



**St Charles Catholic Primary School
Class 2 Medium Term Plans**

Science Medium Term Plan

The Human Body - Advent 1					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
1. Animals, including humans, survival and offspring	2. The Skeletal System, The Muscular System and Exercise	3. The Digestive system and Healthy Eating	4. The Circulatory system		6. Knowledge Organiser Assessments
Learning Objectives					
<p>Animals, including humans, need air, food and water to survive.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals When water, food or air is scarce, humans and animals suffer. When animals, including humans, have water, food and air, they can have offspring that grow into adults.</p>	<p>To know that our skeleton and our muscles help us to move.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Animals need water, food and air to survive Our skeleton is made up of bones inside our body. Our muscles help us to move. Exercise is an important way of keeping our body healthy.</p>	<p>To understand that our bodies digest our food.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Digestion means breaking down the food we eat. Our bodies take things we need out of the food we eat. It is important to feed our bodies with healthy foods.</p>	<p>To know that our heart pumps blood around our body</p> <p>Knowledge Goals The heart is a muscle inside our body. The heart pumps blood around our body. Our blood circulates around our body, which means it goes around and around.</p>	<p>To understand that scientists have found ways to keep us healthy.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals We need to take care of our bodies through exercising, keeping clean, eating a balanced diet and resting. Germs can make us unwell. Scientists have found ways to help us stay healthy.</p>	<p>Post Knowledge Assessments</p>



Living Things and their Environment - Advent 2					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
1. Dead or Alive	2. What is a habitat?	3. Rainforest and Desert habitats	4. Meadow habitats	5. Underground habitats	6. Knowledge Organiser Assessments
Learning Objectives					
<p>To know the differences between living, dead and never been alive.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Living things move, grow, need air and reproduce. Dead things were once alive, but are no longer alive. Inanimate things have never lived; for example a rock.</p>	<p>To know that a habitat is the name given to a place where plants or animals live.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals A habitat is the name given to a place where plants or animals live. In a woodland habitat we might see: oak trees, ferns, mosses, beetles, foxes and squirrels. In a desert habitat we might see: camels, scorpions, rattlesnakes, cacti and tumbleweed.</p>	<p>To describe rainforests are hot and moist, and deserts as dry and hot or cold. To know that each habitat has plants and animals adapted to survive.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Some animals and plants that might be found in rainforests are banana trees, orchids, monkeys and parrots. Deserts are very dry, whether hot or cold, and plants and animals have adapted to survive</p>	<p>To name and describe animals who live in underground habitats.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Some animals live in underground habitats. Animals that live in underground habitats include badgers, moles, foxes, rabbits and worms. These animals have adapted to living underground</p>	<p>To know that a food chain describes 'who eats what' within a habitat</p> <p>Knowledge Goals A food chain describes 'who eats what' within a habitat. Green plants make their own food; we call these plants producers. Animals who eat plants, or other animals, are called consumers.</p>	<p>Post Knowledge Assessments</p>



Electricity - Lent 1					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
1. Introduction to Electricity	2. Safety	3. Exploring Circuits (A)	4. Exploring Circuits (B)	5. Investigating Conductive and non-conductive materials	6. Knowledge Organiser Assessments
Learning Objectives					
<p>To identify things that use electricity.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Many things around us use electricity to make them work. Electricity is an energy that we can store or use to make things work. Electricity can be very useful but can also be dangerous.</p>	<p>To know that electricity is useful, but it can also be dangerous</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Electricity can be very dangerous. We must use electricity safely to make sure it is not a danger to us. We can use electricity safely by; not putting fingers in plug sockets, not using electrical items with</p>	<p>To construct an electrical circuit.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals An electrical circuit is a loop that allows electricity to travel around it. An electrical circuit must have wires and a battery. If a circuit is broken, electricity will not be able to flow around it.</p>	<p>To identify materials that conduct electricity.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Materials that allow electricity to pass through them are conductors. Materials that do not allow electricity to pass through them are insulators. Many, but not all metals conduct electricity.</p>	<p>Post Knowledge Assessments</p>	



