

## Hallcroft Infant & Nursery School Science Lesson Sequence



## Summer 2 - Year 1

## **Making Connections:**

Investigating science through stories

## What we already know, remember and can do:

- Name the four seasons in order and describe the typical weather in each.
- Identify animal features.
- Recall what carnivores, herbivores and omnivores eat.
- Recall animal groups and identify what they have in common.

This unit revises and builds on learning from the previous Year 1 units.

	Learning Objective	What children will know and remember (Substantive)	What children will be able to do (Disciplinary)	Revisited Vocabulary	New Vocabulary
1	Learning Objective Knowledge - To observe changes across the seasons. Working scientifically To spot patterns in data.	<ul> <li>✓ I can identify changes that occur in each season.</li> <li>✓ I can name and order of the four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.</li> <li>✓ I can identify the weather associated with the four seasons and how it changes (in the UK).</li> <li>Science in action</li> <li>To know about a range of jobs and careers that use scientific knowledge and methods.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ I can recognise that there are different types of enquiry (ways to answer a question).</li> <li>✓ I can use data to spot patterns</li> <li>✓ I can use data to answer a question.</li> </ul>	measure pattern data life cycle season trunk weather	measure pattern data life cycle season trunk weather
2	Learning Objective Knowledge - To describe and compare the features of animals. Working scientifically To carry out research to find specific information.	<ul> <li>✓ I can identify a variety of common animals (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).</li> <li>✓ I can describe the main body parts of common animals (arms, legs, wings, tails, fins, head, trunk, horns/tusks and shell)</li> </ul>	✓ I can use a website to find answers to questions.	bird feature mammal	compare difference research similarity

	<ul> <li>✓ I can identify similarities and differences</li> <li>✓ Science in action: I know about a range of jobs and careers that use scientific knowledge and methods.</li> </ul>			
Learning Objective				
Knowledge - To identify differences in animal features. Working scientifically: To use a ruler to measure.	<ul> <li>✓ I can identify differences in animal footprints.</li> <li>✓ I can identify a variety of common animals (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).</li> <li>✓ I know the main body parts of common animals (arms, legs, wings, tails, fins, head, trunk, horns/tusks and shell).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ I can measure the length of animal footprints.</li> <li>✓ I can use standard units and read simple scales to measure and compare.</li> <li>✓ I can use simple measuring equipment to make approximate measurements.</li> <li>✓ I can use data to answer questions.</li> </ul>	amphibian bird fish mammal reptile	compare differences measure similarities
Learning Objective Knowledge – To describe the properties of everyday materials.  Working scientifically To plan how to carry out a test.	<ul> <li>✓ I can use natural materials to make an animal home.</li> <li>✓ I know a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.</li> <li>✓ I know that property refers to how a material can be described.</li> <li>✓ I can describe the physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ I can suggest how to test something to see if it is waterproof.</li> <li>✓ I can recognise if a test is fair.</li> <li>✓ I can use my results to answer simple questions.</li> </ul>	material natural object test	predict property waterproof

5	<b>Learning Objective Knowledge</b> – To identify animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	✓ I can explain the difference between carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	✓ I can use natural materials to make a bird feeder.	diet group	carnivore diet group
Outcome		✓ I can group birds according to what they eat.		herbivore hunt omnivore	herbivore hunt omnivore