

Year 2



The Environment

Key Vocabulary			

Science

Year 2

Plants



Pre existing knowledge

- 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.
- Weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

Key vocabulary

Environment	Our planet provides everything that we and all living things need. We call it our environment.
Climate	Climate is the weather. The earth's climate is just right, meaning that things can live on the planet.
Climate change	Climate change is a change in the overall weather and temperature on Earth (not the day-to-day weather). The Earth is getting warmer due to some of the things humans are doing. This means it will be more difficult for living things to survive.
Atmosphere	The layer of air surrounding the Earth.
Greenhouse gases	Greenhouse gases are special types of gas in the atmosphere. They let sunlight through but stop heat from escaping, like a greenhouse, so the Earth warms up.

Reduce

Try to make less rubbish by cutting down on waste.

Don't buy things you don't need.

Use things until they are worn out instead of buying new things.

Doing this will mean there are fewer things to throw away.

Reuse

When you are finished with something, try to use it again.

If you don't want to use it, maybe someone else does.

Maybe you can use it for something else!

Recycle

Put rubbish in the recycle bin instead of the general waste.

It will be taken away and turned into something new.

Most of our rubbish can be recycled and turned back into something useful.

Renewable power sources



Wind turbines turn the energy from the wind into electricity.



Solar panels turn the energy from sunshine into electricity.



The energy from heat deep underground can be turned into electricity. This is geothermal energy.



Biomass means 'natural material'. It is burned to create energy.



Key vocabulary

Energy	Energy makes everything work.
Power	Electricity, gas and oil are all sources of power. They give us energy to make things work.
Non-renewable	Non-renewable power sources such as coal, oil and gas can't be replaced once they have been used. Scientists think these are running out.
Renewable	Renewable power sources can be replaced. This means they will never run out. Solar power, wind power, geothermal power, biomass and wave power are all renewable power sources.
Endangered	Being endangered means that scientists think that a type of animal or plant is at risk.
Extinct	Extinct means that there are none of that type of animal or plant left alive.

