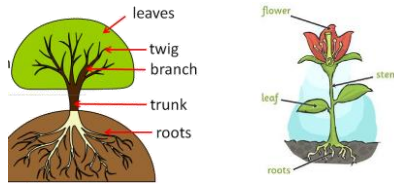


















Science Enquiry Organisers: Year 1, Cycle 2

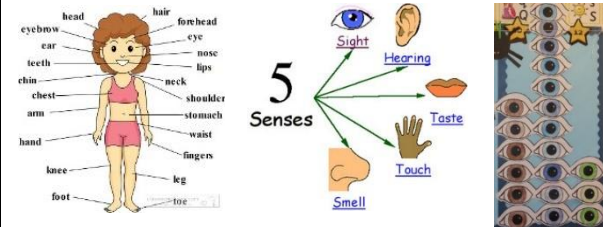
Autumn 1 Science - plants

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plant is made up of roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. Trees and flowers are plants The names of some of the plants (inc. flowers and trees) on our school grounds Seeds grow into plants Plants change over time Pictograms and block diagrams can be used to present data Pictograms and block diagrams help to answer questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name some plants (inc. flowers and trees) Label the parts of plants (inc trees and flowers) Describe the parts of a plant Plant a seed (sunflower) Observe how my sunflower changes (diary) Explore plants on our school site (walk) Ask questions using sentence stems (how and why) Make suggestions about what to do/what to look for. Predict what might happen. Record results by drawing a picture Help to create pictogram or block diagram to present results (computing) Say what I have observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plant is a living thing and includes flowers, vegetables and trees Plants need soil, water and light to grow Plants (flowers and trees) grow on our school grounds
Vocabulary: Flower: part of a plant Observe: to look closely Predict: make a guess about what may happen Pictogram: a chart which uses pictures to represent data Plant: a living thing which includes flowers, trees and vegetables Tree: a plant that has a stem/trunk & branches Seed: the small parts created by plants that grow into new plants		Images: 

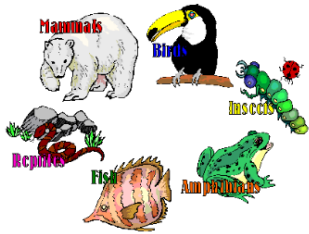
Autumn 2 Science - materials

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Objects are made from different materialsWood, metal, paper, plastic, glass, water, rock and fabric are different types of materialAbsorbent materials soak up waterWaterproof materials keep water out/keep things dryMaterials have different properties, e.g. hard, soft, smooth, rough, shiny, flexible, stiff, stretchy,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sort materials according to their propertiesExplain which material objects are made fromCompare two materials, saying what is the same and what's differentDescribe what some materials are like e.g. waterproof, hard, flexible, stiffMake suggestions about what to doInvestigate materials to find the best for a teddys raincoatPredict what may happenDraw and say what happened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exploring the best material for our bagExploring materials, saying what was the same and what was differentDescribing some materials e.g. hard soft, heavy, light, bendy, strongMaking a bag made from fabric																						
Vocabulary: Absorbent: soaks up water. Flexible: can bend easily without breaking Material: what objects are made from. Object: a material thing that can be seen or touched. Observe: to look closely Predict: make a guess about what might happen. Properties: what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy). Rough: has an uneven surface; not smooth or level Smooth: has a smooth surface, not rough or bumpy Stiff: not easily bent or changed in shape Stretchy: can be stretched, elastic Waterproof: it keeps water out & things dry.		Images: <div><div>Material detection</div><table><thead><tr><th>Material</th><th>Name of objects</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div></div> <div><div>Material sorting</div><table><thead><tr><th>Waste</th><th>Wood</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Material	Name of objects											Waste	Wood								
Material	Name of objects																							
																								
																								
																								
																								
																								
