Science Overview – Whole School

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Unit	The Human Body	Materials	Animals	Planting A	Plants	Growing and Cooking
	Key Knowledge	The body has lots of parts and each has a name. Humans use their eyes to see when there is light but some people cannot see as they are blind. Humans use their ears to hear sounds that could be quiet or loud. The tongue helps humans to taste the five basic tastes. The skin helps us to sense touch. The nose helps us to sense smell.	Objects are made from different materials and textures. Rocks are hard, heavy, smooth or rough. Objects are made from different materials When water freezes it turns to ice When ice melts it turns to water Floating means to sit upon the surface of the water, sinking means to go beneath the water Opaque means you cannot see through it Absorb means take in water	Mammals can be pets or wild animals Birds have beaks, wings and feathers Some birds can fly and some can swim Fish can only live in water and have gills to help them breathe Amphibians live in water and land Reptiles have dry skin and scales on their bodies A Carnivore eats meat, A Herbivore eats plants and an omnivore eats plants and meat.	A plant is a living thing that usually grows in soil Some plants have roots, stem leaves and flowers Seeds, when kept in the right conditions will grow into a plant The stem will grow longer The roots will grow further into the ground New leaves will appear	Trees are a plant Wildflowers have not been planted by humans There are different types of flowers that grow in the wild compared to our gardens Deciduous trees lose their leaves Evergreens do not lose their leaves Leaves that grow on trees change colour in the Autumn	Fruit and Veg can be grown to eat Farmers grow crops for us to eat Fruit is the part that contains the seeds Many plants have parts we can eat Not all fruit is safe to eat
	Vocab	*Hair* *Eye* *Ear* *Nose* *Teeth* *Mouth* *Neck* *Elbow* *Arm* *Hand* *Leg* *Knee* *Feet* *Light* *Dark* *Blind*	*Material* *Soft* *Hard* *Shiny* *Dull* *Heavy* *Light* *Rough* *Smooth* *glass* *Metal* *Plastic* *Wood* *Rock* *Wool* *Solid*	*Animal* *Mammal* *Fur* *Wild* *Pet* *Bird* *Wings* *Beak* *Feathers* *Flipper* *Webbed feet* *Fish* *Fin* *Tail* *Scales*	*Seed* *Plant* *Soil* *Grow* *Sunlight* *Roots* *Stem* *Leaves* *Flowers*	*Needles* *Deciduous* *Evergreen* *Branch* *Pine* *Sycamore* *Oak* *Garden plant* *wildflower*	*Crops* *Farmer* *Seed* *Cook*

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		Loud *Quiet* *Sweet* *Salty* *Sour* *Bitter* *Savoury* *Senses* *Skin* *Rough* *Smooth* *Hard* *Soft* *Scent*	*Liquid* *Melt* *Freeze* *Ice* *Float* *Sink* *Absorb* *Transparent* *Opaque*	*Gills* *Amphibian* *Frog* *Toad* *Newt* *Webbed feet* *Reptile* *Scales* *Lizard* *Crocodile*			
Year 2	Unit	Animals' needs for survival (4 weeks)	Humans (2 weeks)	Materials	Plants	Living things and their habitats	Plants	Growing up
	Key Knowledge	Mammals have fur or hair on their bodies and need air, water, food and shelter to survive. Birds have feathers, wings and a beak and some can fly and some can't. Fish live in water and use their gills to breath. Amphibians live on land and water and some have webbed feet. Reptiles have dry scales on their bodies and need direct heat to survive.	Exercise improves physical and mental health Recognise healthy and non-healthy foods Germs can make you un -well but we can get rid if them Plaque can build up on your teeth but we can brush it away	Identify a range of materials that objects are made from i.e. wood, plastic, rubber Some materials can be recycled and made from recycled objects Paper and cardboard come from wood: wood comes from trees know the difference between man-made and natural materials Metals come in a variety of forms and colours Fabric can be used for different purposes The shape of some materials can be changed, others cannot	Name some common plants and trees Plants need water, sunlight and nutrients in order to grow into health plants To know that a flowering plants can produce fruits and vegetables Trees have roots, trunk, branches and leaves Plants have roots, stem, petals and flowers	A habitat is where an animal lives and has everything that it needs Polar habitats are extremely cold Desert habitats are extremely hot A Microhabitat is an extremely small habitat Insects, snails, spiders and worms all live and survive in microhabitats Animals have different diets, Carnivore, Herbivore and Omnivore Most living things are suited to their habitats Ocean habitats contain fish, mammals and reptiles,	There are many plant types and they are living Many trees have blossom or fruit Plants need water, air and light to stay healthy – without this they will be unhealthy Plants grow from bulbs or seeds Bulbs and seeds all look different Bulbs store food for plants for when they grow again Plants need a suitable temperature to grow	Mammals give birth to live young – their offspring Reptiles, amphibians, birds and most insects lay eggs Humans are mammals and our bodies change as we grow The lifecycle of a human is baby, child, teenager, adult Mammals feed its young milk Animals grow up quicker than humans Frogs are amphibians and lay eggs A frog and butterfly life cycle is different to a human as they change parts of their bodies

