

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

## Animals, including Humans

Spring 1 & 2

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year R (*Understanding the World: The Natural World*)

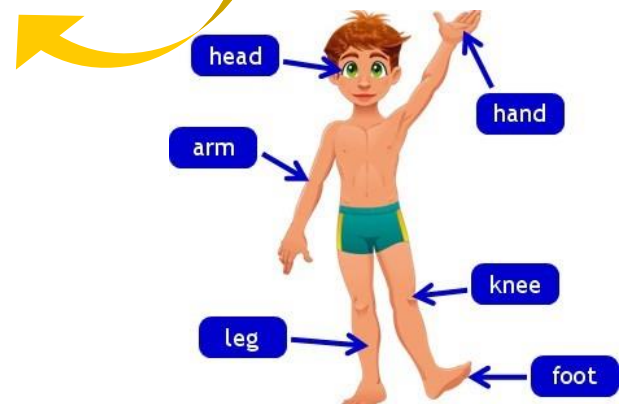
- Animals need shelter, warmth, food and water to live.
- Animals live in different places.
- Animals that live in cold countries, like the North Pole, have fur and fat to keep them warm.
- Animals that live in hot countries are able to keep themselves cool.
- Animals use things in the environment to be able to live there.

### Key Vocabulary:

Senses - feel, see, smell, taste, hear. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, bird, tail, fin, scales, gills, feathers, beak, wings. Carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.

### New Knowledge:

- The names of the main parts of the human body are head, face, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, teeth, neck, arms, elbow, hands, fingers, legs, knees, feet, toes, back, body.
- Humans (and other animals) find out about the world using their senses.
- Humans have five senses – sight, feel, taste, hearing and smell.
- These senses are linked to particular parts of the body. Sight, feel, taste, hearing and smell.
- There are five main animal groups - fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.
- Animals have different features and different skin coverings:
  - Birds have feathers, beaks, wings, tails.
  - Fish have fins, scales, gills and tails.
  - Amphibians live in both water and on land, have four legs and have smooth skin.
  - Reptiles have scaly, dry skin and tails.
  - Mammals have hair or fur and the females can make milk to feed their young.
- We can identify what type of animal it is based on its features.
- Animals eat certain things – some eat other animals (carnivores), some eat plants (herbivores) some eat both plants and other animals (omnivores).



# Science

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## Seasonal Changes

### Autumn, Spring & Summer

#### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

*Year R (Understanding the World: The Natural World)*

- ☐ The environment is everything around me.
- ☐ The environment can change.
- ☐ In winter, the weather gets colder. It may snow and we see lots of ice and frost. Lots of trees don't have leaves on them.
- ☐ In Autumn, the weather starts to get colder again, and we see more rain and wind. Leaves start to turn brown, red and yellow and fall off some trees.

*Year R (Melting and Freezing)*

- ☐ Ice is frozen water
- ☐ Ice is hard
- ☐ Water freezes when it is very cold
- ☐ Ice melts when it gets warm

#### Key Vocabulary:

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Seasons     | Deciduous |
| Sunny       | Evergreen |
| Rain        |           |
| Windy       |           |
| Snow        |           |
| Temperature |           |
| Day length  |           |
| Nuts        |           |
| Berries     |           |



#### New Knowledge:

- ☐ In the UK there are four seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
- ☐ This term, it is Autumn then Winter.
- ☐ In Autumn, on some trees, the leaves will change colour and then fall off the tree
- ☐ Some plants will produce seeds, nuts or berries e.g. horse chestnut (conkers), pinecones, acorns, blackberries, apples.
- ☐ In winter, some trees are bare (have no leaves) and some trees/bushes are still green.
- ☐ The change in weather causes many other changes. Some examples are the types of animals found outside, seed and plant growth, leaves on trees, and where animals and plants live.
- ☐ In the UK, during autumn and winter, daylight length gets shorter each day (it gets light later in the morning and dark earlier).
- ☐ There are lots of different types of weather: rain, sun, cloud, wind, snow, sleet, hail etc
- ☐ Weather changes with the seasons - Autumn (colder, rain, sunny, windy) Winter (cold, sunny, rain/hail, snow/sleet, frost, fog)
- ☐ In the UK, it is usually colder and rainier in winter