Waste	Wood																							

Spring 1 Science – humans

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human beings have different body parts There are 5 senses Our sense of touch is linked to our hands/skin Our sense of taste is linked to our mouth/tongue/throat Our sense of hearing is linked to our ears Our sense of smell is linked to our nose Our sense of sight is linked to our eyes A pictogram is a picture representation of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name parts of the body Draw and label parts of the body Name the senses Say which part of the body is linked with each sense Draw on a pictogram or prepared by the teacher and create class bar charts (e.g. eye colour, hair colour, height etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing my body to a baby Comparing my body to an adult Talking about families Drawing around our bodies Ask and answer questions about the human body Investigating materials to see which ones are waterproof
Vocabulary: Body: the physical structures including bones, flesh and organs of a person or animal. Hearing: recognising sounds through our ears Human: a man, women or child Pictogram: a pictorial representation of data on a chart, graph, or computer Senses: how our body identifies an outside stimulus, e.g. sight, smell, hearing, taste, touch Sight: sense of seeing through our eyes Smell: recognising odours or scents through the nose Touch: come into contact with through the skin Taste: sensation of flavour identified in the mouth and throat		Images: 

Spring 2 Science – animals

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish live in water and have gills and fins. They lay eggs. Amphibians live on land and in water. They lay their eggs in water. They have cold blood. Birds live on land and have a beak, wings and feathers. They lay eggs. Mammals live in water or on land. They have a spine and fur or hair. They give birth. Reptiles live on land & water. They have scales and cold blood. They lay eggs on land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group and classify animals To compare and group animals. Name and identify animals Describe the structure of common animals. Explore what animals eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans are animals too Plants are eaten by humans Investigating materials
Vocabulary: Amphibians: a cold-blooded animal, living on land and in water. Birds: have a beak, wings and feathers. They lay eggs and live on land. Fish: a cold-blooded animal with gills and fins living in water Mammals: a warm-blooded animal with hair or fur, and (typically) the birth of live young. Pets: a tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure Reptiles: a cold blooded animal with scales, living on land and in water.		Images: 

Summer 1 Science – animals

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are different types of animals in the world. Herbivores are animals that only eat plants. Carnivores are animals that only eat meat. Omnivores are animals that eat plants and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to group and classify Begin to use some scientific words Draw on a pictogram prepared by my teacher (class favourite animal types) Talk about similarities and differences between animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish live in water and have gills and fins. They lay eggs. Amphibians live on land and in water. They lay their eggs in water. They have cold blood. Birds live on land and have a beak, wings and feathers. They lay eggs. Mammals live in water or on land. They have a spine and fur or hair. They give birth. Reptiles live on land & water. They have scales and cold blood. They lay eggs on land.
Vocabulary: Amphibians: a cold-blooded animal, living on land and in water. Birds: have a beak, wings and feathers. They lay eggs and live on land. Carnivore: an animal that only eats meat Fish: a cold-blooded animal with gills and fins living in water Herbivore: an animal that only eats Mammals: a warm-blooded animal with hair or fur, and (typically) the birth of live young. Omnivore: an animal that eats plants and animals Pets: a tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure Reptiles: a cold blooded animal with scales, living on land and in water.		Images:

Summer 2 Science – materials and plants

Knowledge <i>I know...</i>	Skills <i>I can...</i>	Links back to <i>I remember...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name and simple properties of everyday materials e.g. wood is hard Materials have different properties e.g. strong, soft Materials can be grouped in different ways The names of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, Evergreen trees have green leaves throughout the year Deciduous trees shed their leaves every year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, describe, compare & describe materials Investigate which materials float or sink. Ask simple questions using how and why Carry out simple tests with an adult Predict what may happen in an investigation Observe closely using simple equipment To record results through drawing and or a simple table prepared by the teacher (materials) To draw or simply state what happened Draw simple conclusions and explain what they did To draw on a pictogram or other chart prepared by the teacher and create class bar charts (plants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects are made from different materials Investigating the best material for a postman's sack Planting a sunflower (autumn) Plants have roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
Vocabulary: Evergreen: trees which have green leaves throughout the year Deciduous: trees shedding their leaves every year Plant: a living thing which includes flowers, trees and vegetables Flower: part of a plant Tree: a plant that has a stem/trunk & branches Material: what something is made of Predict: make a guess about what may happen Table: a way to represent data or information in rows and columns Observe: to look closely Pictogram: a chart which uses pictures to represent data		Images: