


What should I already know?	What do we need to stay alive and healthy?	Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All animals need water, air and food to survive. 	<p><u>What are the basic needs of Humans and Animals?</u></p>	Energy	The ability to perform an action.
<p>Science Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food for energy. Water for hydration. Oxygen for breathing. Sleep for repairing and restoring body function. Shelter for protection. 	Healthy	well and not suffering from any illness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways including use of scientific language from the national curriculum. Perform simple comparative tests Use his/her observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions noticing similarities, differences and patterns Gather and record data to help in answering questions including 	<p><u>How can exercise have a positive effect on our body?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood pumps oxygen through our bodies quicker. You body produces endorphins (a feel good chemical) Helps your body to stay at, or reach, a healthy weight. 	Exercise	When you exercise, you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy.
<p>Diagrams/Images</p>		Hydration	Keeping enough liquid in your body.
 <p>The 'Healthy Plate Model' is able to show how much of each food groups we should eat to achieve a healthy, balanced diet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit and vegetables (green segment) Carbohydrates (yellow segment) Dairy (blue segment) Protein (pink segment) Fats (purple segment) 		Survival	Continuing to exist.
		Oxygen	What we breath in (air).
		Shelter	A place giving protection from weather or danger.
		Vitamins	Essential for growth and nutrition.
		Carbohydrates	Food that is high in energy.
		Protein	One of the three nutrients used as an energy source.
		Muscle	A part of the body that produces movement.
Growth	Increasing in size.		
Fibre	Helps with digestion.		
BPM	A measurement used to measure how many times your heart beats per minute.		

Falmouth Primary Academy

Topic: Why are Florence Nightingale and Rosa Parks remembered today?

Year 2—Limpets

Subject: Science

Question 1: Tick all the things we need to survive	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Oxygen		
Water		
Shelter		
Food		
Internet		
Mobiles		
Sleep		
Chocolate		
Football		
Bed		
School		

Question 2: What happens when you exercise? Tick the correct answers.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Blood stops pumping around your body.		
You start to sweat.		
Your heart beats slower.		
Your heart beats faster.		
The blood moves oxygen around your body at a quicker rate.		
The blood moves oxygen around your body at a slower rate.		

Question 3: If you are eating a healthy diet you should try to... Tick the correct answers.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Eat 5 portions of chocolate and crisps each day.		
Eat anything that takes your fancy.		
Eat a balanced diet, drink 2 litres of water a day, and eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.		
Eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day.		

Question 4: How does exercise have a positive effect on our bodies? Tick the correct answers.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Your body produces endorphins (a feel good chemical).		
Helps your body stay at, or reach, a healthy weight.		
Blood pumps oxygen through our bodies quicker.		
Exercise doesn't have any effect on our bodies.		

What should I already know?

- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made

What will I know by the end of this topic?

- I will be able to identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials to decide which materials would be best to use to build a toy boat.
- find out how the shapes of some solid objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Vocabulary

Material	What something is made from.
suitability	How right or appropriate something is for its job
squashing	To crush or squeeze something with force.
bending	To force or shape something into a curve
twisting	To form into a bent, curling or different shape.
stretching	To make an object longer or wider without tearing or breaking it.
Flexible	Bends easily without breaking
wood	A hard material that comes from trees.
Metal	A solid material which is typically hard and shiny.
Plastic	A man made material that can be moulded and changed easily.
Waterproof	Does not let water in
absorb	To take in or soak up water
Sinking	To go down below the surface of water
floating	To sit on top of the surface of water

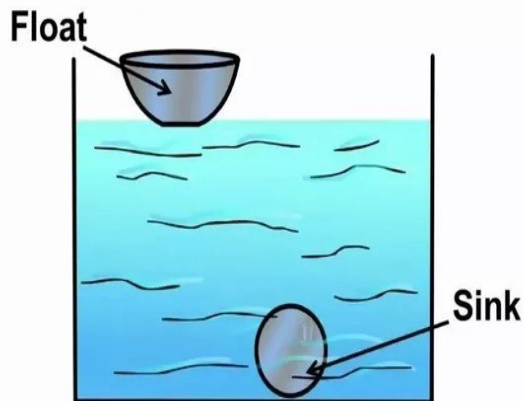
Diagrams



Scientific skills and enquiry

I will be able to;

- ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways including use of scientific language from the national curriculum
- perform simple comparative tests
- identify, group and classify
- use my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.



