

Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

Reception	Year 1	Year 2
See below a list of objectives with matching science	What are the different parts of our body and how are they	What are living things and do they all have the same
vocabulary which is taught throughout continuous	linked to our senses?	habitats and needs? (Biology)
provision over the course of reception. Objectives are	How can we group and identify animals? (Biology)	Lesson 1: Are all things living?
broken down into science units similar to those of KS1.	Lesson 1: What are the different parts of our body?	Objective: Explore and compare the differences between
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Objective: Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of	things that are living, dead, and things that have never been
Objectives:	the human body and say which part of the body is associated	alive
Animals, excluding humans:	with each sense	Vocabulary: living, dead, never lived, differences, basic
Recognise some environments that are different to the one	Vocabulary: head, nose, ear, mouth, eyes, neck, shoulders,	needs, move, feed
in which they live	torso, arms, legs, bottom, feet, hands, fingers, toes, teeth	
Vocabulary:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Lesson 2: Do all living things have the same habitats?
names of animals, live, on land, in water, jungle, desert,	Lesson 2: Are all of our bodies the same?	Objective: Identify that most living things live in habitats to
North Pole, South Pole, sea, hot, cold, wet, dry, snow, ice,	Objective: Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of	which they are suited and describe how different habitats
environment, polar regions, ocean, camouflage	the human body and say which part of the body is associated	provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and
	with each sense	plants, and how they depend on each other
	Vocabulary: size, length, width, colour, shape, head, nose,	Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their
Objectives:	ear, mouth, eyes, neck, shoulders, torso, arms, legs, bottom,	habitats, including micro-habitats
Humans:	feet, hands, fingers, toes	Vocabulary: habitats, suites, basic needs, food, names of
Talk about members of their immediate family and	623, 323	local habitats (pond, lake, canal, woodland, field, etc), micro-
community.		habitats (under logs, in bushed etc)
Name and describe people who are familiar to them.	<u>Lesson 3:</u> What are our 5 senses and what parts of our body	,
Vocabulary:	do these link to?	Lesson 3: What living things suit which habitats?
hair (black, brown, dark, light, blonde, ginger, grey, white,	Objective: Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of	Objective: Identify that most living things live in habitats to
long, short, straight, curly), eyes (blue, brown, green, grey),	the human body and say which part of the body is associated	which they are suited and describe how different habitats
skin (black, brown, white), big/tall, small/short,	with each sense	provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and
bigger/smaller, baby, toddler, child, adult, old person, old,	Vocabulary: eyes (sight/see/vision/look), nose	plants, and how they depend on each other
young, brother, sister, mother, father, aunt, uncle,	(smell/scent/sniff), tongue (taste), fingers/hands/skin	Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their
	(touch/feel), ears (hear/sound/listen), senses	habitats, including micro-habitats (Choice chamber act)



Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

grandmother, grandfather, cousin, friend, family, boy, girl, man, woman, bald, elderly, wrinkles, male, female, freckles

Objectives:

Living things and their habitats:

Draw information from a simple map.

Explore the natural world around them.

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.

Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.

Vocabulary:

plant, tree, bush, flower, vegetable, herb, weed, animal, names of plants and animals they see, name of a contrasting environment e.g. beach, forest, environment

objectives:

Seasonal changes:

Explore the natural world around them.

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

Vocabulary:

spring, summer, autumn, winter, seasons, sunny, cloudy, hot, warm, cold, shower, raining, storm, thunder, lightning, hail, sleet, snow, icy, frost, puddles, windy, rainbow, animals, young, plants, flowers, hibernate, migrate, snowflake

Lesson 4: How can we sort animals?

<u>Objective:</u> Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds **Vocabulary**: broad groups fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds,

mammals, habitats, size, colour

Lesson 5: How can we compare animals?

<u>Objectives:</u> Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, including pets).

<u>Vocabulary:</u> broad groups fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, diets, habitats, size, colour

<u>Lesson 6:</u> How can we group animals based on their diets? <u>Objective:</u> Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Vocabulary: carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, diets

<u>Vocabulary:</u> habitats, suites, basic needs, food, names of local habitats (pond, lake, canal, woodland, field, etc), microhabitats (under logs, in bushed etc)

<u>Lesson 4:</u> Identifying the needs of animals based on their characteristics

<u>Objective:</u> 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 (designing a new creature)

<u>Vocabulary:</u> Mixture of characteristics from animals such a fur, size, diet etc, habitats, suited

<u>Lesson 5:</u> What are food chains and what do they represent?