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
				Waterproof materials mean that water cannot pass through it.	A food chain shows how different things rely on each other and usually starts with a plant		
	Vocab	*Mammal* *Fur* *Carnivore* *Herbivore* *Omnivore* *Bird* *Feathers* *Beak* *Insect* *Fish* *Scales* *Gills* *Fin* *Amphibian* *Webbed feet* *Adult* *Baby*	*Heart* *Exercise* *Physical health* *Mental health* *Healthy diet* *Unhealthy diet* *Meat* *Vegetables* *Sugar* *Fruit* *Germs* *Hygiene* *Disease* *Doctor* *Teeth* *Plaque* *Filling*	*Material* *Natural material* *Man-made material* *Recycle* *Smooth* *Rough* *Flexible* *Rigid* *Rock* *Stone* *Pebble* *Brick* *Brittle* *Flexible* *Transparent* *Translucent* *Opaque* *Hard* *Flexible* *Shiny* *Dull* *Rigid* *Fabric* *Flexible* *Tough* *Lightweight* *Soft* *Squash* *Bend* *Twist* *Stretch* *Waterproof*	*Plant* *Flower* *Fruit* *Vegetable* *Herb* *Blossom* *Stem* *Leaf* *Branch* *Trunk* *Seed* *Sunlight* *Soil* *Compost*	*Mammals* *Birds* *Deciduous tree* *Evergreen tree* *Carnivore* *Herbivore* *Arctic plants* *Habitat* *Reptile* *Cactus* *Desert* *Rainfall* *Ocean* *Fish* *Mammal* *Seagrass* *Woodland* *Moss* *Fern* *Bird* *Microhabitat* *Insect* *Spider* *Snail* *Omnivore* *Food chain* *Diet*	*Plant* *Herb* *Blossom* *Seed* *Sunlight* *Compost* *Living* *Dead* *Bulb* *Shoot*	*Offspring* *Growth* *Adult* *Egg* *Parent* *Baby* *Child* *Teenager* *Mammal* *Life cycle* *Adolescent* *Amphibian* *Tadpole* *Froglet* *Frogspawn* *Life cycle* *Egg* *Pupa*