Falmouth Primary Academy

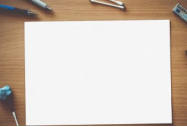




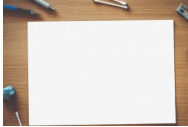




Topic: How would I survive on a desert island?

Year 2





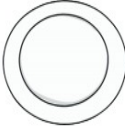




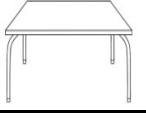
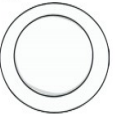

Subject: Science

<p>Question 1:</p> <p>Tick the materials that would be most suitable for making a toy boat.</p>			<p>Question 3:</p> <p>Tick the materials that would be suitable for making a waterproof item.</p>			<p>Question 4:</p> <p>What does <i>absorbent</i> mean?</p>																																																		
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Question 2: Circle the items below that float.

<p style="text-align: center;">Start of unit</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;">   </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">End of unit</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;">   </div>
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Question 5: Can you circle the three items that can be stretched?:

Start of unit
  
  
End of unit
  
  

Falmouth Primary Academy

Topic: How would I survive on a desert island?

Year 2

Subject: Science

Question 6:

Here are some uses for materials. Can you write a suitable material for that use next to it?

Start of unit

For something to wear to keep warm.

For something to that needs to float.

For something that needs to be strong.

For something to soak up water.

For something to hold water.

End of unit

For something to wear to keep warm.

For something to that needs to float.

For something that needs to be strong.

For something to soak up water.

For something to hold water.

Topic: The Great Fire of London

Year 1/2—Seahorses

Subject: Science SRE

What should I know already?

- ◆ How to keep ourselves clean.
- ◆ How we grow and change.
- ◆ There are different types of families. .

Skills

- Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways including use of scientific language from

Essential Knowledge

Some people have fixed ideas about what males and females look like and what they should and shouldn't do. This is called being 'stereotypical'. The only difference between males and females are biological differences. It is not based on what they look like/ what they wear or what they are interested in.

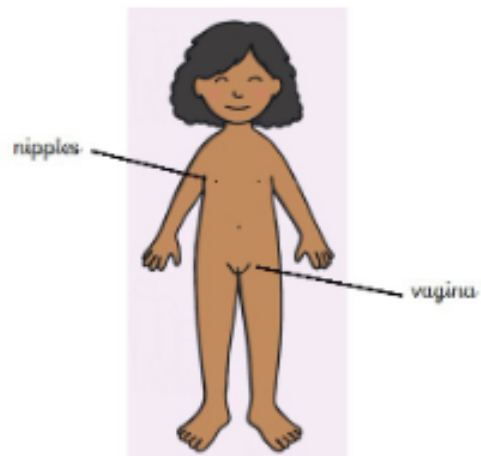
Males private part include; The Penis and The Testicles.

Female private parts include; The Vagina and The Vulva.

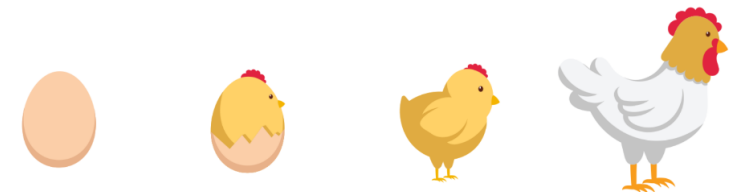
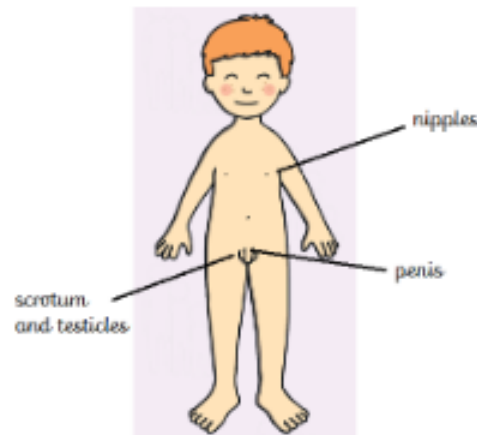
We all grow old and our bodies change as we do.

Vocabulary

Similar	This means what is the same.
Difference	This means what is not the same.
Male	Another word for a boy or man.
Female	Another word for a girl or women.
Body parts	The different parts of your body.
Penis	A male body part.
Vagina	A female body part.
Stereotype	An idea/opinion that someone has about a particular type of person or thing.
Life cycle	The journey through life.