<u>Objective:</u> 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 <u>Vocabulary:</u> food chains, food, feed, food source

<u>Lesson 6:</u> Exploring habitats- outside activities <u>Objective:</u> Recap of previously taught objective

What is the difference between the 4 seasons?

<u>Lesson 1:</u> What and when are the 4 seasons? **Objective:** Observe changes across the four seasons.

What are the different properties of materials and are they all suitable for everyday objects? (Chemistry)



Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

Obiectives:

Materials, including changing materials:

Explore the natural world around them.

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.

Vocabulary:

ice, water, frozen, icicle, snow, melt, wet, cold, slippery, smooth, big, bigger, biggest, smaller, smaller, smallest, hard, soft, bendy, rigid, wood, plastic, paper, card, metal, strong, weak, hot, apply heat, waterproof, soggy, not waterproof, best, change, change back, solid, liquid, gas, most suited

Objectives:

Light:

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.

Vocabulary:

un, sunny, light, shadow, shady, clouds, torch, see-through, non-seethrough, source, light source, casting a shadow, pale, dark, transparent, opaque

Objectives:

Forces:

Explore the natural world around them.

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.

Vocabulary:

<u>Vocabulary:</u> winter, summer, autumn, spring, months, year, seasons, weather, day length

<u>Lesson 2:</u> What changes happen in the 4 seasons?
<u>Objective:</u> Observe changes across the four seasons.
<u>Vocabulary:</u> winter, summer, autumn, spring, months, year, seasons, weather, day length

<u>Lesson 3</u>: Does the weather change across the seasons? <u>Objective:</u> Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

<u>Vocabulary:</u> winter, summer, autumn, spring, months, year, seasons, weather, day length, varies, temperature, cold, warm, hot, freezing, clothing, sunrays

<u>Lesson 4:</u> How do the seasons impact on the length of our day?

<u>Objective:</u> Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

<u>Vocabulary:</u> winter, summer, autumn, spring, months, year, seasons, weather, day length, sunrise, sunset, morning, evening, dusk, dawn

<u>Lesson 5:</u> How do animals adapt to the seasons? **Objective:** Observe changes across the four seasons.

<u>Lesson 1:</u> What are the everyday objects around us made of?

<u>Objective:</u> Identify and describe the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses

<u>Vocabulary:</u> cardboard, wood, metal, glass, plastic, brick, rock, paper, rubber

<u>Lesson 2:</u> Are all materials suitable for everyday objects? <u>Objective:</u> Identify and describe the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses

<u>Vocabulary:</u> Y1 vocab revisited- waterproof, absorbent, stretchy, stiff, properties, floppy, bendy, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not-see through, hard, soft Y2-opaque, transparent, translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid

<u>Lesson 3/4:</u> How can materials be shaped? (2 part lesson) <u>Objective:</u> Find out how the shapes of solid objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching <u>Vocabulary:</u> push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch, stretching

<u>Lesson 5:</u> Can a material have more than one use? <u>Objective:</u> Identify and describe the suitability of a variety of



Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

float, sink, up, down, top, bottom, surface, move, roll, drop, fly, turn, spin, fall, fast, slow, faster, slower, fastest, slowest, further, furthest, wind, air, water, blow, bounce, force, rotate, solid, liquid, gravity

Vocabulary: winter, summer, autumn, spring, months, year, seasons, weather, day length, hibernate, adapt, characteristics, features, environment

everyday materials, including wood, metal, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses **Vocabulary:** suitable, uses, properties, purposes

Lesson 6: How can we test suitability of materials? **Objective:** Identify and describe the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses Vocabulary: suitable, uses, properties, purposes, compare, test

Objectives:

Sound:

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.

Vocabulary:

sound, noise, listen, hear, music, voices, bird song, traffic, sirens, thunder, high, low, loud, quiet, soft, volume, crackle, thunder, hum, buzz, roar, source, crescendo, vibration, pitch

What are some of the names and basic structures of plants? (Biology)

Lesson 1: How do plants start to grow? **Objective:** Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Vocabulary: seed, bulb, soil, nutrients, water, sun light, temperature, conditions, roots, grow, bud

Lesson 2: Why don't all trees lose their leaves? Objective: Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. **Vocabulary:** seasons, weather, leaves, shed

Lesson 3: What are the different types of trees? Objective: Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.

