Year 2 Programmes of Study

Science

Working scientifically	Living things and their habitats	Plants	Animals, including humans	Uses of everyday materials
Asking simple questions and recognising	Explore and compare the differences	Observe and describe how seeds and	Notice that animals, including humans,	Identify and compare the suitability of a
that they can be answered in different	between things that are living, dead, and	bulbs grow into mature plants	have offspring which grow into adults	variety of everyday materials, including
ways	things that have never been alive			wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock,
		Find out and describe how plants need	Find out about and describe the basic	paper and cardboard for different uses
Observing closely, using simple	Identify that most living things live in	water, light and a suitable temperature	needs of animals, including humans, for	
equipment	habitats to which they are suited and	to grow and stay healthy.	survival (water, food and air)	Compare how things move on different
	describe how different habitats provide			surfaces.
Performing simple tests	for the basic needs of different kinds of		Describe the importance for humans of	
	animals and plants, and how they depend		exercise, eating the right amounts of	Find out how the shapes of solid objects
Identifying and classifying	on each other		different types of food, and hygiene.	made from some materials can be changed
				by squashing, bending, twisting and
Using their observations and ideas to	Identify and name a variety of plants and			stretching
suggest answers to questions	animals in their habitats, including			
	microhabitats			
Gathering and recording data to help in				
answering questions.	Describe how animals obtain their food			
	from plants and other animals, using the			
	idea of a simple food chain, and identify			
	and name different sources of food.			

KS1: Pupils should be taught

Art and Design	Computing	History	Music	PE
To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products	Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on	Changes within living memory. Where	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes	Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance,
To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their		Play tuned and untuned instruments musically	agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	
ideas, experiences and imagination	Create and debug simple programs Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs	nationally or globally	Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-	Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content	The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods	quality live and recorded music Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the	Perform dances using simple movement patterns.
About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about material on the internet or other online technologies	Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.	interrelated dimensions of music	

Design and Technology

Design	Make	Evaluate	Technical Support	Cooking and Nutrition
Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology	Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics	Explore and evaluate a range of existing products Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria	Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable Explore and use mechanisms, in their products.	Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes Understand where food comes from.

Geography

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
Name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: i. key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather ii. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop	use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.