These diagrams show the biological differences between males and females.



Key Question: What are the differences between male and females.

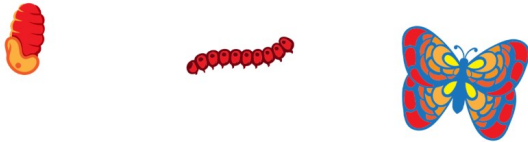
Year 1/2—Seahorses

Subject: Science

Start of unit

Question 1– What is shown in the picture below? Circle 1 answer.

Christmas The lifecycle of a butterfly growing up



Question 2— Write down 2 ways you have changed since you were a baby?

Question 3– Write down 2 ways your body will change in the future?

End of unit

Question 1– What is shown in the picture below? Circle 1 answer.

Christmas The lifecycle of a butterfly growing up



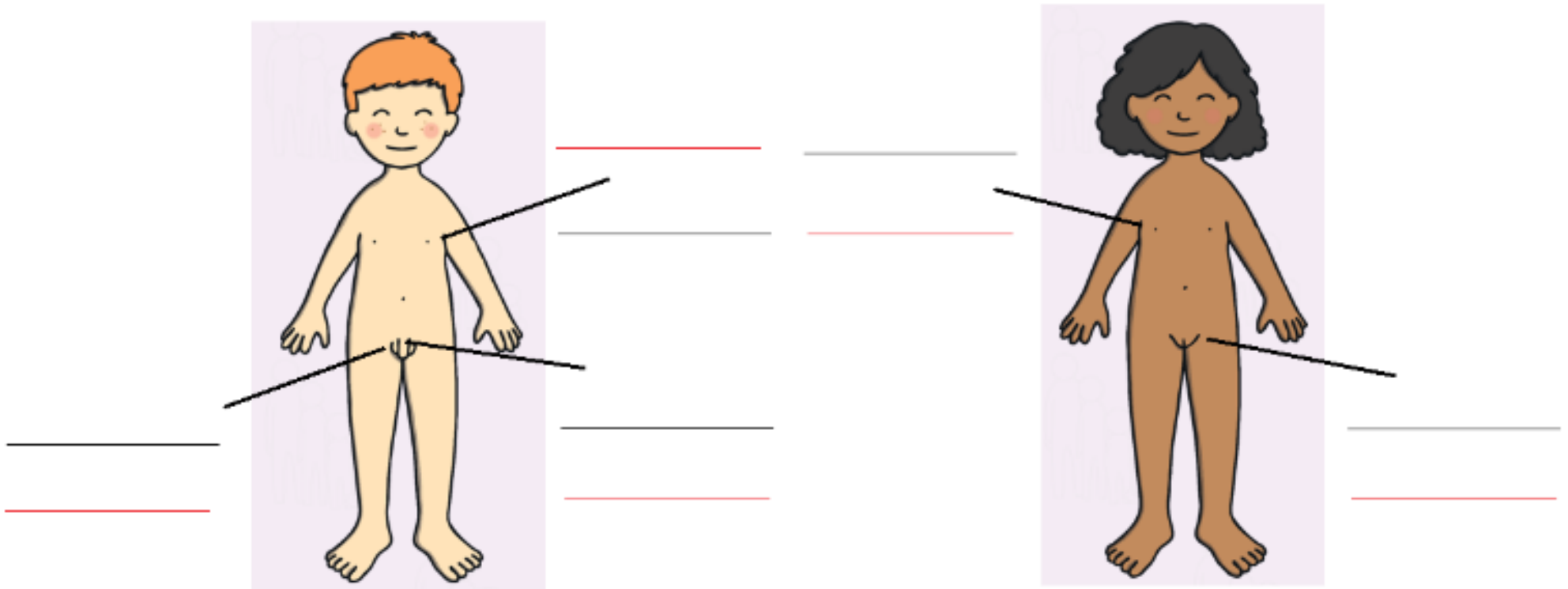
Question 2— Write down 2 ways you have changed since you were a baby?

Question 3– Write down 2 ways your body will change in the future?

Key Question: What are the differences between male and females.

Year 1/2—Seahorses

Subject: Science



Key words

Topic: What makes Falmouth fabulous?

Year 2 — Limpet Class

Subject: Science

What should I know already?