What do humans need to survive and be healthy? How do animals and humans grow? (Biology)

Lesson 1: What are the basic needs of animals and humans? **Objective:** Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) Vocabulary: growth, exercise, heartbeat, breathing, food types (nutrients), feeding, drinking, survive

Lesson 2: Why is exercise and diet important? **Objective:** Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Vocabulary: exercise, health, heartbeat, fitness, disease, diet, food types (meat, fish, bread, rice, pasta), growth, weight

Objective:

Earth and space:

Explore the natural world around them.

Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside Vocabulary:

Sun, Moon, Earth, star, planet, sky, day, night, space, round, bounce, float, sunrise, sunset, astronaut, astronomer, constellation, orbit, nocturnal, slow-motion, magnify



Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

<u>Vocabulary:</u> deciduous, evergreen, holly, sycamore, birch, beech, oak, hawthorn, hazel, pine, cedar, yew, chestnut, hornbeam, alder

<u>Lesson 4:</u> What are the main parts of a plant?
<u>Objective:</u> Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.
<u>Vocabulary:</u> leaf, flower, petal, blossom, branch, stalk, bud,

stem, trunk, berry, fruit

<u>Lesson 5:</u> What different plants can we find?
<u>Objective:</u> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
<u>Vocabulary:</u> daisy, poppy, rose, dandelion, pansy, stinging nettle (others in school area)

Lesson 3: What makes up a healthy diet?

<u>**Objective:**</u> Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

<u>Vocabulary:</u> food types (meat, fish, bread, rice, pasta), growth, weight, diet, balance

<u>Lesson 4:</u> How can we plan exercise into our day? <u>Objective:</u> Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

<u>Vocabulary:</u> exercises (examples such as star jump, lunge etc), stretch, warm up

<u>Lesson 5:</u> What does it mean to be hygienic? <u>Objective:</u> Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

<u>Vocabulary:</u> hygienic, clean, germs, disease, wash, odour (smell)

<u>Lesson 6:</u> How do animals and humans grow?
<u>Objective:</u> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults

<u>Verabulary: offspring reproduction growth shild</u>

<u>Vocabulary:</u> offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages, animal examples (eg chick/hen, caterpillar/butterfly, tadpole/frog)



Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

Lesson 3: Are all materials suitable for all objects?

What are everyday objects made of and what are their How do plants grow and what do they need in order to do properties? (Chemistry) so? (Biology) **Lesson 1:** What is the difference between bulbs and seeds? **Lesson 1:** What materials are the objects in our classroom Objective: Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow made of? into mature plants **Objective:** Distinguish between an object and the material Vocabulary: bulbs, seeds, daffodil, garlic, onion, coconut, sweetcorn kernel (different examples) from which it is made. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. Vocabulary: wood, plastic, glass, rubber, chalk, fabric, metal **Lesson 2:** What do seeds and bulbs need to grow? (others in classroom) **Objective:** Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants Find out and describe how plants need Lesson 2: How can we sort objects based on their materials? water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay **Objective:** Distinguish between an object and the material healthy (Observe over time) from which it is made. Vocabulary: bulbs, seeds, light, shade, sun, warm, cool, Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including water, grow, healthy wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. **Lesson 3:** How do plants grow under different conditions? Vocabulary: waterproof, absorbent, stretchy, flexible, stiff, Objective: Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow properties, floppy, bendy, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, seeinto mature plants Find out and describe how plants need through, not-see through, hard, soft water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy (Observe over time) Vocabulary: bulbs, seeds, light, shade, sun, warm, cool,

water, grow, healthy, conditions



Helping Lights Shine for all Luke 11:33

<u>**Objective:**</u> Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.

<u>Vocabulary:</u> suitability, appropriate, waterproof, absorbent, stretchy, flexible, stiff, properties, floppy, bendy, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not-see through, hard, soft

Lesson 4: What materials are absorbent?

<u>Objective:</u> 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.

<u>Vocabulary:</u> waterproof, absorbent

<u>Lesson 5:</u> What are the properties of materials? <u>Objective:</u> Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.

<u>Vocabulary:</u> waterproof, absorbent, stretchy, flexible, stiff, properties, floppy, bendy, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, seethrough, not-see through, hard, soft

<u>Lesson 4:</u> What was the impact on the growth of plants under different conditions?

<u>Objective:</u> 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 (Observe over time)

<u>Vocabulary:</u> bulbs, seeds, light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow, healthy, conditions