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	wet hands and checking that wires are not frayed.			
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Plants - Lent 2					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
1. Plants around us	2. Seeds and bulbs	3. Comparative test 1	4. Comparative test 2	5. Food and Farming	6. Knowledge Organiser Assessments
Learning Objectives					
<p>To know there are many different kinds of plants.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> There are many different kinds of plants. Around my school I can find plants such as: Around my school I can find trees such as: (complete depending on your environment)</p>	<p>Seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> A seed can grow into a flowering plant. When a seed germinates, it changes from a seed into a seedling. Some plants create bulbs that live underground, and their leaves grow up through the soil.</p>	<p>Healthy plants need light and water to grow.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> When a plant has no water, it cannot grow well. When a plant has no light, it cannot grow well. Plants often grow well in the Spring as the temperatures get warmer and there is often rain.</p>	<p>Healthy plants need light and water to grow.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> When a plant has no water, it cannot grow well. When a plant has no light, it cannot grow well. Plants often grow well in the Spring as the temperatures get warmer and there is often rain.</p>	<p>To understand that plants are grown for food.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> Some plants are grown for food. Farmers grow crops for food. Crops are harvested, packaged and transported for people to buy and eat.</p>	<p>Post Knowledge Assessments</p>



Materials and Matter - Pentecost 1					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
1. Materials and their uses	2. George de Mestral and Velcro	3. Matter under the microscope	4. Changing Solid Objects	5. Liquids and their properties	6. Knowledge Organiser Assessments
Learning Objectives					
<p>To know that materials have specific uses based on their properties.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> Everyday materials include plastic, fabric, wood, paper, metal and glass. Every material has its own properties, these can include being hard, soft, opaque, shiny, bendy. Materials are used for a purpose depending on their</p>	<p>To know that inventors think carefully about materials and their properties.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> Inventors need to think about the best materials to use for their inventions. Scientists and engineers can work for many years on a project before they have success. Velcro was made to help</p>	<p>To know that scientists use microscopes to see very small things around us.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> Scientists use a microscope to look closely at very small things. Sometimes, materials look very different when we look at them using a microscope. Everything around us is made from</p>	<p>To know that the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> Solids have a definite shape. The shape of some solids can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching The atoms in a solid are tightly packed together and have a strong</p>	<p>To understand that water can be a solid and can also be a liquid.</p> <p><u>Knowledge Goals</u> Liquids can be poured. The shape of a liquid depends on the container it is being held in. Water can be a solid and can also be a liquid.</p>	<p>Post Knowledge Assessments</p>



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properties.	join two fabrics together.	tiny building blocks we cannot see called atoms.	bond.		
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Astronomy - Pentecost 2					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
1. Introduction to Astronomy	2. Model the Solar System	3. Orbit and Rotation	4. The Moon and its Phases	5. Constellations	6. Knowledge Organiser Assessments
Learning Objectives					
<p>To know there are eight planets in our solar system.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals The Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system. There are eight planets in our solar system. The planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.</p>	<p>To know that Earth travels around the sun.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Planets travel around the Sun. We call this journey an orbit. As the planets orbit the Sun, they also spin around. We call this rotation. Night and day occur due to the</p>	<p>To know that the moon orbits the earth.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals The Moon orbits the earth. The moon reflects the light of the sun. As the Moon's position changes, we can see different parts of it.</p>	<p>To know that groups of stars are called constellations.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals A constellation is a group of stars that, when seen from Earth, form a pattern. People have given constellations names and have told stories that imagine how the constellations</p>	<p>Scientists, including astronomers, learn from each other to make new discoveries about space.</p> <p>Knowledge Goals Scientists, including astronomers, study space to find out more about what lies beyond our planet. The International Space Station orbits earth and allows scientists</p>	<p>Post Knowledge Assessments</p>



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	Earth rotating.		were formed. Astronomers have studied the stars for many years, learning from each other and making new discoveries	to find out more about space. Scientists have sent a rover to Mars to look for signs of life long ago	
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