



DARE to Learn Curriculum
Science Skills Progression
Year 2 Autumn A

Question to explore...	How long does it take to fly around the world?
	Scientific Coverage
NC Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Art & Design Link
Observe over time closely (sometimes using equipment)	
Comparative and fair testing Ask simple questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What materials are best for flying? What different materials can you find in a plane? Why is this? (Outside, engine, mechanical parts, seating, buttons, electronics, food packaging etc). Using clay to make models of a flying object, experiment bending, rolling, twisting, stretching and squashing. (Once clay has hardened – predict can we roll and twist it now? Why, what’s changed?)
Identifying and classifying	
Pattern Seeking Gathering and recording data	
Researching using secondary sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the materials different flying objects are made for, why is this? What are the pros/cons of using a certain material to fly? Why can’t rocks fly?
Key Scientific Vocabulary - discuss and remember and embed.	Dense, aerodynamics, surface area, glide, motor, pressure, breaking point, stretch, flexible, durable, fragile, reversable, irreversible change. Wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, card, rubber, fur, fleece, cotton, wool, polyester, cotton wool. Words to describe why certain materials are suitable for particular uses e.g. soft, hard, rough, smooth, stretchy, stiff, shiny, dull, flexible, waterproof, absorbent, opaque, transparent, translucent.



DILLIGENCE **A**SPIRATIONAL **R**ESILIENCE **E**NTHUSIASIM

