

Key knowledge		EYFS	KS1
Plants	Plant structure and function	<p>To know the name for the basic plant parts (leaves, flowers, stem and roots.)</p> <p>To know the names of some familiar flowering plants (e.g. daisy, rose, sunflower, daffodil).*</p>	<p>To know a variety of common plants, and how they differ.</p> <p>To know that deciduous trees lose their leaves seasonally, but evergreen trees do not.</p> <p>To know the basic structure (including leaves, flowers (blossom), fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem) of a variety of common plants, including flowering plants and trees. (introduction to plants)</p>
	Plant growth and needs	<p>To know plants are alive.</p> <p>To know that seeds need water to grow.</p>	<p>To begin to understand how plants grow and change over time. (introduction to plants)</p> <p>To know that seeds and bulbs grow into seedlings by producing roots and shoots.</p> <p>To know that seedlings grow into mature plants by developing parts such as roots, stems, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>To know that seeds need water and warmth to germinate.</p> <p>To know that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature for growth and health. (plant growth)</p>
	Plant life cycle	<p>To know that seeds grow into plants if taken care of.</p>	

Animals inc humans	Animal growth	To know the names of familiar animals (e.g. farm animals, pets and animals seen in storybooks.)	<p>To know a variety of common animals (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals). (sensitive bodies)</p> <p>To understand how living things change, and that animals have offspring that grow into adults. To know which offspring comes from which parent animal. To know the stages in some animal life cycles. (life cycles and health)</p>
	Animal structure and function	<p>To know the main body parts of common animals (number of legs, wings, fur, tail). To know that animals, including humans use their senses to explore the world.</p>	<p>To know the main body parts of common animals (arms, legs, wings, tails, fins, head, trunk, horns/tusks, shell) To know key parts of the human body (including head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth). To know the five main senses: sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch. To know that the skin is used for touch, the tongue is used for taste, the nose is used for smell, the eyes are used for sight and the ears are used for hearing. (sensitive bodies)</p>
	Health and nutrition	To know that animals need food.	<p>To know that a carnivore is an animal that eats other animals and give some examples. To know that a herbivore is an animal that eats only plants and give some examples. To know that an omnivore is an animal that eats both animals and plants, and to give some examples. (sensitive bodies)</p> <p>To know that animals, including humans, need water, food and air to survive. To understand the importance of</p>

			exercise, a balanced diet and hygiene for humans. (life cycles and health)
Living things and their habitats	Characteristics of living things	To know that animals and plants move, grow and feed. To know the difference between things that are living and things that are non-living. To know that some animals hibernate or store food in winter.*	To begin to understand some of the life processes, including movement, reproduction, sensitivity, growth, excretion and nutrition. To know the difference between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive, using some of the life processes. (habitats – microhabitats)
	Variation and inheritance	To know the names of familiar animals (e.g. farm animals, pets and animals seen in storybooks.)* To know the names of some familiar flowering plants (e.g. daisy, rose, sunflower, daffodil).*	To know a variety of plants and animals and describe some differences. (habitats)
	Habitats and independence	To know that plants and animals live in a range of different places (land, sea, air). To name some different places where animals	To name a variety of habitats, including woodland, ocean, rainforest and seashore. To know that a habitat is the environment where an animal or plant lives/ grows, because it provides what they need to survive. To know that a micro-habitat is a very small habitat (e.g. stones, logs and leaf litter). To know that living things depend upon each other (e.g. for food, shelter.) To understand that a food chain can be used to show

			<p>how animals obtain food from eating either plants and/or other animals. (habitats – microhabitats)</p>
Materials	Identifying and naming	To recognise that things around us are made from different materials.	<p>To know that objects are items or things. To know that a material is what an object is made from. To identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock. (everyday materials)</p>
	Properties and uses	To describe materials using the senses (hard, soft, strong, bendy).	<p>To know that property refers to how a material can be described. To describe the physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. To understand that materials can be grouped based on their physical properties. (everyday materials)</p> <p>To know why objects are made from particular materials and to give examples of their suitability. To know that one material can be used for a range of purposes (and to give examples.) To know that different materials can be used for the same purpose (and to give examples.) To know why certain materials are unsuitable for particular objects. (use of everyday materials)</p>
	change	To understand that some materials can change shape.	<p>To know that a push or pull must be applied to change the shape of a solid object. To know that solid objects can be squashed, bent, twisted or stretched. To know that different solid objects may</p>

			take a different amount of force to change shape. (use of everyday materials)
Forces – earth and space	Key facts	<p>To know that some trees change in the four seasons.</p> <p>To know some signs of each season (leaves on the ground, cold weather, daffodils growing and sunny weather.)</p> <p>To know that some animals hibernate or store food in winter.*</p>	<p>To know the name and order of the four seasons; spring, summer, autumn and winter.</p> <p>To know that it is unsafe to look directly at the Sun. (seasonal change)</p>
	Forces in motion	<p>To know that the weather changes throughout the year.</p> <p>To know and compare weather types (rain, sun, snow, wind).</p>	<p>To know weather associated with the four seasons and how it changes (in the UK).</p> <p>To understand that day length varies across the four seasons, with fewer daylight hours in the winter and more in the summer. (seasonal change)</p>