Parent and Carer Information: Year 2 Science

This guide helps you to track the progress of your year 2 child as they develop through the subject of science. In year 2, children learn the key skills that form the basis of their science education, including studying living things, changes of state and the practical skills of investigations and experiments. Practising these skills at home can be a great way to your boost child's confidence and complement what they learn in the classroom. This guide outlines how you, as parents and carers, can best support your child's year 2 science journey, with an easy-to-follow flowchart of what they will learn and clear goals for you to work on together.

Click on each topic to head to the relevant category on the Twinkl website to find super resources to support your child.

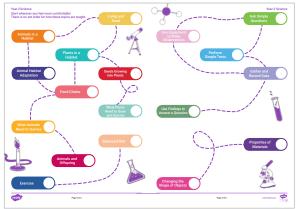


Alternatively, you can follow the web url **www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/parents** to get to the Twinkl Parents Hub.

We have also included handy tick boxes, so you can easily check off when you have covered each topic, and you can keep on track with your child's studies. You can also use the 'traffic light' system to record your child's confidence, and how they feel about the topic you have covered together.

Stick the other pages together to create a display poster for both you and your child to fill in. Complete with handy tick boxes, this chart is ideal for helping to support your child's studies from home.





We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. The contents of this resource are for general, informational purposes only. This guide is intended to offer parents general guidance on what subject areas tend to be covered in their child's year group and where they could support their children at home. However, please be aware that every child is different and information can quickly become out of date. There are some subject areas that we have intentionally not covered due to the nature of how they are taught or because a trained professional needs to teach these areas. We try to ensure that the information in our resources is correct but every school teaches the national curriculum in its own way. If you would like further guidance or are unsure in any way, we recommend that you speak to your child's teacher or another suitably qualified professional.



Living and Dead

Your child can recognise that all living things have characteristics that mean they are alive. They can describe the difference between living and dead creatures and recognise things that have never been alive. For example, is a flame alive? Is a bear alive? Even when it hibernates?

Animals in a Habitat

Your child can name some animals that will be found in a variety of different habitats. For example, what animals might they find in a forest, the sea or the desert?

Food Chains

Your child can understand how animals get food from plants and other animals. They can use food chains to show how different plants and animals are sources of food. For example, grass \rightarrow rabbit \rightarrow fox.

Animal Habitat Adaptation

Your child can recognise how an animal is suited to where it lives. They can describe features that an animal has that will help it live and survive in its habitat.

Plants in a Habitat

Your child can name some plants that will be found in a variety of different habitats. For example, what plants might they find near a river, in a garden or in the park?

Gather and Record Data

With support, your child can use tests and investigations to gather and record data. They can take measurements or timings and record these in a simple table.

Ask Simple Questions

Your child can ask simple questions about the world around them. They can create a simple question that can be tested in a scientific way and know that there are a number of different ways that this question could be answered. For example, they may ask 'Why are windows made of glass?'

Use Equipment to Make Observations

Your child can use some simple equipment to carry out scienctific investigations and experiments, including magnifying lenses, egg timers, rulers etc. They can take fairly accurate measurements using this equipment and link these measurements to the purpose of the investigation.

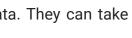
Perform Simple Tests

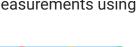
With support, your child can identify simple tests that they can do to answer a scientific question. They can think of ways to test a simple question and perform the test fairly accurately.











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Use Findings to Answer a Question

With support, your child can take the findings from their tests and investigations and use them to answer a scientific question. For example, they may test which materials let light pass through them. When they find out that wood doesn't let light pass through and glass does, they can use this to answer the question, 'Why are windows made of glass?'

Seeds Growing into Plants

Your child can describe that seeds grow and develop into plants. They understand that the seed goes through different stages on its journey to becoming a plant and can describe these stages.

What Plants Need to Grow and Survive

Your child can say a number of different things that a plant needs to grow and survive. They recognise that most plants need water, sunlight, air and soil for their roots to anchor into. They can investigate the effect that each resource has on how a plant grows by growing plants in different ways, for example, in a cupboard to see the effect of light or without watering to see the effect of water.

Animals and Offspring

Your child can identify the difference between young and adults of different animals. They understand that animals have young offspring and these grow into adult versions of the animal.

What Animals Need to Survive

Your child can say a number of things that animals need to survive. They recognise that most animals need water, food, a shelter or habitat to live in, space to move around in and air.

Balanced Diet

Your child can describe that a balanced diet is important for humans. They can describe some simple effects that food has on the human body and that different amounts of various foods are needed.

Exercise

Your child can describe that exercise is important for humans. They can say what effects exercise has on the human body and why it is helpful. They can describe different exercises that a human can do to keep healthy.

Properties of Materials

Your child can recognise that some properties of materials will make them more suitable for an object than others. For example, they can identify that paper may not be a great material for a spoon because it breaks up when wet.

Changing the Shape of Objects

Your child can identify how some objects can be bent, twisted, squeezed, stretched and squashed. They understand that some materials can have their shape changed using these actions, whereas some can't.



