|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Early Years** | **Key Stage 1** |
|  |  | **Year 1** | **Year 2** |
| **Key focus:** | * + - * Experience and observe
			* First hand, practical experiences
			* Be curious
			* Ask questions
 | * To experience and observe
* First hand, practical experiences
* Be curious
* Ask questions
* Understand scientific ideas through enquiry and use of secondary sources of information
* Use simple scientific vocabulary
* Communicate ideas to a range of audiences
 |
| **Working Scientifically** | Working towards understanding the nature, processes and methods of science, within meaningful contexts and practical experiences. |
| * asking simple questions
* observing closely, using simple equipment
* performing simple tests
* identifying and classifying
 | * 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.
 |
| **Technical vocabulary** | **Understanding the world:****The World****ELG** Children know about similarities and differences in relation to objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one to another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.**Physical development: Health and self-care.****ELG** Children know the importance for good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe.**Expressive arts and design: Exploring and using media and materials****ELG** Children safely use and explore a variety of materials. | Read and spell scientific vocabulary at a level consistent with reading and spelling knowledge at KS1. |
| **Great Scientists** | Jon Dunlop, Charles Mcintosh, John McAdam (useful new materials)*David Bellamy/Kate Humble/Bill Oddie ( TV presenter/biologist)* |
| **Living things** |  | Living things and their habitats:* 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 micro-habitats
* 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.
 |
| **Plants** | * 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.
 | * 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.
 |
| **Animals, including humans** | * 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)
* identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
 | * 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)
* describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
 |
| **Materials** | Everyday materials; * 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:* 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.
 |
| **Space** | Seasonal changes:* observe changes across the four seasons
* observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
 |  |