Science Curriculum

Nursery

Educational programmes: Revised EYFS framework 2021 Understanding the world

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.

	Autumn Spring		Summer
	Materials / processes	Materials	Materials / processes
Learning Priorities	 Begin to use all senses in hands on exploration of natural materials Begin to explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties though an autumn collection. Talk about what they see, and begin to use a wider vocabulary Begin to develop an awareness of freezing / ice. Living things- animals and plants Name a variety of human body parts and understand what we use different body parts for, including the five senses Begin to be aware of the animals and plants in their local environment Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things eg Handle living things with care; Understand why it is important and learn to only collect fallen natural objects. Seasons Begin to develop an understanding of different clothing needed to go outside in cold / wet. Begin to explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Begin to understand that objects can be moved by pushing and pulling. Explore and investigate mechanical toys / party decorations e.g. favourite toy / push and pull toys. 	 Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials. Begin to explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties, using materials for 3D art / transient art Talk about what they see, use a wider vocabulary. Living things- animals and plants Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment eg Name some of the animals they see; Learn how to handle animals with care. Begin to understand the key feature of the life cycles of an animal. Develop an awareness of animals and their young. Develop an awareness of the lifecycle of a hen / chicken. Seasons Begin to use language to compare different weather and talk about likes / dislikes of different weather Develop an understanding of different clothing needed to go outside in snow / sun / cold / warm. Begin to understand that 'push' means 'move away' and 'pull' means 'move towards.' 	 Continue to use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials, eg Begin to talk about likes/ dislikes Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties eg linked to plants and water Talk about what they see, continuing to use a wide vocabulary. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice Begin to develop an awareness of floating/ sinking linked to the water topic. Explore and observe how frozen things melt. Living things-animals and plants Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Begin to name some of the plants they see (i.e. realising that different plants have different names). Begin to explore different animal and their habitats, handling living things with care and understand why this is important. Plant seeds and care for growing plants. Begin to understand the some key features of the life cycle of a plant eg plants can grow from seeds, they grow taller Begin to develop an awareness of seasons, spring, summer. How things work Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Explore how things work in water eg water wheels, funnels, spin.

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
eval ulary		Winter, sun, push, pull	Spring, summer, autumn, winter, water
Retri Vocab			
>	Listen, smell, see, hear, hard, soft, leaves, pi <mark>ne cones, 👘 👘</mark>	Egg, hatch, spring, snow, cold, warm	Fl <mark>oa</mark> t, sink, melt, seeds, grow, plant, spin
r Ilar	conkers, twigs, ice, water, freeze, head, face <mark>, n</mark> eck, teeth,		
Nev abu	eyes, nose, mouth, ears, knees, toes, legs, a <mark>rms</mark> gentle,		
	carefully rain, sun, wind, autumn, winter, to <mark>y, p</mark> ush, pull, bend		
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Reception

Educational programmes: Revised EYFS framework 2021 Understanding the world

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.

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Learning Priorities	 Materials Begin to explore the natural world / resources around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel while outside. Use all their senses appropriately to explore different materials, with increased concentration to address curiosity. Talk about likes / dislikes of different materials. Living things – animals and plants Explore the natural world around them (including plants and animals). Understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Handle living things with care and talk about why this is important. Understand the use of the different parts of the body including the five senses. Begin to recognise and name some familiar plants and animals in their local environment eg oak tree, robin etc. Seasons Begin to understand the effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them e.g. how animals and plants may change or behave differently. Develop an awareness of the seasons, autumn/winter Exploring different processes Observe, interact with and talk about a range of natural processes, eg extreme cold weather changing water to ice; Changes in properties of food while cooking. 	 Materials Explore the natural world around them. Experiment with ways of grouping / sorting different objects by materials / properties. Begin to identify & name some everyday materials, including. Use language to describe different materials. Living things – animals and plants Make observations and drawings of animals. Explore and talk about a variety of animal habitats and what animals need to survive. Begin to find out about plants and animals in contrasting natural environments. Understand some important processes in the natural world around them e.g. life cycle of a caterpillar. Observe and begin to talk about how animals (including humans) and plants change during growth / life cycles. Begin to use some correct terminology e.g. cocoon, chrysalis. Seasons Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Develop an awareness of the seasons, autumn / winter / spring. Observe and talk about how some things move /work. A small / big force (push or pull) can change the speed and distance of a moving object. The direction of an object can be changed when pushed or pulled. Humans are not the only forces that can make things move eg wind, rain, blow. 	 Materials Explore and talk about the natural world around them. Explore floating and sinking linked to the type of material / object. Living things – animals and plants Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Experience and talk about growing plants (including from seed). Begin to understand the life cycle of plants eg seed – plant – seed. Understand how to look after plants and what they need to survive and grow, including: light, air, water and food (ie nutrition from the soil). Begin to understand how plants and animals help and need one other e.g. flowers and bees, humans and plants. Seasons Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. Develop an understanding of the cycle of seasons. Begin to identify how plants change in different seasons eg leaves, buds, blossom. Explore and begin to develop an understanding of light (including colour and shadow). Exploring different processes Understand and talk about some important processes. Heat will change ice to water. Through cooking, understand and talk about the changes of water turning to ice.
	CON	ndent Learne	