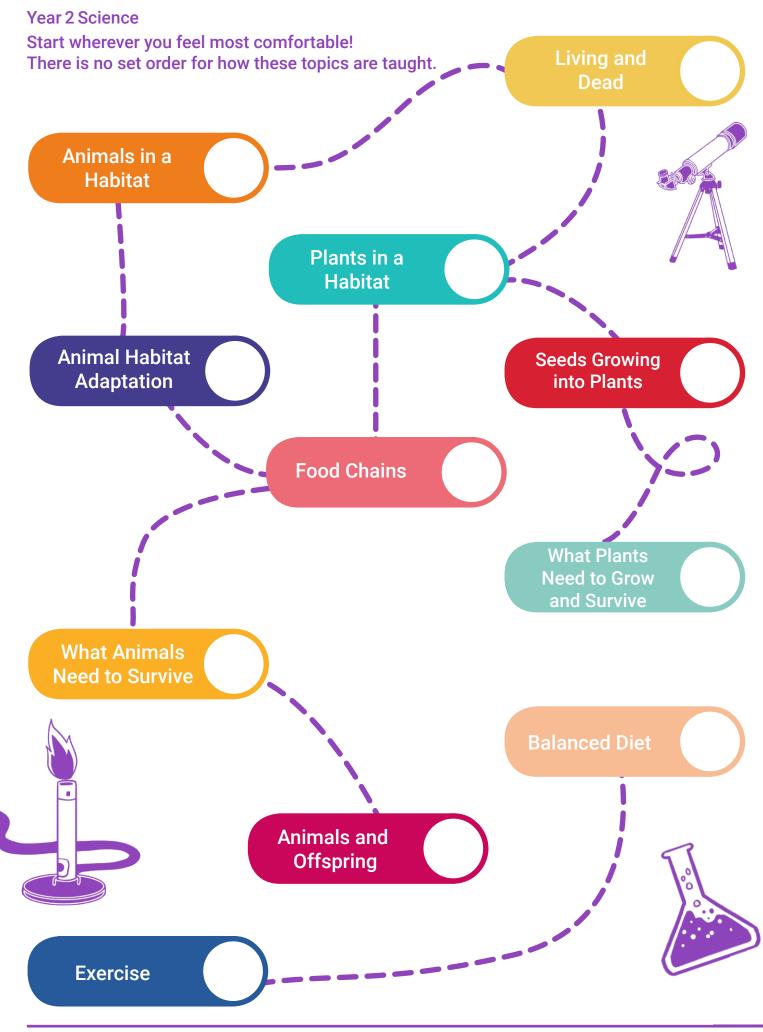


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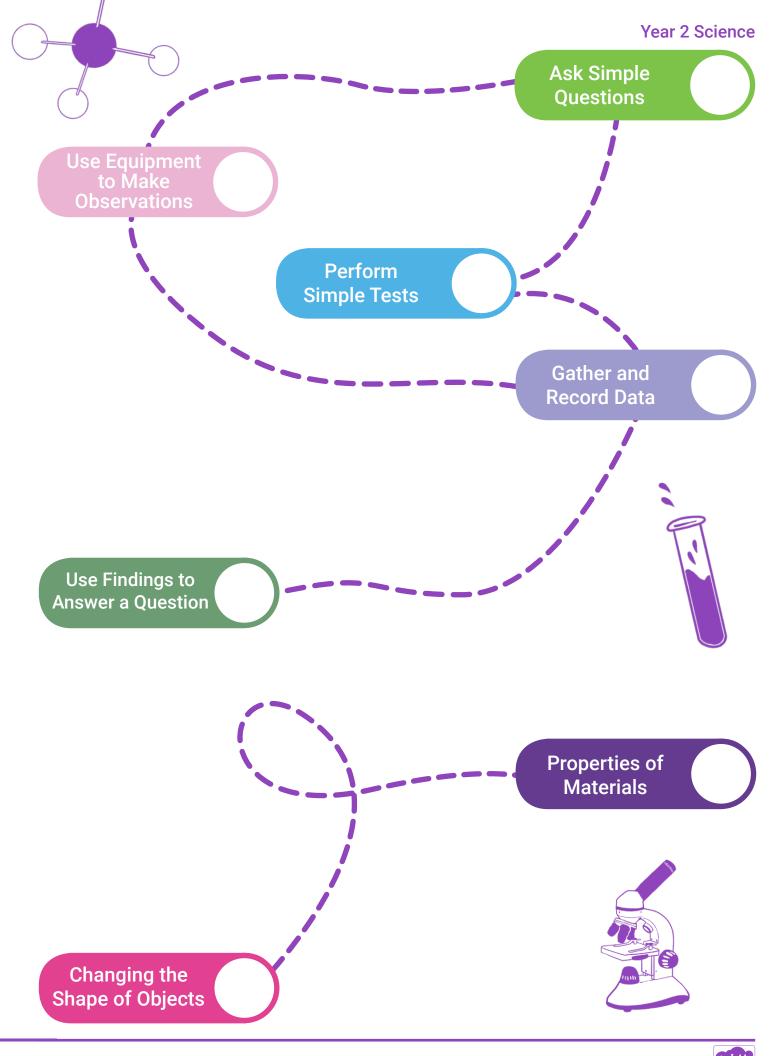












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half-term and yours to keep!

Unsure of how to use this resource? Simply scan this QR code using your mobile device or tablet to watch a quick video explanation showing you how to use this resource with your child.



Twinkl Boost is a range of intervention resources, created to support and lift learning with children at every level. These include our easy-to-use SATs and Phonics Screening resources.



Twinkl Go! is a digital platform, hosting interactive content such as videos, games, audiobooks and more. Twinkl Go! enables digital content to be streamed to your computer or mobile device.

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Twinkl Originals are engaging stories written to inspire pupils from EYFS to KS2. Designed to encourage a love of reading and help curriculum-wide learning through accompanying resources.

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Twinkl Kids' TV is our wonderful YouTube channel dedicated to fun and informative video style resources full of new and creative activities you can try at home!