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	Unit	Skeletons (3 weeks) /Movement (2 weeks) Diet 2 weeks	Rocks and Fossils	Soils	Light	Plants	Magnets/Forces
	Key Knowledge	Bones protect our organ and, support us in standing and moving. Mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles have skeletons. Some animals have exoskeletons. A joint is where two bones meet The knees and elbows are hinge joints, the shoulders and hips are ball and socket joints Fruit and vegetables provide the body with essential vitamins. A balanced meal consists of food from all 5 food groups 4 human diets: vegan, vegetarian, pescatarian and omnivorous Herbivores eat Plants, Carnivores eat meat Omnivores eat both Carbohydrates provide the body with energy. Protein helps with muscle growth and repair.	. A fossil is the remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago. And both animals and plants can become fossils. Older fossils are found deeper underground. Fossils are usually formed from the shells or bones of living things Fossilisation takes thousands of years. Rocks are natural with different properties Pumice, chalk, marble and granite are all types of rock Different rocks have grains, layers, crystals and different weights Rocks are used for building and can change over time	Organic matter is the remains of dead plants and animals. Soils are made from rocks, organic matter and water Soils provide nutrients for plants to grow Soil absorbs water .	Humans and animals need light to see Natural light is the sun and artificial light is made by humans Without sunlight wild plants and animals could not grow. Sunlight can be dangerous We need to protect our eyes from the sun Light travels from a source to an object and is then reflected from the object into our eyes Reflection is the return of light from a material or surface Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an object Opaque materials do not let light pass through Translucent materials allow some light to pass through Transparent materials allow light to pass through	Plants have different functions The roots absorb water, the stem carries the water up The leave absorb sunlight to make food for the plant The flowers help the plant to reproduce and create new life There are small tubes inside the stem that transports the water to different parts of the plant i.e. leaves and flowers Germination is the process of a seed coating breaking and sending out its first leaves and roots Seeds need water to germinate The Stamen is the male part of a plant and produces pollen The Pistil is the female part that receives the pollen Pollination is the process of pollen being transferred from the stamen to the pistil in order to create offspring	Forces are pushes or pulls A contact force is a push or pull that affects two objects that are touching Friction is a contact force caused by one object being pushed along a surface Friction on a surface can slow or speed up an object depending on its roughness or smoothness A magnet is a non-contact force Magnets have a North and a South pole Not all metals are magnetic Opposite poles will attract Same poles will repel

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		Dairy products contain calcium, which is good for teeth and bones. Fats can be grouped into healthy and unhealthy fats.				Seed dispersal is the movement of seeds away from the parent plant	
	Vocab	*Ribcage* *Pelvis* *Femur* *Mammal* *Amphibian* *Reptile* *Joint* *Hinge joint* *Ball and socket joint* *Carbohydrate* *Protein* *Dairy product* *Fat* *Sugar* *Fruit and vegetables* *Balanced diet* *Balanced meal* *Eatwell guide* *Vegan* *Vegetarian* *Pescatarian* *Omnivorous* *Herbivore* *Carnivore* *Omnivore*	*Fossil* *Rock* *Skeleton* *Shell* *Fossilisation* *Sediment* *Sandstone* *Chalk* *Granite* *Pumice* *Marble* *Gneiss* *Crystals* *Grain* *Layers* *Texture* *Brittle* *Weathering*	*Soil* *Sandy soil* *Clay soil* *Peat soil* *Chalky soil* *Organic matter* *Nutrients* *Deforestation*	*Opaque* *Shadow* *Distance* *Light sources* *Translucent* *Opaque* *Transparent* *Dull* *Shiny* *Reflection* *Protect* *Natural* *Artificial*	*Seed dispersal* *Pollination* *Germination* *Explosion* *Pollinator* *Pistil* *Stamen* *Pollen* *Reproductive organs* *Seedling* *Coating* *Transportation* *Dissection*	*Force* *Contact force* *Push* *Pull* *Friction* *Surface* *Smooth* *Rough* *Magnet* *magnetic* *Pole* *Repel* *Attract* *Iron* *Steel* *Aluminium*

