



Year One

Autumn

Crucial Knowledge (Seasons)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons in a year – Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter • Each month is part of a season – i.e – Spring –March, April, May • The day length changes according to seasons – the longest days are in the summer and the shortest in the winter. • Each Season displays different ‘typical’ weathers – with weather hottest in Summer and Coldest in winter. • Some new plants begin to grow in the Spring. • Young animals such as chicks and lambs are born during Spring. • During Autumn, some leaves on trees change colour and some trees lose their leaves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun safety – wearing hats and sun cream can protect people from sun damage. • Some animals prepare to hibernate for the winter in Autumn. • Some animals hibernate in Winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making displays of what happens in the world around them, including day length, as the seasons change. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. • Observe changes across the four seasons in the environment e.g. in plants on the school grounds. • Create posters. • Mind maps. • Venn diagrams. • Grouping activities. • Create lists. • Labelling diagrams/pictures.

Crucial Knowledge -Animals including Humans	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are humans and we are a type of animal called mammals. • Name and identify basic parts of human body that can be seen. • Humans have five senses-touch, taste, smell, hearing and sight. • There are 6 main groups of animals including: mammals, fish, reptiles, birds, insects and amphibians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name basic bones of the body e.g. spine, skull, jaw bone, ribs. • Name parts of the internal body e.g. heart, lungs, stomach, brain. • Adults don’t grow (height) anymore. Older adults will start to have lose hair or their hair will change colour (grey/white). Older adults develop wrinkles. • A human life cycle starts with the birth of a baby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using their observations to compare and contrast humans at first hand or through videos and photographs. • Using the senses to compare different textures, sounds and smells. • Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. • Sort/draw/ label the life cycle of a human.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal groups can be described by their characteristics. For example, gills, beaks, fur, cold blooded, warm blooded. • Living things can be plants or animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All mammals have hair, including whales and dolphins. • Most mammals are helpless when they are born. They need protection from adult mammals until they can survive on their own. • All birds have feathers. • Insects are invertebrates- don't have bones. • Insects have two antennae and 6 legs so spiders are not insects they are araneae. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create posters. • Mind maps. • Venn diagrams. • Comparing tables. • Grouping activities. • Create lists. <p>Labelling diagrams/pictures.</p>
---	--	---

Spring

Crucial Knowledge (Seasons)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons in a year – Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter • Each month is part of a season – i.e – Spring –March, April, May • The day length changes according to seasons – the longest days are in the summer and the shortest in the winter. • Each Season displays different 'typical' weathers – with weather hottest in Summer and Coldest in winter. • Some new plants begin to grow in the Spring. • Young animals such as chicks and lambs are born during Spring. • During Autumn, some leaves on trees change colour and some trees lose their leaves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun safety – wearing hats and sun cream can protect people from sun damage. • Some animals prepare to hibernate for the winter in Autumn. • Some animals hibernate in Winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making displays of what happens in the world around them, including day length, as the seasons change. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. • Observe changes across the four seasons in the environment e.g. in plants on the school grounds. • Create posters. • Mind maps. • Venn diagrams. • Grouping activities. • Create lists. • Labelling diagrams/pictures.

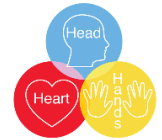
Crucial Knowledge (Materials)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A material is what something is made of. • Materials can be described by how they look and feel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials can be grouped based on what they are made out of. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create posters. • Mind maps.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are lots of different materials, such as wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock. • Some materials are natural and come from plants and animals- such as wood comes from a tree, wool comes from sheep. • Some materials are made by humans (human-made) such as plastic, glass, paper etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquids can be poured. • A surface is something that can be seen or touched. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venn diagrams. • Grouping activities. • Create lists. • Labelling diagrams/pictures.
---	---	---

Summer

Crucial Knowledge (Seasons)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons in a year – Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter • Each month is part of a season – i.e – Spring –March, April, May • The day length changes according to seasons – the longest days are in the summer and the shortest in the winter. • Each Season displays different ‘typical’ weathers – with weather hottest in Summer and Coldest in winter. • Some new plants begin to grow in the Spring. • Young animals such as chicks and lambs are born during Spring. • During Autumn, some leaves on trees change colour and some trees lose their leaves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun safety – wearing hats and sun cream can protect people from sun damage. • Some animals prepare to hibernate for the winter in Autumn. • Some animals hibernate in Winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making displays of what happens in the world around them, including day length, as the seasons change. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. • Observe changes across the four seasons in the environment e.g. in plants on the school grounds. • Create posters. • Mind maps. • Venn diagrams. • Grouping activities. • Create lists. • Labelling diagrams/pictures.

Crucial Knowledge (Plants)	Expanded Knowledge	Intent/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that plants have roots and grow from the ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants- blossom, petals, fruit, seeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and record with some accuracy e.g. the growth of a variety of plants as they change



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and describe the basic structure (roots, stem, leaves, flower) of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees (roots, trunk, branches, leaves).• Identity and name a variety of common wild and garden, plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.• Know what deciduous means- shredding of leaves annually.• Know what evergreen means- keeps its leaves all year around.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the basic function of the parts of the plant. For example, the flower attracts insects.• Compare and contrast familiar plants.• Know how plants over time change- leaves fall off, buds open.• Compare and contrast what they have found out about different plants.• Understand the words test, comparison and fair in relation to prove activities.	<p>over time from a seed or bulb, or observing similar plants at different stages of growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use comparative tests e.g. to show that plants need light and water to stay healthy.
--	--	---