

## Biology at Western EYFS

In the Early Years, children are encouraged to investigate the natural world around them. They discover what plants need to grow by actively growing plants, they learn how to sort different animals according to where they live and they visit Valley Gardens to see signs of Spring and Autumn.



## KS1

Year 1 - building on their EYFS knowledge and understanding, children identify, compare and name a variety of common animals and plants. They learn the basic parts of the human body and flowering plants and they observe seasonal changes by visiting Valley Gardens each season.

Year 2 - developing their knowledge further, the children discover the basic needs of animals and their habitats, they describe the importance of diet, exercise and hygiene to stay healthy and they are taught about simple food chains. The children also learn about seeds and bulbs and their growth requirements as well as exploring whether objects are alive, dead or have never been alive.



## Y3/4

Building on the knowledge developed in KS1, the children learn about nutrition and about muscles and skeletons. They learn more about the parts of plants and their requirements for growth, water transport and lifecycles through investigation.

The children continue learning about the human body, focussing on the digestive system. They construct food chains, group living things in a variety of ways and start to explore the use of classification to identify and sort a variety of living things. Children are also taught about changing environments and how this can sometimes pose a danger to living things.



## Y5/6

By the end of Year 6, the children will describe the lifecycles of different organisms and the changes that happen as humans age. They will be able to identify, name and describe the function of the main parts of the human circulatory system and describe how nutrients and water are transported within animals. They will be able to recognise the impact of diet, exercise and drugs and lifestyle on the way our bodies function. The children will be able to explain why and how to classify different organisms and why this skill is useful.

Finally the children will recognise that living things produce offspring that are not normally identical to their parents, that living things are adapted to their environment and how this adaptation may lead to evolution. They are also taught that living things change over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the world millions of years ago.