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 4	Unit	Group and classify living things Food chains	States of Matter	Sound	Electricity	Habitats	Digestive system
	Key Knowledge	Animals (inc mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles) with a spine are called vertebrates. Animals without spines are called invertebrates. Classification keys are used to classify animals accurately using questions. Non-flowering plants include mosses and ferns while flowering plants produce flowers and fruits. Know what a producer, consumer and predator is. Know the direction of energy is marked by the arrows All food chains can be different in length.	A solid is a material with a defined shape A liquid is a state of matter with no fixed shape but a fixed volume A gas is a state of mater with no foxed shape or volume Some solids can be poured and behave like liquids Materials can change state when heated/cooled How to read a scale on a thermometer in degrees C The process of the evaporation and condensation make up the water cycle	A vibration is a quick back-and-forth movement. Sounds are made when objects vibrate. The vibrations travel from the object to our ears through the air We hear by sound vibrations are sent through the ear and signals sent to the brain Sound volume is measured in decibels The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration. The quieter the sound, the smaller the vibration. Pitch means how high or low a sound is	Appliances with a plug need electricity to work. Electricity is very dangerous Appliances use electricity to heat up or cool down A circuit must be closed in order for electricity to pass through it A cell is a battery Circuits contain cells, buzzers, switches, bulbs and wires A conductor is a material that allows electricity to pass through it An insulator does not allow energy to flow through it.	Habitats usually provide everything a plant or animal needs There are lots of types of habitats Rural and Urban habitats can both be biodiverse but are not suitable for every animal Animals and plants can be sorted using classification keys Classification keys only use closed questions Plants and animals live within different habitats according to what they need to survive Rewilding increases biodiversity by creating a wider range of habitats	Carnivores have long, sharp teeth for ripping meat. Herbivores have large flat teeth for grinding Omnivores have a combination of sharp and flat teeth Humans have 4 different teeth types – incisors, canines, premolars and molars Human teeth have layers which include enamel, pulp and roots Plaque can cause enamel to rot away Digestion is the breaking down of larger pieces of food into smaller pieces so the body can use it for energy. The body takes in nutrients from food as it passes through the body Each organ has a function which helps the body to break down food
	Vocab	*Vertebrate* *Invertebrate* *Flowering plant / non-flowering plant* *Mammal* *Bird*	*Solid* *Liquid* *Gas* *Volume* *States of matter* *Pouring solid,*	*Vibration* *Ear* *Sound* *Volume* *Pitch* *Outer ear*	*Appliances* *Plug* *Socket* *Cell* *Electrocuted* *Circuit*	*Habitat* *Rural* *Urban* *Biodiversity* *Classification key* *Vertebrate*	*Teeth* *Carnivore* *Herbivore* *Omnivore* *Incisor* *Canine*

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
		Fish *Amphibian* *Reptile*	*Flow* *Oobleck* *Freezing* *Melting* *Boiling* *Condensation* *Evaporation* *Thermometer* *Beaker* *Temperature* *Precipitation* *Atmosphere* *Global warming* *Water vapor*	*Ear bones* *Cochlea* *Ear canal* *Ear drum* *Decibel* *Decibel meter* *insulate* *high pitch* *low pitch*	*Switch* *Cell* *Battery* *Buzzer* *Conductor* *Insulator* *Metal* *Material*	*Invertebrate* *Flowering plant* *Non-flowering plant* *Deforestation* *Rewilding* *Nature reserve*	*Premolar* *Molar* *Germs* *Enamel* *Root* *Plaque* *Decay* *Oesophagus* *Intestines* *Rectum* *Saliva*
Year 5	Unit	Forces	Space	Properties of materials	Animals inc humans	Life cycles	Reproduction	Reversible and irreversible changes
	Key Knowledge	*Friction is a force that can stop or slow down an object.* *Air resistance is a friction force between air and a moving object which is greater when then surface area of the object is greater.* *Water resistance is a friction force between water and an object.* *Gravity is a non-contact force that pulls things to the centre of the Earth.* *Lever, pulleys and gears are all mechanisms that will allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.*	*The sun, Earth and Moon are roughly spherical bodies* *The solar system is made up of the sun, celestial bodies, 8 planets and their moons* *Name the 8 planets in order closest to the sun* *The planets orbit the sun (which remains still)* *The Earth takes 365 days to orbit the sun once* *The Earth spins on it's own axis as well as orbiting the sun and use this to explain day and night*	*You can see through a transparent material* *You struggle to see through a translucent material* *You cannot see through an opaque object* *A conductor is a material that allows electricity to pass through it* *An insulator does not allow energy to flow through it.* *Metals are good conductors* *Plastics are good insulators*	The human life cycle has six main stages – foetus, baby, child, adolescent, adult and elderly adult. All foetuses start off in the mother's womb As you grow up you hit certain milestones at certain ages Puberty is a process that prepares you for reproduction Hormones are chemicals that get released in your body Key physical changes happen to our bodies during puberty Periods only happen to females	Mammals give birth to live young Most mammals have mammary glands and feed their young milk The life cycle of a frog has four main stages: frogspawn, tadpole, froglet and adult frog. Tadpoles take about 14 weeks to turn into frogs metamorphosis is the process by which the young form of an insect or amphibian changes into an adult form Insects are small animals that have three body sections, six legs and antennae, and usually lay eggs.	*Sexual reproduction involves two parents producing an offspring* *Offspring are not identical to the parents* *Fertilisation is when a sperm cell joins with an egg cell* *The pistil of a flower contains a stigma, style and ovary* *The stamen consists of the anther and filament* *The female sex cells are called ovules* *The male sex cells are called pollen grains* *Pollen grains attach to the sticky stigma and*	*A soluble substance can dissolve* *An insoluble substance cannot dissolve* *Increasing the temperature and stirring the liquid increases the rate of dissolving.* *Sieving and filtering is a way of separating substances* *Evaporation is the change of state which changes a liquid into a gas* *States of matter are solids, liquids and gases* *There are reversible and irreversible*

