	Early Learning Goals 4.9.23	
	The Natural World Children at the expected level of development will: - Explore the natural observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; - Know some between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, of what has been read in class; - Understand some important processes a around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	
	Statutory framework for the early year's foundation s	etting 4/9/23
<section-header></section-header>	Understanding the World Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of the community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries, and must members of society such as police officers, nurses, and firefighters. In a selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes, and poems will foster their under socially, technologically, and ecologically diverse world. As well as build extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across de children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.	
Prior knowledge Nursery:	Year Group Expectations	NC Y1 expect
 Natural World Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Animals including humans: Plant seeds and care for growing plants. Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to Respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Plants Most plants start growing from a seed or bulb. All plants need water & light to grow & survive. Observe plants closely through a variety of means e.g., magnifiers & photographs. Extend vocabulary: leaves, petals, roots, bulb, trunk, branches, stem, garden plants, wild plants, seeds. Use all the senses in hands-on exploration of plants. 	 Natural World Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Explore the natural world around them. Use new vocabulary in different contexts. Learn new vocabulary. Animals including humans: Understand the key features of the life cycle of an animal. Be able to show care and concern for living things. Have some understanding of growth and change. Talk about things they have observed including animals. Observational drawings of animals Plants All plants need water, light, and warmth to grow and survive. A seed produces roots to allow water to get into the plant and shoots to produce leaves to collects the sunlight. Extend vocabulary: blossom, buds, bulb, evergreen, deciduous. Describe what they see, hear & feel whilst outside. Name & describe some plants. 	Animals inclu Identify animals birds, a variety carnivo Describ variety reptiles Identify of the h body is Plants Identify and gas evergre Identify variety trees.

the natural world around them, making Know some similarities and differences rironments, drawing on their experiences and processes and changes in the natural world

sense of their physical world and their experiences increases their knowledge and es, and museums to meeting important fighters. In addition, listening to a broad ter their understanding of our culturally, well as building important knowledge, this ing across domains. Enriching and widening

NC Y1 expectations

Animals including humans.

• Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores. • Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, including pets) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

• Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants including deciduous and evergreen trees.

• Identify and describe basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants including

 Materials Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary • Explore how things work e.g., pulleys. Explore & talk about different forces they can feel e.g., stretch, snap, rigid, magnetic repulsion, water pushing up when pushing a boat under it. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice e.g., cooking, melting, shadows, floating & sinking. Characteristics of liquids & solids e.g., cooking eggs, melting chocolate 	 Draw pictures of plants • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant. <u>Materials</u> Observe & interact with natural processes, such as ice melting, a sound causing a vibration, light travelling through transparent material, an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object & a boat floating on water. Use vocabulary to name specific features of the natural world, both natural & man-made • Notice & discuss patterns around them. <u>Seasons Changes</u> What happens in different seasons? Discuss features of the environment and how environments may vary from one another. Talk about the changes that each season brings in relation to their environment: the clothes they wear, the weather and the plants. 	 Everyday Materials Identifying ma Distinguish be material from y name a variety including wood and rock. Describe the s variety of ever Compare and everyday mate physical prope Seasons Observe chan Observe and describ seasons and how da
	 Working Scientifically Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns, and change. Make observations and explain observations. Carry out observations on changes such as melting ice, floating and sinking, magnets. Children question why things happen having their own ideas. 	 Working Scientifica Asking simple they can be an Observing close Performing sin Identifying and Using their ob answers to qui Gathering and answering que
SCIENCE Theme: All about me SCIENCE	SCIENCE Theme: Creepy Crawlies Them FGGS BUTTERFLY CATERPILLR CHRYSALS	ne: On the farm

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naterials and comparing materials between an object and the m which it is made. Identify and ety of everyday materials, bod, plastic, glass, metal, water,

e simple physical properties of a veryday materials.

nd group together a variety of aterials based on their simple perties.

anges across the four seasons. ribe weather associated with the day length varies.

cally

ele questions and recognising that answered in different ways. closely using simple equipment.

- simple tests.
- nd classifying
- observations and ideas to suggest questions.
- nd recording data to help in uestions.



Understanding the world: The natural world Early Learning Goal: They make observations of animals and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.	Understanding the world: Early Learning Goal: Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals.	Understanding the world: Early Learning Goal: Und processes and changes in To	
 Procedural Knowledge: Identify parts of the body including head, shoulders, arms, legs, feet, hands, knees Identify the heart and be able to point to it. Identify and say the five senses including see, hear, taste, touch and feel. Identify the tongue and know I use this for my sense of taste. Taste a range of fruits and vegetables in DT and know they have vitamins and nutrients that are good for my body. I know how to wash my hands correctly for 20 seconds using soap and water. 	 Procedural Knowledge: Life cycle of a butterfly – egg, caterpilla chrysalis, butterfly, metamorphosis, frass, shedding skin, symmetrical, I know what a habitat is and the different habitats I will find a butterfly (everywhere except Antarctica) I can name the parts of an insect (head thorax, abdomen) I can name the parts of a butterfly (wings, six legs, proboscis, antenna, forewing, hindwing) 	 Life cycle of a chick Life cycle of a plant leaves, photosynthe I know what plants n soil, sunlight, warmt 	
 Key Knowledge: Describe what I look like. Know the sequence of the human life cycle. Know the names of my body parts. What are the five senses? What do I use sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste for? Understand that some animals are nocturnal. 	 Key Knowledge: To draw the life cycle of a butterfly. To know what a habitat is and the different habitats they will find a butterf in. To name the parts of an insect's body. To name the parts of a butterfly 	 Key Knowledge: Understand that then environments e.g., rates of the second second	
Key Vocabulary: head, shoulders, arms, legs, feet, hands, knees, heart, see, hear, taste, touch and feel, vitamins, nutrients.	Key Vocabulary: egg, caterpillar, chrysalis butterfly, metamorphosis, frass, shedding skin, symmetrical, head, thorax, abdomen wings, six legs, proboscis, antenna, forewing, hindwing	Key Vocabulary: frogspar chick, chicken, bean, sho photosynthesis, nutrients warmth and water, sow, b cockerel, hen, piglets, ch	
Assessment:	Assessment:	Assessment:	

ld: Inderstand some important in the natural world around them. g – frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, frog, ck – egg, chick, chicken. nt – bean, shoot, stem, root, nesis. need to grow: nutrients from the mth, and water. w, boar jack, jenny, ewe, ram, lets, chicks, foal, lambs nere are different types of rainforest, desert, urban. nimals change as they grow. be farm animals and their young. pawn, tadpole, froglet, frog, egg, hoot, stem, root, leaves, nts from the soil, sunlight, boar jack, jenny, ewe, ram, chicks, foal, lambs