






<p><b>NC Requirements for History</b></p>	<p><b>Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Skills</b></p>
<p>Changes <b>within living memory</b>. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life</p> <p>Events <b>beyond living memory</b> that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]</p> <p>Significant historical events, people and places in their <b>own locality</b>.</p>	<p>Link to Nursery-Ourselves Link to Reception-Ourselves</p> <p>Discrete lessons to be taught using artefacts / pictures/ videos as stimulus for discussions. To focus on <b>Change, Similarity and Difference</b></p> <p><u>General historical vocabulary to use</u> Order, compare, similar, different, fact, opinion, artefact, event, source, evidence, question,</p> <p><b>Key questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you know which is the old one and which the most recent?</li> <li>• What have been the most important changes that have happened?</li> <li>• Are there some things that have stayed the same?</li> </ul> <p>Example resources:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;">   </div>	<p>I can ask and answer questions about old and new objects</p> <p><u>Skills vocabulary</u> Sequence Research Timeline Questioning discussion</p>

SPRING TERM YEAR 1  
Animals



Victorians



1950s



Victorian classroom



SPRING TERM YEAR 1

Animals



Doncaster races: 1836



London [video clip](#)



Horse bus (1800s)



Liverpool 1950s



1895



1950s

SPRING TERM YEAR 1

Animals

NC Requirements for Geography	Knowledge	Skills
<p><u>Locational knowledge</u> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p>	<p>The world's continents are: North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Antarctica, Australasia and Africa</p> <p>Different species of animals live in different parts of the world depending on what they need to survive. They live in the best place to provide them with food, shelter and the right climate.</p> <p>Africa: Lions, giraffes, zebras Asia: Tigers, pandas, cobra Australia: Kangaroo, koala, platypus Europe: Deer, wolf, squirrel North America: Beaver, moose, raccoon South America: Anteater, llama, parrot Antarctica: Penguin, seal, blue whale</p> <p>Lions live in on the grasslands of Africa because they hunt animals that live on the grasslands like antelope, zebra and wildebeest.</p> <p>Tigers live in the jungles and mountains of Asia because they like places with lots of trees and plants to hide behind and rocky caves.</p> <p>Marsupial animals like koalas and kangaroos only live in Australia because the continent is surrounded by water and a long way from other land so they have not travelled to other parts of the world.</p> <p>In most countries, there is a lot of different weather. In the summer, it might be hot and sunny. In the winter, it might be cold and snowy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With an adult helping me, I can locate continents of the world on a map</li> <li>• With an adult helping me, I can locate world oceans on a map</li> <li>• I can explain some of the main things that are in hot and cold places.</li> <li>• I can explain the clothes that I would wear in hot and cold places</li> </ul>

	<p>In some countries, the weather doesn't change very much; it is either nearly always hot or nearly always cold.</p> <p>Countries have different types of 'climate' around the world; they can be hot or cold.</p> <p>The Polar Regions are the Arctic and the Antarctic. The climate here is very cold.</p> <p>The Arctic is at the very top of the Earth. It includes the areas around the North Pole. The Arctic isn't a country or a continent. It is actually mostly a frozen ocean. The Arctic includes parts of lots of different countries. These include Norway, Finland, Sweden, Russia, the USA, Canada, Denmark and Iceland. It also includes the Arctic Ocean. This whole area is known as the Arctic Circle.</p> <p>The Arctic only has two seasons. It has long, cold winters and short, cool summers. The winters last for about 8 months. In the winter, the sun is so far away from the Arctic that it doesn't rise at all. This means it can be cold and dark for months.</p> <p>Antarctica is at the bottom of the Earth. It includes the areas around the South Pole. Unlike the Arctic, Antarctica is actually a continent. This is because Antarctica is an area of land, covered in ice. Antarctica isn't officially owned by anyone, so it is not called a country. It has no government and no towns or cities.</p> <p>Antarctica is the coldest and windiest place on Earth. The lowest temperature ever recorded here was -89°C! Antarctica's winter also lasts for 8 months and because it is so cold, over 98% of Antarctica is permanently covered in ice. The average thickness of this ice is about one mile!</p> <p>Arctic foxes, walruses, reindeer and polar bears live in the Arctic. Emperor penguins, orcas and elephant seals live in the Antarctic.</p> <p><u>Key vocabulary:</u> <b>Weather:</b> The day to day changes that we see happen. So, it can be sunny one day and rainy the next. <b>Climate:</b> The average weather usually taken over 30 years for a particular place. <b>Arctic climate:</b> When weather conditions cause a long, cold winter and short, cool</p>	
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SPRING TERM YEAR 1

Animals

	<p>summer.  <b>Tropical climate:</b> Weather that is warm or hot all year around, with plenty of rain.</p>	
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<p><b>NC Requirements for Science</b></p>	<p><b>Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Skills</b></p>
<p><u>Animals, including humans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</li> </ul>	<p>Link to Nursery-Living Things                      Link to Reception-Farming                      Link to Y2 -Rainforests                      Link to Y3 – Animals                      Link to Y6 - Environment</p> <p>The five senses are touch, smell, hearing, sight and taste.</p> <p>We look with our eyes. This is called sight.                      We smell with our nose. This is called smell. Our brain tells us if we can smell something nice, such as delicious food or a perfumed flower, or bad, such as rotten food or dirty shoes.                      We listen to sound with our ears. This is called hearing. Our brain tells us what the different sounds are – they might be loud, quiet, high or low.                      We feel with our skin, especially our finge senses rs. This is called touch. We can tell if something is hot, cold, smooth or rough without looking at it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>I can observe closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>I can perform simple tests</li> <li>I can identify and classify</li> <li>I can use my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> </ul>

SPRING TERM YEAR 1

Animals

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</li><li>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></ul>	<p>We taste with our tongue. This is called tasting. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet.</p> <p>We are able to use all 5 senses at the same time! There are lots of things we do that use more than one sense.</p> <p>Different animals have stronger than others. For example, a dog's sense of smell is 40 times stronger than a human's sense of smell. A bear can smell something 20 miles away!</p> <p>Some animals have developed other senses. For example, some dolphins, whales and bats navigate and track prey using echo location.</p> <p><u>Key vocabulary</u></p> <p><b>Fish:</b> Cold-blooded animal that has gills and fins and lives under water (eg. goldfish, carp, cod)</p> <p><b>Amphibian:</b> Cold-blooded animal that is born with gills to breathe under water but has lungs to breathe the air when they grow up (eg. frog, toad, salamander, newt)</p> <p><b>Reptile:</b> Cold-blooded animal that has dry, scaly skin and lays eggs on land (lizard, turtle, alligator, komodo dragon)</p> <p><b>Bird:</b> Warm-blooded egg-laying animal with feathers, wings and a beak (pigeon, seagull, parrot, penguin, owl)</p> <p><b>Mammal:</b> Warm-blooded animals with fur or hair who feed their babies milk (human, cow, mouse, tiger, dog)</p> <p><b>Marsupial:</b> A group of mammals that are known for carrying their young in a pouch. Kangaroos, koalas, and possums are well-known marsupials. More than 170 species live in Australia, New Guinea, and nearby islands.</p> <p><b>Carnivore:</b> Eats other animals (lion, tiger, eagle, shark)</p> <p><b>Herbivore:</b> Eats plants (cow, deer, horse, rhinoceros)</p> <p><b>Omnivore:</b> Eats other animals and plants (bear, pig, hedgehog, squirrel, badger)</p>	
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