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
			It takes 24 hours for the Earth to spin on it's axis *The Earth has one moon and the moon orbits the Earth every 27 days* *The Moon is not a light source. It reflects light from the sun.*		You are an adult at 18 Your body changes again as you get older Gestation is the time it takes for a foetus to grow and it varies in mammals A human gestation is 9 months	There are four main stages of the life cycle of an insect: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Birds are vertebrates with wings, feathers and a beak. The life cycle of birds includes five stages: egg, hatchling, nestling, fledgling and adult bird.	*travel down into the ovary* *Asexual reproduction involves only one parent I .e. a starfish* *Offspring from an asexual parent is identical*	*changes in states of matter* *When a new substance is made a chemical reaction has taken place* *When a substance fizzes a gas has been made*
	Vocab	*Force* *Contact force* *Friction* *Motion* *Air resistance* *Drag* *Independent Variable* *Dependent Variable* *Controlled Variable* *Streamline* *Precision* *Surface Area* *Water resistance* *Gravity* *Weight* *Level* *Gear* *Pulley*	*Solar system* *Planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) (Pluto)* *Spherical* *Stars* *Sun* *Orbit* *Surface* *Gravity* *Gravitational pull* *Axis* *Rotation* *North/South Pole* *Night / Day* *Satellite* *Moon*	*Transparent* *Translucent* *Opaque* *Magnetism* *Electrical conductor* *Electrical insulator* *Circuit* *Cell* *Bulb* *Properties* *Wood* *Metal* *Plastic* *Life span*	*Foetus* *Baby* *Adolescent* *Young adult* *Adult* *Life cycle* *Milestone* *Toddler* *Child* *Womb* *Period* *Reproduce* *Puberty* *Hormone* *Life expectancy* *Gestation* *Mammal* *offspring*	Monotreme Offspring Mammary gland Mammal *Life cycle* *Amphibian* *Tadpole* *Froglet* *Metamorphosis* *Larva* *Pupae* *Chrysalis* *Insect* *Egg* *Hatchling* *Nestling* *Fledgling* *Adult bird*	*Fertilisation* *Embryo* *Sperm cells* *Egg cells* *Sexual reproduction* *Anther* *Stigma* *Filament* *Style* *Ovary* *Ovule* *Pollination* *Pollen* *Clone* *Runner* *Tuber* *Bulb* *Asexual* *Parent plant*	*Dissolve* *Soluble* *Insoluble* *Solution* *Substance* *Sieve* *Filter* *Filter paper* *Filtering* *Evaporation* *Mixture* *States of matter* *Solid* *Liquid* *Gas* *Chemical reaction* *Reversible change* *Irreversible change* *Burning* *Eating* *Melting*

