# **Nursery - UTW- The Natural World**

## **Science** progression through EYFS

Playing & Exploring - Engagement	Active Learning - Motivation	Creating & Thinking Critically - Thinking		
<ul> <li>Finding out &amp; exploring</li> <li>Playing with what they know</li> <li>Being willing to 'have a go'</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Being involved &amp; concentrating</li> <li>Keep on trying</li> <li>Enjoying achieving what they set out to do</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Having their own ideas (creative thinking)</li> <li>Making links (building theories)</li> <li>Working with ideas (critical thinking)</li> </ul>		

Understanding the World- The Natural World ELG -

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class

- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons

Focus	Seasonal changes	Everyday materials	Plants	Animals including	g Humans	Vocabulary- To be used daily.
Nursery Skills	Talk about the weather and the animals they see or hear, using a wide vocabulary.	<ul> <li>Explore natural materials, indoors and outdoors.</li> <li>Explore collections of materials with similar and/ or different properties.</li> <li>Talk about the differences between materials and changes that they notice.</li> </ul>	roots, bulb, trunk, branches, stem, garden plants, wild plants, seeds • Use touch, sight and hearing in hands-	variety of means photographs  • Look at key stagfrom birth to adu  • Observe & descactions the effect on body  • Observe the ke cycle of a butterf  • know some ani	Ilt cribe in words or its of physical activity y features of the life ly mals have offspring	Senses, experiment, plants – leaf, stem, root, flower, animals, humans, materials, change, growth, environment, heavy, light, float, sink, baby, toddler, child, egg, caterpillar, seasons, melt, freeze, hard, soft, kitten, puppy, foal, calf etc
Nursery Knowledge	Autumn All about me/ Celebrations  • Name & identify body parts- facials features, arms, legs, fingers, and toes  • Know the names of different body parts & what they do  •Know about the different seasons & the effect they have on plants, tress & creatures  •Using images can sequence the change from baby to child  •Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials		Observe that most plants start growing from a seed or		Summer People Who Help Us/ Chester Zoo/Knowsley Safari  • Know some different properties of material e.g. hard/soft and rough/smooth  • Know some objects float & sink	

Can use a magnifying glass

Children to be exposed to key vocabulary daily in provision. High quality text to be chosen for story times that allow for questioning opportunities relating to key events. The outdoor classroom will be used as a key feature in our science learning through the natural world. Trips to the farm and the zoo will be used to enhance children experiences of animals and class experiences of chickens and egg laying and caring for our own caterpillars/butterflies. Experience of Forest School.

#### **Reception - UTW- The Natural World**

### **Science** progression through EYFS

Educational Programme: Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.

#### ELG - Understanding the World- The Natural World

■ Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants ■ Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class ■ Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons

Focus	Seasonal changes	Everyday ma	nterials		Plants		Animals including Humans	Vocabulary- To be used daily.
Reception Skills, Knowledge & Understanding	Doservational drawings of the natural world Discuss how to care for the living things & their habitats Examine change over time	Talk about the materials and changes that the Characteristics of cooking eggs, melting chocola Observe & interact such as ice melting, a sound cravelling through transpared casting a shadow, a magnet shoat floating on water	differences between be	olossom, la deciduous la E dear & feel la lants	extend buds, bulb, describe what whilst outside lame & des draw pictures	t they see, scribe some of plants	hat good practices with regard to exercise, eating, drinking water, sleeping & hygiene can contribute to good health  Describe what they see, heal & feel  Identify different parts of their body & animals Be able to show care and concern for living things	humans, materials, water, waterproof, natural, change, growth, hot, cold, environment, heavy, light, float, sink, stretch, snap, magnetic, life cycle, baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult, egg, chick, embryo, hatchling, caterpillar, chrysalis, bark, stick, branch, seasons, melt, liquid, solid, hard, soft, kitten, puppy, foal, calf, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, deciduous, oaks, maples, beeches, seasonal, changes, similarities, difference,
Learning Outcomes	Autumn 1 My Environment & Specia Me	Autumn 2 Il Times & Special Places	Spring 1 Same and Different		Spring 2 Lifecycles		Summer 1 In My Garden	Summer 2 People in the Community

Explore the changes to animals and plants in Autumn Explore the effects weather has on living things in Winter and Explore the effects weather has on living things in Summer – leaves, trees, grass eaves, trees, insects, animals, nocturnal animals. Spring – leaves, trees, plants, insects, animals. plants, insects, animals, Talk about weather changes in the seasons. Compare some similarities and differences between the Talk about similarities and differences between each season. Talk about hedgehogs, birds, tortoise, fish and frogs and their seasons. Classify a set of objects by their materials - wood, plastic, fabric, sand and glass habitats in Autumn and Winter – hibernation. (Hedgehogs, Compare the effects heating and cooling has on ingredients – Recyling. tortoise) fish and frogs move down to the bottom of lakes and such as melting and freezing. Know the foods different animals might eat and how they find their food – whales Talk about animals in their habitats in Spring - comparing this hunt for krill. ponds and some even burrow into the mud. to Autumn and Winter. Compare similarities and differences between animals' habitats – insects. Name the properties of some materials such as - hard and Understand that plants need space, water, light and air to Talk about and compare how habitats change for animals during the Summer. soft, rough and smooth and shiny and dull. Inderstand and explain the life cycle of a plant. Describe the most suitable materials for building and give Jse correct terms when observing the life cycle of butterflies Talk about some trees that are deciduous – oaks, maples, and beeches. explanations as to why. Observe and talk about the life cycle of butterflies and compare this with the life and ladvbirds Manipulate some materials such as Play-Dough and describe Observe and talk about the life cycle of a chicken using the cycle of chicken's and humans. how they change - squash, stretch, bend, twist. correct terminology Look at a range of materials in the environment and describe Use language related to the life cycle of a chicken to explain how they feel. the process - brooding, incubation, clutch of eggs. Understand how to reduce the spread of germs - hand Explore the life cycle of humans and begin to compare this washing, cleaning. with the life cycle of a chicken. Understand how to look after ourselves - tooth brushing, Falk about routines in the morning and the evening and use healthy eating such as fruit and vegetables. language related to day and night. Name some of a human's body parts - legs, arms, head Begin to talk about an animal's offspring - hen and chick knees, elbow. sealion and a pup, whale and a calf. Identify some parts of the body and locate them on a map of Use language relating to planting and plant sunflowers and themselves. bulbs in the outdoor area - seeds, plants, bulbs.' Talk about some animal's habitats in our immediate environment - where do the insects, chickens, foxes and hedgehogs live? Understand that familiar places can be habitats - Sankey Brook, the outdoor area, bug hotels. Explore our forest school and understand that it is a habitat for iving things e.g. bats and badgers **Seasonal Changes Everyday Materials Plants & Animals Including Humans** 

□ Children to be exposed to key vocabulary daily in provision. □ High quality text to be chosen for story times that allow for questioning opportunities relating to key events. □ The outdoor classroom will be used as a key feature in our science learning through the natural world. Forest School sessions will further enhance this experience □Visits from the farm will be used to enhance children experiences of animals and first hand experiences of watching our own caterpillars/butterflies life cycles (net).