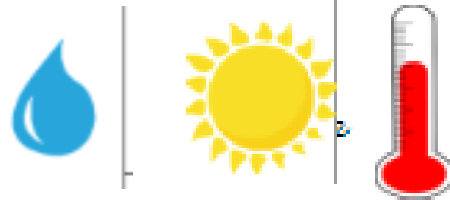
- ◆ The basic structure of a common flowering plant.
- ◆ Identify and name common garden and wild plants.
- ◆ How flowers grow and the different parts of a plant including trees.

Scientific Skills

- Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.
- Use simple equipment to observe closely including changes over time .
- Perform simple comparative tests.
- Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions noticing similarities, differences and patterns
- Gather and record data to help in answering questions

What do plants need to grow?

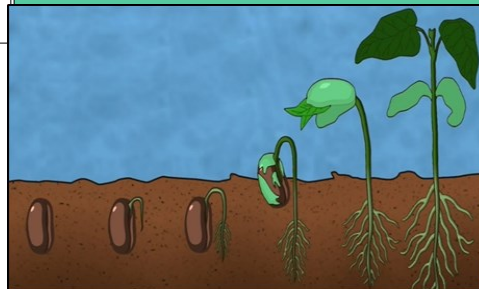
- Plants need water, carbon dioxide, sunlight and nutrients to grow and survive.
- The food plants get nutrients from the soil.
- Sunlight helps plants create energy.
- Bulbs will grow without sunlight because they have an energy store.
- A comparative test is when we compare two or more items/objects.



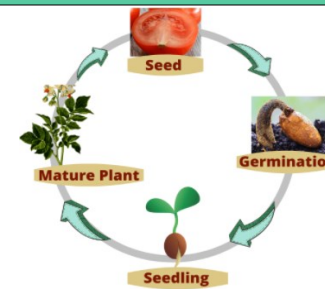
Vocabulary

Growth	The process of increasing in size
Predict	Estimate or guess the outcome of something.
Bulb	The part from which the plant grows.
Water	A colourless and odorless liquid that makes up seas and rivers.
Sunlight	Light given by the sun
Germinating	When a seed or bulb starts to grow.
A variable	Something we change.
Temperature	How hot or cold something is.
Comparative test	A test where two or more items are compared.

Diagrams/Images



A diagram to show a plant germinating.



A diagram to show the life cycle of a plant.

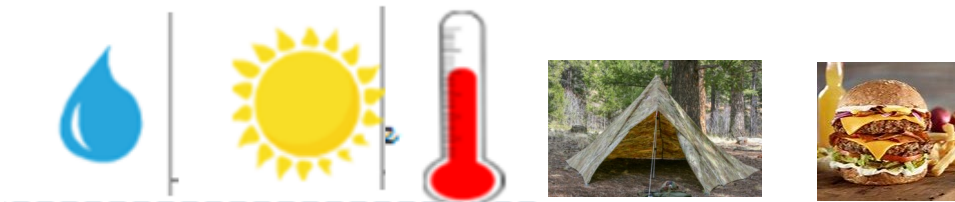
Key Question: What makes Falmouth fabulous?

Year 2—Limpet Class

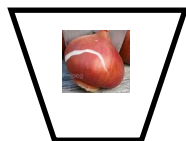
Subject: Science

Start of unit

Question 1- Which of these do plants need to grow and survive?



Question 2— This bulb will be given regular water but kept in a dark cupboard. Draw a picture of to show how the plant will look after 4 weeks.



Question 3- What does the word 'germination' mean? Tick the correct answer.

When a bulb or seed starts to grow.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Removing germs or bacteria from a plant.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 4- Who will look after their plant the most successfully?

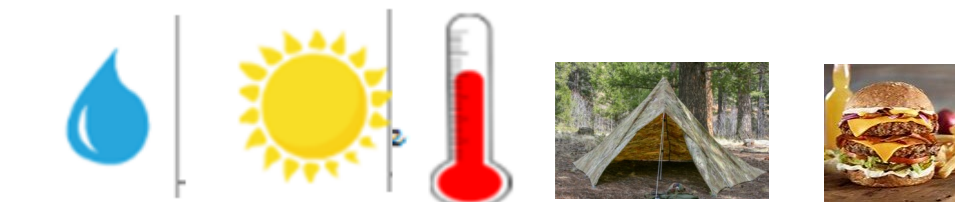
John- I will water my plant everyday and make sure it is in a window.

Mary- I will also put my plant in a window but I will just give it lots of water when I plant the bulb and then leave it alone.

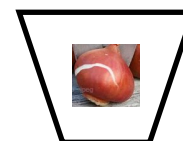
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End of unit

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