

Subject: Science			
Year Group: Yea			
Links to	Identifying and naming common animals including those in the local		
previous	environment.		
work/Remember	 Identify and name common carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. 		
when	Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common		
	animals.		
	 Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body 		
	and say which part is associated with which sense.		
	Working Scientifically		
	 asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered 		
	in different ways		
	observing closely, using simple equipment		
	performing simple tests		
	identifying and classifying		
	using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions		
Term	gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. Year Kev Skills to be taught		
remi	Year Key Skills to be taught		
Spring 1	Know that animals including humans have offspring which grow into		
2024	adults.		
	Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including		
What the	humans, for survival (water, air, food).		
children should	Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right		
know at the end	amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.		
of this series of			
lessons	Working Scientifically		
	Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in		
	different ways.		
	Observe closely, using simple equipment.		
	Observe closely, using simple equipment.		
	 Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. 		
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Vocabulary

Basic needs, diet, exercise, hygiene, Illness, medicine, survive, offspring, healthy, hygiene, germs, bacteria, wash, clean, animals, baby, child, teenager, adult, elderly, Seven basic needs – movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition.

Sequence	Learning	Suggested Lesson Outline
of learning	Objectives/Outcomes	

Plan 2023 - 2024		
1	Learning Objective: I can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival. Key Knowledge: All living things need water, air and food to survive.	Recap – What do we need to survive? (Prelearning task). What do you know about the human life cycle – how do we change and grow? In this lesson the children should consider what the basic needs of living things are. This can be done as a discussion – focussing on basic needs. Discuss what it means when people say "I couldn't live without chocolate, etc". Agree the three needs as water, air and food.
	Enquiry Type: Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.	Consider a robot and a cat – living or not living – consider similarities and differences. Children record a pre-learning assessment of what they think they need to stay alive before any teaching. Move on to record the similarities and differences between a robot and their pet or any well-known animal – for example both move, only one eats. Tease out and record the 7 life processes - MRS GREN - movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition.
2	Learning Objective: Know that animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults. Key Knowledge: All living things have offspring and I know what some look like. I know how some examples, including humans, grow and change into adults. Enquiry Type: Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	Recap – What did we decide all humans need to survive? What was the same about a robot and our pet or an animal? What was different? In this lesson the children will match some offspring to its mother, learning for example that a baby goat is called a kid etc. They will also revise how different animal groups reproduce (link to previous work). Finally, look at the human life cycle and ask the children to sort the various stages into the correct order. Children complete a matching activity for the names of offspring and their mum. Children then order the human life cycle - Y1 pictures only, Y2 pictures, name the stage and write a short description.
3	Learning Objective: Describe the importance for humans of exercise.	Recap – Ask a series of questions about the names of animals and their offspring. What are the stages of the human life cycle? What can a toddler do that a baby cannot?
	Key Knowledge:	In this lesson children consider what happens to our bodies during exercise and how we all spend

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	Exercise is really important to keep us healthy on the inside as well as the outside. Our heart needs exercise to stay healthy. Our heart beats faster when we exercise. Enquiry Type: Gather and record data to help answer questions. Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	our free time. Point out 60 minutes per day as a child exercise. Look at the importance of exercise for the heart. Finally children should have a go at doing different activities for 2 minutes each and noting the effect on their heart rate and breathing. This need not be through formal measurement of the pulse rate - it can simply be through noticing that they were breathing hard or not breathing hard after a particular activity. Children record their observations about their breathing (and heart rate) when doing different activities, such as sitting, walking, star jumps etc. Children use their results to answer these questions: What happened? What did you find out?
		What did you find out? What did you find easy? Did you find anything difficult?
4	Learning Objective: Describe the importance for humans of eating the right amounts of food. Key Knowledge: To be healthy we need to eat a healthy, balanced diet. The five main food types are fruit and vegetables, protein, carbohydrate, dairy and fat and sugar. Enquiry Type: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.	Recap – What are the seven life processes? Who can name them? Who can explain them? In this lesson children learn about nutrition. They learn we get energy from food. Look at two lunch boxes. Which is healthy and why? Children learn the 5 main food types. Diets should be ½ carbohydrates, ¼ fruit and vegetables, not too much fat and sugar. Children record the names of the five different food groups with some examples of each. This could be a sorting activity for Y1. They then use this to design a healthy meal before saying if it is healthy and why.
5	Learning Objective: Describe the importance for humans of good hygiene. Key Knowledge: Having good hygiene can stop me from falling ill; it can keep me healthy.	Recap – Which part of our bodies needs exercise? Why? Can you name one of the 5 food groups? Can you give any examples? Which food group is not too good for us? In this lesson children learn about the importance of good hygiene and how easy it is to spread germs. Ask children to say how keeping ourselves clean may help us stay healthy? Carry out glitter handshakes with the children on their tables. How

	Enquiry Type: Use their observations and	many different colours? Now wash hands to remove all glitter. Consider the importance of washing hands properly.
	ideas to suggest answers to questions.	Children record when we should wash our hands and the importance of it. They should also write a simple set of instructions to make sure hands are properly washed.
6	Learning Objective: To demonstrate what has been learnt about the life stages of humans, the seven life processes and how we should keep ourselves healthy.	ASSESSMENT LESSON Children complete a short assessment task to check their understanding. This could be a few formal questions for them to answer or a quiz style assessment.

Learning Outcome/product

Children have a thorough understanding of what human beings require to survive. They will understand the importance of exercise, a healthy diet, and good hygiene as ways to keep us healthy. They will look simply at how offspring of some animals including humans develop and change into adults as they grow.

Assessment records	List only those children who have not achieved the expected outcomes.	