



THE 5 ENQUIRY TYPES:
Research using secondary sources.
Comparative and fair testing.
Observing over time.
Pattern seeking.
Identifying, classifying, and grouping

AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
THROUGH THE YEAR PHYSICS: SEASONAL CHANGES	SPRING 1 CHEMISTRY: EVERYDAY MATERIALS	SUMMER 1 BIOLOGY: ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS
-Observe changes across the four seasons	-Distinguish between an object and the material from	-Identify and name a variety of common animals
-Observe and describe weather associated with the	which it is made	including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and
seasons and how day length varies.	-Identify and name a variety of everyday materials,	mammals
Main Enquiry Types	including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock	-Identify and name a variety of common animals that
Observing over time.	-Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of	are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
Pattern seeking.	everyday materials	-Describe and compare the structure of a variety of
Identifying, classifying and grouping	-Compare and group together a variety of everyday	common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and
	materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.	mammals, including pets)
AUTUMN 1 BIOLOGY: ANIMALS, INCLUDING HUMANS		
-Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the	SPRING 2 BIOLOGY: PLANTS	SUMMER 2 BIOLOGY: PLANTS
human body and say which part of the body is	Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of	-Identify and describe the basic structure of a
associated with each sense.	common flowering plants	variety of common flowering plants, including trees.
Main Enquiry Types	Main Enquiry Types	-Identify and name a variety of common wild and
Identifying, classifying and grouping	Research using secondary sources.	garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen
WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY	Pattern seeking.	trees
-Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be	Identifying, classifying, and grouping	Main Enquiry Types
answered in different ways	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY	Research using secondary sources.
-Identifying and classifying -Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to	-Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be	Identifying, classifying and grouping
questions	answered in different ways	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
-Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.	-Observing closely, using simple equipment	-Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be
	-Identifying and classifying	answered in different ways





AUTUMN 2 CHEMISTRY: EVERYDAY MATERIALS	-Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to	-Observing closely, using simple equipment
-Distinguish between an object and the material from	questions	-Identifying and classifying
which it is made		-Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to
-Identify and name a variety of everyday materials,	THROUGH THE YEAR PHYSICS: SEASONAL CHANGES	questions
including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock	Main Enquiry Types	
-Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of	Observing over time.	THROUGH THE YEAR <u>PHYSICS: SEASONAL CHANGES</u>
everyday materials	Pattern	Main Enquiry Types
-Compare and group together a variety of everyday	seeking.	Observing over time.
materials on the basis of their simple physical	Identifying, classifying and grouping	Pattern
properties.		seeking.
Main Enquiry Types		Identifying, classifying and grouping
Comparative and fair testing		
Identifying, classifying and grouping		
WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY		
-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		





KNOWLEDGE TO BE LEARNED BY THE END OF EACH UNIT (WHAT DO WE WANT THE CHILDREN TO KNOW AND REMEMBER?)

AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
 AUTUMN TERM PHYSICS: SEASONAL CHANGES Know symbols for rain, sun, cloud, snow, wind, fog. Name the four seasons – spring, summer, autumn and winter. Know that winter is usually colder and summer is usually the hottest. AUTUMN 1 BIOLOGY: ANIMALS, INCLUDING HUMANS Name and locate the head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth Name and locate the nose, mouth, ears, fingers, eyes and say which body part is associated with which sense. AUTUMN 2 CHEMISTRY: EVERYDAY MATERIALS When presented with a familiar object, the child will be able to say what the material is made from and what that object is called Identify the materials wood, plastic, glass, metal and rock. Use waterproof/not waterproof correctly to describe a given object or material. 	 SPRING TERM PHYSICS: SEASONAL CHANGES know the hours of daylight in the winter is less than that in the summer SPRING 1 CHEMISTRY: EVERYDAY MATERIALS Use the vocab hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy. Can group at least 2 materials together using the above vocabulary properties. SPRING 2 BIOLOGY: PLANTS Can name and locate the leaf, stem, flower, petals and roots of a flower or plant. 	SUMMER TERM PHYSICS: SEASONAL CHANGES -Can name some typical weather seen in summer (hot sunshine) and some weather in winter (cold, rain). SUMMER 1 BIOLOGY: ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS -Recognise the terms fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals - know and explain the terms carnivores, herbivores and omnivores -Can name at least 2 animals from those taught and suggest which category of animal they belong to SUMMER 2 BIOLOGY: PLANTS -Can name and locate the trunk, leaves, fruit, roots and branches of a tree -know the terms evergreen and deciduous trees -explain a deciduous tree will lose its leaves in the winter while an evergreen will keep its leaves all year - Name and identify 2 common wild flowers when shown from the selection taught -Name and identify at least 1 tree from those taught





Children working at below Age Related Expectations in SCIENCE at the end of Year 1: