

Topic		Lesson Focus	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
Seasonal Changes **	1	Seasons and months of the year	To know we have four seasons and that the weather changes with the seasons. To know that the four seasons are Autumn (Sep, Oct, Nov), Winter (Dec, Jan, Feb), Spring (March, April, May) and Summer (June, July, Aug).	seasons (Winter, Summer, Spring, Autumn),
	2	Types of weather	To describe the weather using the language: sunny, rainy, windy, and snowy.	Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.),
	3	Times of day	To know that sunrise is the time in the morning when the sun first appears. To know that sunset is the time in the evening when the sun disappears.	
	4	Features of seasons	To know that leaves change colour in Autumn. To know that Harvest time is in Autumn. To know that Winter is the coldest time of the year. To know that some animals hibernate in Winter.	sun, sunrise, sunset, day length, summer solstice, winter solstice
	5	Features of seasons	To know that baby animals are born in Spring because there is plenty of food available. To know that it is the hottest time of the year in Summer and that flowers and trees are in full bloom.	hibernate, grow, change,
	6	Investigate weather	Use their evidence gathered to describe the general types of weather and changes in day length over the seasons.	
	7	Create a weather forecast	Demonstrate their knowledge in different ways e.g. making a weather forecast video, writing seasonal poetry, creating seasonal artwork	
Animals including humans	1	Different types of animals	To know that animals fall into three groups: carnivores, herbivores, omnivores. To know that a carnivore is an animal that eats other animals. Name some animals. To know that a herbivore is an animal that only eats plants. Name some animals. To know that an omnivore is an animal that eats plants and other animals. Name some animals.	carnivore, herbivore and omnivore
	2	What makes a fish/bird	To know/ name a fish is a limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water. To know/ name a bird is a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal that has feathers, wings, a beak and can typically fly..	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group
	3	What makes an amphibian	To know an amphibian is a cold-blooded vertebrate animal. To know a reptile is a vertebrate animal that has dry, scaly skin and typically lays soft-shelled eggs on land.	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group

	4	What makes a mammal	To know/ name mammals are warm-blooded vertebrate animals with hair or fur and with females who can feed their young with milk and, typically, give birth to live young.	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group
	5	Name the parts of the body and how we use those body parts	To name human body parts (see vocabulary) To know that humans have five senses: touch, sight, smell, taste, hear.	Senses, touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg <u>Humans</u> : Parts of the body including those linked to PSHE teaching (see joint document produced by the ASE and PSHE association)
	6	Understand the sense touch	To know we touch with fingers, hands, feet.	Senses, touch, fingers (skin),
	7	Understand the sense sight	To know we see with our eyes.	Sense, see, sight, eyes
	8	Understand the senses smell and taste	To know we smell with our nose. To know we taste with our tongue.	Sense, smell, nose, taste, mouth, tongue, lips
	9	Understand the sense hear	To know we hear with our ears.	Sense, ear, hear
Everyday Materials	1	Name everyday materials	To name the materials: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, fabric, clay, foil, cardboard, rubber, brick, wool	wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, fabric, clay, foil, cardboard, rubber, brick, wool
	2	Describe the properties for different materials	To name different materials To know that materials have different properties To use vocabulary to describe the different properties	hard, rough, tears, transparent, hard, bendy, waterproof, stretchy, breaks, malleable, hard, shiny, bendy, tears, soft, freeze and melt, tears, soft, stiff.
	3	Understand the uses of different materials	To know that materials have different uses. E.g. metal can be used for cutlery, vehicles and coins To understand that objects can be made from the same material and share the properties	hard, rough, tears, transparent, hard, bendy, waterproof, stretchy, breaks, malleable, hard, shiny, bendy, tears, soft, freeze and melt, tears, soft, stiff.

	4	Explore the different properties of materials	To name materials To know that properties can be shared To know that properties can be different To know that materials can be used for different purposes	transparent/opaque, rough/smooth, shiny/dull
	5	Classify materials	To share the properties of materials To share how materials are the same To share how materials are different To group materials based on their properties	hard, rough, tears, transparent, hard, bendy, waterproof, stretchy, breaks, malleable, hard, shiny, bendy, tears, soft, freeze and melt, tears, soft, stiff.
	6	Explore the suitability of materials	To sort objects and materials using a range of properties To choose an appropriate method for testing an object for a particular property To use their test evidence to answer the questions about properties	wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, fabric, clay, foil, cardboard, rubber, brick, wool same, different
Plants	1	Name and locate different types of leaves and plants	To recognise a leaf To recognise a plant To notice leaves and plants in the local area To know that leaves grow on plants and trees To know plants can look different To name some common leaves/plants	oak, horse chestnut, cherry, hawthorn, ash, sycamore, hazel, holly rose, daffodil, daisy, tulip, buttercup, dandelion.
	2	Sort plants	To name common plants To sort and group plants using similarities and differences	rose, daffodil, daisy, tulip, buttercup, dandelion.
	3	Name and explain the different parts of a plant	To know that a leaf is flat, thin and usually green To know that a flower is the part of the plant that is usually brightly coloured To know that a petal is thin, brightly coloured or white part of the flower To know that the fruit is the fleshy part of the plant that contains seeds or a stone To know that the root is the part of the plant that grows under the ground To know the seed is the small part of the flowering plant that grows into a new plant To know the trunk is a large main stem of a tree, branch is the part of a tree that grows out from the trunk To know that the stem is the upright main stalk of a plant; bark is the outer covering of a tree trunk.	Leaf, flower, petal, fruit, root, seed, trunk, stem
	4	Explore how plants change over time	To discuss the different parts of the plants To explain how plants change over time To take photographs to talk about how plants change over time	Leaf, flower, petal, fruit, root, seed, trunk, stem
	5	Identify trees by their properties	To be able to identify an oak tree: To be able to identify a sycamore tree peeling To be able to identify an ash tree To be able to identify a holly tree	acorns, lobed leaves, small scaly bark. brittle bark, massive, dome-shaped canopy. smooth edges, pale brown or dark bark.
	6	Classify leaves	To sort leaves into different categories To notice the size and shape of different leaves	size, shape, veins

			To explore the arrangement of veins on a leaf	
	7	Classify fruits	To sort fruits into different categories To explore the petal, stem, root To explain how they are the same/different	Petal, stem, root, fruit, same, different
	8	Different types of trees	To name different types of trees To know that deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year. To know that evergreen trees have green leaves all year round.	Deciduous, evergreen, oak, ash, sycamore