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 6	Unit	Living things and their habitats	Electricity	Light	Human Body and Circulation / Diet Drugs and Life style	Variation and Adaptation	Fossils
	Key Knowledge	A living organism moves, reproduces, grows and excretes. Plants can reproduce sexually and asexually. Grouping organisms can help us understand how they are related to each other. A classification key is made up of several questions with yes or no answers. A Microorganism is tiny and can be seen using a powerful microscope. They can be classified as bacteria, viruses and fungi. Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed a classifying system.	A series circuit is where all components are in a continuous loop Each component in the circuit has a symbol to represent it Voltage causes the current to flow Any breaks in a circuit, the current will not flow and thus it won't work The more components there are in a circuit the less effective they will be because it is difficult for the current to flow. The brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer will depend on the number and voltage of cells used.	Luminous objects emit light Light reflects from an object to the eye, through the pupil to the retina. Light travels in straight lines Light travels from a light source to an object. The light rays reflect from the object to the eye. A reflection is where light rays bounce off an object. When light rays cannot pass through an object then a shadow is formed. Refraction is when the light travels through one medium to another and changes direction White light is composed of a mixture of colours A rainbow is a spectrum of light formed when sunlight passes through, and is refracted by, raindrops.	The circulatory system is the heart and blood vessels moving blood around the body The blood vessels that move blood towards the heart are called veins. The blood vessels that move blood away from the heart are called arteries. Capillaries are small blood vessels that link veins and arteries together. Red blood cells carry oxygen White blood cells fight off bacteria. The heart is a pumping muscle made up of 4 chambers. A drug is a chemical that changes how your body or brain functions i.e. cigarettes Some drugs are legal and some illegal Smoking increases heart and lung disease Stimulants make you feel awake. Depressants make you feel calm/drowsy Vaping is bad for you	*An organism is a living thing* *Variation is the difference between organisms* *All species show variation* *Characteristics are the features of an organism i.e. hair/eye colour which can be passed on (Inheritance)* Adaptations are characteristics which improve an animal's chances of survival in a habitat. Evolution is a change in characteristics in animals and plants over a long period of time. Charles Darwin suggested the 'Theory of Evolution'. Organisms have adapted over time to improve their chances of survival in a habitat.	Fossils are formed when an animal or plant dies. When an animal dies the soft parts decompose and leave the skeleton. The skeleton is buried by sediment which compacts over time. Water seeps down into the rock and replaces the skeleton with minerals found in the water. This produces an imprint in a rock of a living thing. Older fossils tend to be smaller Newer fossils tend to be more complex Mary Anning was a famous palaeontologist

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Vocab	*Organism* *Excretion* *Reproduction* *Living* *Non-Living* *Vertebrate* *Invertebrate* *Flowering Plant* *Non-Flowering Plant* *Classification* *Molluscs* *Arachnids* *Deciduous trees* *Evergreen trees* *Coniferous Trees* *Microorganisms* *Bacteria* *Viruses* *Fungi* *Carl Linnaeus* *Characteristics*	*Series circuit* *Cell* *Battery* *Bulb* *Current* *Voltage* *Simple circuit* *Incomplete circuit* *Switch* *Buzzer*	*Light source* *Retina* *Iris* *Pupil* *Lens* *Reflection* *Ray diagram* *Angle* *Periscope* *Shadow* *Opaque* *Transparent* *Translucent* *Light source* *Shadow* *Opaque* *Refraction* *Medium* *Rainbow* *Prism* *Colour filter* *Spectrum of light*	*Circulatory system* *Heart* *Blood vessels* *Veins* *Arteries* *Capillaries* *Red blood cells* *White blood cells* *Lungs* *Nutrients* *Plasma* *Oxygen* *Atrium* *Ventricle* *Drug* *Painkiller* *Depressants* *Stimulants* *Nicotine* *Tar* *Vape* *Cigarette* *Carbon monoxide* *Addiction*	*Organism* *Variation* *Species* *Offspring* *Characteristic* *Inheritance* *Desirable characteristic* *Adaptation* *Habitat* *Desert* *Polar* *Evolution* *Charles Darwin* *Common ancestor* *Theory of evolution* *Species*	*Fossil* *Rock* *Decompose* *Skeleton* *Evolution* *Charles Darwin* *Palaeontologist* *Mary Anning*

Seasonal Changes as a separate document