direct
associated with the seasons and	of seasons. Design a fifth season and explain			observation/comparison
how day length varies	where would you put it.			
	3. Study what is night and what is day. Build on			
	year 1 learning of night and day. Study			
Figh 0 Comm	rotation of the Earth	D' II	A.I. des des	
Earth & Space	1. Act out this concept and record in books.	Bi-annually-	Art – draw planets	Katha dan tahuna
> describe the movement of	2. Study the planets, the order and how they	Building on the	shading , Starry	Katherine Johnson
the Earth and other planets	orbit around the sun.	study of planet	Night Van Gogh	(Space)
relative to the sun in the	3. Make a space mobile based on learnt	earth in EYFS	Computing	Noil Armstrong
solar system	knowledge 4.	Termly revisit	Computing – planets fact	Neil Armstrong
describe the movement of	4.	from studying day	poster	
the moon relative to the		and night above	poster	
Earth		and hight above		
describe the sun, Earth and				
moon as approximately				
spherical bodies				
use the idea of the Earth's				
rotation to explain day and				
night and the apparent				
movement of the sun across the				
sky				



Year 1					
<u>Topic</u>	<u>NC</u>	Lesson Progression	Spiral knowledge	Curriculum	Cultural capital/
Enquiry focus	Key Skills and Knowledge		building	Cohesion	Significant
			Termly/Annually	/Cultural	Historians
				Capital	
Is it always light	Seasonal Changes	Seasons (4 lessons)	Termly- evidence in	Maths- months	Lucy Martin (BBC
when you have	(termly)	1. Order of seasons	Class scrap books	Charts/	weather presenter
your tea?	observe changes across the 4	2. Months within seasons	recapping on	recording	with a disability)
	seasons	3. Weather of seasons	knowledge from	Geography-	
	observe and describe weather	4. Clothes to wear	EYFS	Bears –	
	associated with the seasons	5. Favourite season		continents	
	and how day length varies	6. Birthdays – month and season	Observe a tree and	weather	
	, 3	Weather (6 lessons)	planted area top	Ghana weather	
		Different types	show changes across		
		2. Weather symbols	the year (Do at		
		3. Weather in different parts of country	regular times across		
		4. Recording the weather/ weather charts	the term during		
		5. Weather around the world	snack/ story time)		
		6. Position of the sun/ day length and changes			
NA/In a to all a sec	From idea in a tariala	4. Continuatorials and label	A.s.s.s.ll.	DT / bists m.	Stephanie Knolek
What does	Everyday materials	1. Sort materials and label	Annually-	DT/ history -	(materials)
material mean?	Distinguish between and	2. Sort materials by properties	Building on from EYFS work on	bridges	(materiale)
	object and the material from	3. Opposite properties			Trip to Henley
	which it is made.	4. Materials for construction – material walk	exploring uses of		Bridge/River and
	> Identify and name a variety or	around school	materials		Rowing Museum
	everyday materials, including	5. Materials for a bridge – what properties			
	wood, plastic, glass, metal,	does a bridge need?			
	water and rock.	6. Testing materials to build a bridge.			
		7. Bridge building			



Are humans animals?	A A A A A	Describe simple physical properties of every day materials. Compare and group a variety of everyday materials based on physical properties. Animals including humans Identify and name common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Identify a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part is	1.	Classifying animals (fish/birds etc) and compare structures Look at the human body and label parts Sorting animals by how they eat	Annually- Building on observations and studies on mini- beasts and animals in EYFS, including the lifecycle of butterflies in EYFS		Marie Maynard (Healthy eating) The children will also study their class bird and birds that visit our school: Robins, Swans, Red Kites, Robins, Blue Tits, Great Tits, Pigeons
Is a tree a		associated with which sense. Plants	1.	What is a plant?	Termly-	Literacy-	George
Plant?	A	(termly) 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	2.3.4.5.6.7.	Why are they important to us? Name some plants Name edible plants Plant seeds (Runner beans)/ observe seeds/ design a seed packet Parts of a plant (roots/stem/ leaves/ flower/seedhead) Label a plant Leaf shapes	Building on basic plant knowledge and structure from EYFS	Jasper's Beanstalk Ghana- food and crops	Washington Carver (plants and crops) All children will take termly walks in our grounds to observe, study and be able to identify the following plants and trees to build on their



		growing knowledge.: Willow, Oak, Conifer, Beech, Silver Birch
		Lavender, Daffodils, Buddleia, daisy, Buttercup, Tulip Language of evergreen,
		deciduous Cook and try unknown vegetables/ fruits

EYFS					
<u>Topic</u>	Key Skills & Knowledge	Lesson Progression	Spiral	Curriculum	Cultural capital/
Enquiry focus	ELG: Understanding the world -		knowledge	Cohesion	Significant
	natural world		building		Historians
	Creating and thinking critically		Termly/Annually		
	Playing and exploring				
	Active learning				
Who am I?		Minibeasts:		Art: Minibeast	Marie Curie
	Explore the natural world around	What is a minibeast? Simple classification. Parts		sculptures, Matisse	(people who help
	them, making observations and	of an insect – Sing 'Head, Thorax Abdomen' song.		'The Snail' collage	US)
	drawing pictures of animals and	Habitat introduction – why do certain minibeasts		Literacy: Story	Alexander Fleming Jane Goodall
	plants;	live where they do? Make a bug hotel and	Termly – build	writing based on	(animals)
		wormery.	on early life	Superworm, writing	Mary Anning
		Minibeast hunt – checklists and recording sheets.	experiences and	minibeast riddles,	(fossils)
			'	,	·



		Dinosaurs: What is a dinosaur? Simple classification. Dinosaur diet: carnivore/herbivore How do we know dinosaurs existed? What does extinction mean?	preschool learning.	minibeast facts. Role Play garden centre, then dinosaur museum. History: Fossil ageing, key figure in Mary Anning Geography: simple globe work – naming North and South poles, conservation – polar ice caps Maths: measuring minibeasts, measuring how long dinosaurs really were by marking out in the playground classifying and grouping, counting sets of dinosaurs/minibeast legs.	The children will also study their class bird and birds that visit our school: ➤ Cygnets, Red Kites, Robins, Blue Tits, Great Tits, Pigeons
What do I need to grow?	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;	Growing Plants: How to plant seeds, simple observations recorded e.g. plant height, sketching and naming key parts of a flowering and non-flowering plant. Have herb garden and vegetable area to tend to and observe – discuss what plants need to grow well. Minibeasts:	Termly - build on early life experiences and preschool learning build on knowledge and understanding from prior topic	Art: painting symmetrical patterns, minibeast sculptures, sketching plants Maths: symmetry and butterflies, measuring plants	All children will take termly walks in our grounds to observe, study and be able to identify the following plants and trees to build



		Simple life cycle: have pet caterpillars, water them change through the stages of their lift cycle. Record changes through observation drawings This is Me: How have I changed from being a baby—can I do now? Simple life cycle of a hum	e s and what	focus e.g. hu life cycle t butterfly a frog life cyc	to ind	ICT: Simple coding – Bee Bots Literacy: drawing and labelling life cycles, labelling plant names for herb garden History: learning the passing of time through photographs from baby through toddler to now.	knowledge.: > Willow, Oak, Conifer, Beech, Silver Birch > Lavender, Daffodils,
Where do I	Know some similarities and	Hot and Cold Lands:	Т	ermly	Geo	graphy: simple	1 400.44040
like to live?	differences between the natural	Where do penguins and polar bears live?		-		e work – naming	
	world around them and contrasting	Why is this habitat important for them?			North	and South poles,	
Why do I live	environments, drawing on their	How can we help protect polar ice?			conser	vation – polar ice	
<u>here?</u>	experiences and what has been					caps	
	read in class;						



Would you live in space?	Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;	Earth and Space What planet do we live on? Where do we live on Earth? What shape is Earth? Name planets in our Solar System and learn simple facts about them. Simple explanations about how Earth moves around the Sun. Know that the Sun is a star. What is the moon? What is it made of? Is moonlight really light? Experiment with making own craters by dropping ball into sand. Who travels into Space? How do they get there? Is there gravity on the moon? Learn phases of the moon	Termly link knowledge from forces in Spring Term to build on early concept of gravity.	Literacy: Reading and writing Space facts. Drawing story maps from 'The Way Back Home' and 'Whatever Next!' Making lists for Space. Role Play space station. Geography: Knowledge of where we live on Earth, its shape, its moon	Maggie Aderin Pocock (Space) Tim Peake (Space)
What changes can I see around me?	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	through cooking. Seasonal changes Welly Walks each season: Looking for changes that can be observed – leaf fall in Autumn. Why do they change colour? Name key trees and plants in our environment – which are evergreen? Which birds can we see/hear at each time of year? Why? Playing with shadows: How are shadows made? Drawing shadows made by toys	Termly	Art: Leaf rubbings, leaf sculptures, blossom branches, drawing shadows Maths: Comparing sizes of shadows, heights of trees. Geography: naming key features of natural environment Maths: counting and grouping e.g. conkers on a ten frame	



What am I	Understand some important	Materials:	Annually	Literacy:	Sir Isaac
made from?	processes and changes in the	What do different materials feel like?		Labelling houses and	Newton/Stephen
	natural world around them,	Look like? Develop key vocabulary of		bridges, making story	Hawking (Forces)
	including the seasons and changing	comparison e.g. shiny/dull rough/smooth		maps	(Forces)
	states of matter.	Which material would be best suited for		D&T: Making kites,	
		a job? Use Three Little Pigs' houses as		building houses and	
		springboard for investigating – strength,		bridges	
		durability. Use The Three Billy Goats		Maths: recording results	
		Gruff to build a bridge that can hold each		of experiment in table	
		Billy Goat			
		Forces: How did the wolf blow down the			
		houses? Use hairdryer and houses built			
		to experiment. Make our own kites to			
		show the natural force of wind. Explore			
		floating and sinking in exploratory play			
		using a range of objects, plus: How many			
		cubes does it take to sink a toy boat?			

Notes:

> Our choice of Signiant scientists are representative of both the culturally diverse society we live in and the cultural heritage of our families in school.