

Science

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

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,	Bird, tail, fin,
see, smell, taste,	scales, gills,
hear. Fish,	feathers, beak,
amphibians,	wings.
reptiles,	Carnivore,
mammals,	herbivore,

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.
- Animals belong to different groups. The animals in each group are similar to each other.
- There are five main animal groups - fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals
- Mammals are animals that have a backbone, breathe air, grow hair, give birth to live young and feed them milk, and are warm blooded
- Birds are animals that have a backbone, bills, feathers, wings. They lay eggs, breathe air and are warm-blooded.
- Reptiles are animals that have a backbone, have scaly skin. They breathe air, lay eggs and are cold-blooded.
- Fish are animals that live in water and have gills to help them breathe, a backbone, scales, fins and lay eggs.
- Amphibians are animals that can live on land and in water, they have a backbone, smooth or rough skin, and are cold-blooded
- Different animals have different body parts.
- The parts of an animal's body are called its structure.
- Different body parts can help animals to do different things (e.g. a giraffe's long neck helps them reach high up leaves)
- Animals can be described based on the structure of their bodies. This helps us understand what an animal looks like and identify them.
- Animals can be compared and put into groups based on the structure of their bodies.