

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

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1

- 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 have key parts in common, but these vary from person to person.
- 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.
- Some senses can be affected by viruses e.g. Covid – 19.
- There are five main animal groups – fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.
- Children need to be able to identify and name some animals from each of these groups e.g. shark, frog, snake, chicken, dog.
- Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals all have backbones (vertebrates)
- Animals vary in many ways having different structures and different skin coverings:
- Birds have feathers, beaks, wings and tails. Fish have fins, scales, gills and tails. Amphibians have smooth skin. Reptiles have scaly skin, dry skin and tails. Mammals have hair or fur.
- These features can be used to identify them.
- Animals eat certain things – some eat other animals (carnivores), some eat

Summer 1

Key Vocabulary:

- Offspring
- Reproduction
- Growth
- Child
- Exercise
- Heartbeat
- Breathing
- Hygiene
- Germs
- Disease
- Food types (examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta).

New Knowledge:

- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- In humans and some animals, these offspring will be live young, such as babies or kittens, that grow into adults.
- In other animals, such as chickens, frogs or butterflies, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young or other stages which then grow to adults.
- The young of some animals do not look like their parents e.g. tadpoles.
- All animals, including humans, have the basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing in order to survive.
- To grow into healthy adults, they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise.
- Good hygiene is also important in preventing infections and illnesses e.g. colds and Covid-19.
- Increasing levels of exercise is important for physical and mental health, particularly during the National lockdowns during Covid-19.

