

#### Science- EYFS- Autumn 1 - MTP Humans

## **TAPS Assessment: Forensic Footprints**

Model and encourage children to use vocabulary such as: • hair (black, brown, dark, light, blonde, ginger, grey, white, long, short, straight, curly), eyes (blue, brown, green, grey), skin (black, brown, white), big/tall, small/short, bigger/smaller, baby, toddler, child, adult, old person, old, young, brother, sister, mother, father, aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, cousin, friend, family, boy, girl, man, woman Expose children to supplementary vocabulary such as: • bald, elderly, wrinkles, male, female, freckles

EYFS Curriculum	Encouraging	Experiences to initiate learning		
	scientific enquiry	Adults' role Activity Outline		
Reception         Pupils should be able to:         Understanding the World -         • Talk about members of their immediate family and community.         • Name and describe people who are familiar to them.         Common Misconceptions         Some children may think:	ClassificationSort images of people according to their characteristics.Researching using secondary sourcesFind out information from visitors	<ul> <li>Encourage children to look at photographs of different people and to describe them.</li> <li>Encourage children to describe their friends and family using photographs to help them. How their friends and family are the same and different. Encourage children to compare themselves to characters in books. Super Duper You/What I like about Me</li> <li>Children to talk about the people who look after them, both within their family and the wider community.</li> <li>Talking about themselves, friends, family and community using photographs and sharing books about different types of families</li> <li>Using mirrors to look at their faces</li> <li>Creating pictures or collages of themselves, friends, family and community</li> <li>Making hand and footprints using paint</li> <li>Using a 'magic' mirror which</li> </ul>		
		shows everything about them and getting children to		



<ul> <li>sons look like their fathers and daughters look like their mothers.</li> </ul>	(dentist, nurse etc.). <u>Pattern seeking</u> Are taller children faster? Are taller children stronger?	<ul> <li>Encourage children to compare their hand, foot and fingerprints with their friends.</li> <li>Using a 'magic' mirror which shows everything about them get children to describe themselves and how they are special</li> </ul>	describe themselves and how they are special <u>Opportunities in the role-play corner</u> to show how people take care of them • Doctor • Nurse • Dentist •			
			Optician			
Prior Learning: Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. (Nursery) Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. (Nursery)						
Future Learning: Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 – Animals, including humans)						

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Links with other areas of learning -

Personal, Social and Emotional Development

• See themselves as a valuable individual. • Manage their own needs

.Physical Development

• Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: regular physical activity; healthy eating; toothbrushing; sensible amounts of 'screen time'; having a good sleep routine; being a safe pedestrian. • Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: lining up and queuing; mealtimes; personal hygiene.



## Science- EYFS- Autumn 2 - MTP (Seasonal Change)

## **TAPs Assessment: Senses Walk**

Model and encourage children to use vocabulary such as: • spring, summer, autumn, winter, seasons, sunny, cloudy, hot, warm, cold, shower, raining, storm, thunder, lightning, hail, sleet, snow, icy, frost, puddles, windy, rainbow, animals, young, plants, flowers Expose children to supplementary vocabulary such as: • hibernate, migrate, snowflake

EYFS Curriculum	Encouraging	Experiences to initiate learning		
	scientific enquiry	Adults' role	role Activity Outline	
Reception	<u>Classification</u>	<ul> <li>Encourage childr</li> </ul>	en to talk about how	-Opportunities to play and explore
Pupils should be able to:	<ul> <li>Which clothes</li> </ul>	they feel in differ	ent types of	outside in all seasons and in
Understanding the World -	are suitable	weather/seasons	5.	different weather
Explore the natural world	for each			<ul> <li>Drawing around puddles</li> </ul>
around them.	season?			



- Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

### Common Misconceptions

Some children may think:

it always snows in winter • it
is always hot in the summer • all
babies and young animals are
born in spring • plants only have
flowers in the spring and
summer • animals sleep during
winter • it rains to help the
plants grow • when it is hotter,
it is because the Sun is closer

- . <u>Observing over</u>
  - time
     How does a puddle change over time?
  - How does a snowman change as it melts
  - How does the natural world change with the seasons?

# Researching using secondary

 sources
 Find out about how animals behave in different seasons.

- Encourage children to talk about the clothes they wear in different seasons and why.
- Encourage children to talk about the weather throughout the year.
- Encourage children to find shelter or make shelters to keep themselves dry in the rain or shade themselves when it is sunny.
- Encourage children to talk about how the ground changes when it rains.
- Encourage children to measure the size of puddles using their feet after it rains.
- Encourage children to talk about how puddles change over time after it rains.
- Encourage children to talk about the animals and plants that they find in different seasons.
- Encourage children to ask questions about the weather and seasonal changes when sharing books about different seasons and types of weather. Nursery Rhyme -Rain Rain Go Away. A Christmas Story (Brian Wildsmith)

- Catching rain and hail in buckets
- Catching snowflakes on frozen black paper and looking at them with magnifying glasses/ app on a tablet
- Making icicles
- Using scarves or pinwheels to explore the strength and direction of the wind
- Looking at photographs of different seasons and types of weather
- -Opportunities to observe living things throughout the year
- Going on seasonal walks to observe key features of the seasons
- Making artwork with seasonal found objects

Taking photographs of the minibeasts, birds and other animals they find in the school grounds at different times in the year (using binoculars)



Find out abo	ut	<ul> <li>Matching animals and plants they</li> </ul>			
the weath	er	find to pictures that identify them			
and seaso	15.	<b>Opportunities in the role-play corner</b>			
		to talk about the weather throughout			
		the year			
		Weather presenter Meteorologist			
Prior Learning: • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. (Nursery – Plants & Animals, excluding humans)					
Future Learning: Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 – Seasonal changes) • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day					
length varies. (Y1 – Seasonal changes)					

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