



## Kinsley Academy Science Objectives – Key Stage 1



KS1	Year 1				Year 2			
Working Scientifically	Plants	Animals, including humans	Everyday Materials	Seasonal Changes	Living things & their habitats	Plants	Animals, including humans	Uses of Everyday Materials
<p>During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>• observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>• performing simple tests</li> <li>• identifying and classifying</li> <li>• using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>• gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees</li> <li>2. identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>2. identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</li> <li>3. describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</li> <li>4. identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</li> <li>2. identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock</li> <li>3. describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</li> <li>4. compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. observe changes across the four seasons</li> <li>2. observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</li> <li>2. identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited &amp; describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other</li> <li>3. identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro habitats</li> <li>4. describe how animals obtain food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</li> <li>2. find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</li> <li>2. find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</li> <li>3. describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</li> </ol>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</li> <li>2. find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</li> </ol>