

Science – Year 1 and 2 – Target Memories



2025 – 2026 2027 – 2028						
Working scientifically <i>During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</i> - asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways - observing closely, using simple equipment - performing simple tests - identifying and classifying - using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions - gathering and recording data to help in answering questions						
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
National Curriculum coverage	Animals, including humans Pupils should be taught to: identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	Animals, including humans Pupils should be taught to: describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene	Everyday materials Pupils should be taught to: - distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made - identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock - describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials - compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties	Uses of everyday materials Pupils should be taught to: - 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	Animals, including humans Pupils should be taught to: - identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals - identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores - describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)	Living things and their habitats Pupils should be taught to: - explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive - identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other - identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats
Target Memories Year 1 & 2	<u>How do our bodies help us explore the world?</u> The human body has different parts on the outside, such as head, arms, legs, hands and feet. The human body has organs on the inside, such as the heart, lungs and stomach. Humans have 5 senses, sight, taste, smell, hearing and touch. These senses are linked different parts of the body.	<u>How can we keep our bodies healthy?</u> Washing our hands and brushing our teeth helps to keep us clean and healthy. Exercise is known to improve your heart, lungs and muscle strength. Eating a balanced diet with different types of food helps us stay healthy. We need the right amount of food, not too much and not too little, to stay healthy. Looking after our bodies with exercise, healthy food and hygiene helps us to stay well.	<u>What are things made of and why?</u> A material is what an object is made from. Objects are made from different materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, rock and fabric. Some materials are waterproof, while others absorb water. Materials can be described using words such as hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny and flexible. Some materials are transparent and let light pass through them, while opaque materials block light.	<u>Why are materials chosen for different jobs?</u> Objects are made from materials that have properties suited to their purpose. Some materials can be bent, stretched, twisted or squashed, while others cannot. Changing the shape of a material can help make it more useful for a particular job. Scientists compare materials to decide which one is best for a particular purpose. The same object can sometimes be made from different materials, and each material has advantages and disadvantages.	<u>How can we group animals and why does it matter?</u> Animals are living things, and we can name and group animals by their body parts and where they live. Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair, and give birth to live young and feed them milk. Birds have feathers, wings and beaks, but not all birds fly. Reptiles have dry, scaly skin, lay eggs and are cold blooded. Fish live in water and have fins and gills. Amphibians live on land and in water. Animals can be grouped by what they eat: carnivores eat meat, herbivores eat plants, and omnivores eat both plants and meat.	<u>What makes a place right for living things?</u> Living things can move, grow and reproduce, and they have basic needs such as food, water and air to survive. Some things are alive, some things are dead, and some things have never been alive. Animals live in habitats that provide them with food, water, shelter and space. Plants live in habitats that provide them with light, water, air and nutrients to grow. Living things can be grouped and classified using their features.

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2026 – 2027

Working scientifically

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- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

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National Curriculum coverage	Plants: Pupils should be taught to: • 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	Seasonal changes Pupils should be taught to: • observe changes across the 4 seasons • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	Plants: Pupils should be taught to: • 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	Seasonal changes: Pupils should be taught to: • observe changes across the 4 seasons • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	Living things and their habitats Pupils should be taught to: • 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	Animals, including humans Pupils should be taught to: • 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)
Target Memories Year 1 & 2	<u>What parts do plants have and what do they do?</u> There are many common wild and garden plants. A tree has basic parts including roots, a trunk, branches and leaves. Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn, and evergreen trees keep their leaves all year round. A flowering plant has basic parts including roots, stem, leaves and flowers. Plants can be grouped and classified in different ways.	<u>How does the world change in autumn and winter?</u> There are 4 different seasons and the weather can change across them. Autumn and Winter have different weather patterns which can include temperature wind and rain. Signs of autumn can include leaves falling from trees. Autumn weather often includes wind, rain and cloudy skies. Winter weather can include frost, ice, snow and very cold temperatures. In winter, the days are shorter and the nights are longer.	<u>What do plants need to grow and stay healthy?</u> Plants can grow from seeds and bulbs into mature plants. Seeds and bulbs change as they grow, developing roots, stems and leaves- becoming plants. Plants have basic needs, including water, light, warmth and air, to grow and stay healthy. If plants do not get enough water, light or warmth, they do not grow well and may die.	<u>How does the world change in spring and summer?</u> There are 4 different seasons and the weather can change across them. Spring and summer have different weather patterns which can include warmer temperature sunshine and rain. Signs of spring can include plants beginning to grow and signs of new life. Spring weather is often warmer than winter and can include sunshine and rain. Summer weather is usually warmer in temperature and can include hot, sunny days.	<u>Who eats what in the natural world?</u> Animals get their food from plants or from other animals. A food chain shows how food moves from one living thing to another. In a food chain, plants are eaten by animals, and animals can be eaten by other animals. Different habitats have different food chains because they have different plants and animals. Animals can be grouped by what they eat: carnivores eat meat, herbivores eat plants, and omnivores eat both plants and meat.	<u>How do living things grow and change?</u> Animals, including humans, have young that grow into adults. Offspring change and grow as they develop. Animals have basic needs, including food, water and air, to survive. Animals have life cycles that show how they grow and change.



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