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Retrieval ocabulary	Hear, see, touch, smells, autumn, winter, freeze	Observe, compare, autumn, winter, spring	Observe, compare Seed, plant, grow, summer, flowers, bees, humans wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, life cycle, cocoon, chrysalis, wind, rain, blow, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers,
>			fu <mark>r, </mark> beak, paws,
≥	Observe, compare	Wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, life cycle, cocoon,	Fl <mark>ow</mark> ers, bees, humans, leaves, buds, blossom, light, colour,
rla ∧	Shoulder, elbow, bone, lips, tongue, taste, <mark>sight, ice services and se</mark>	chrysalis, wind, rain, blow, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers,	s <mark>had</mark> ow melt, solid, liquid
Nev		fur, beak, paws	
, o			



Year 1				
Working	Scientifically (taken from the National Currie	culum)		
 Ask sim 	ple questions and recognise that they can be	answered in different ways		
 Observ 	e carefully, using simple equipment			
 Perform 	ning simple tests			
 Identify 	ving and classifying			
 Using t 	heir observations and ideas to suggest answ <mark>e</mark> i	rs to their questions		
 Gatheri 	ing and recording data to help in answering <mark>q</mark> ı	uestions.		
	Plants	Animals, including humans	Everyday materials	Seasonal Changes
	Identify and name a variety of common	Identify and name a variety of common	Distinguish between an object and the	Observe changes across the four seasons;
	wild and garden plants, including	animals, including fish, amphibians,	materials from which it is made;	Observe and describe weather associated
Ś	deciduous and evergreen trees;	reptiles, birds and mammals;	Identify and name a variety of everyday	with the seasons and how day length
ept	Identify and describe the basic structure of	Identify and name a variety of common	materials, including wood, plastic, glass,	varies.
u ce	a variety of common flowering plants,	animals that are carnivores, herbivores	metal, water and rock;	
2	including trees.	and omnivores;	Describe the simple physical properties of	
pue		Describe and compare the structure of a	a variety of everyday materi <mark>als;</mark>	
e e		variety of common animals (fish,	Compare and group together a variety of	
ed		a <mark>mp</mark> hibians, reptiles, birds and mammals,	everyday materials on the <mark>bas</mark> is of their	
N		in <mark>clud</mark> ing pets);	simple physical properties.	
y vo		Identify, name, draw and label the basic		
		parts <mark>of the human</mark> body and say which		
		part of the human body is associated with		
		each sense.		
	Observation over time			
	Observing the changes in the four seasons a	t the beginning over the course of the year.		
	Observe how plants change over a period of	time.		

Year 1	Plants	Animals, including humans	Everyday materials	Seasonal Changes
	TAPS – Plant Structure	TAPS – Body Parts or Animal	TAPS – Transparency (link to classifying	TAPS – Seasonal Changes
	 Make close observations of leaves, seeds, 	Classification	and sorting objects/materials)	 Describe the general types of weather
	flowers etc. How does our bean seed	 Make first hand close observations of 	 Classify objects made of one material in 	and changes in day length over the
	change each week? OBSERVATION OVER	animals from each of the groups.	different ways e.g. a group of	seasons.
	TIME	 Comparing teeth, diet and features 	objects made of metal.	 Explain why we have daytime and night
	 Compare two leaves, seeds, flowers 	of two animals from the same or	 Classify in different ways one type of 	time.
lly	etc. What are the most common British	different group.	object made from a range of materials	 Explain what types of clothing we would
fice	plants and where can we find them?	 Classify animals using a range of features 	e.g. a collection of spoons made of	wear in each season.
nti	RESEARCH USING SECONDARY SOURCES	 Identify animals by matching them to 	different materials.	 Describe some other features of their
cie	 Classify leaves, seeds, flowers etc using a 	named images.	 Describe the simple physical properties 	surroundings, themselves, animals,
B S	range of characteristics.	 Identify and name a variety of common 	of a specific material e.g. plas <mark>tic</mark> can be	plants that change over the season. How
rkir	 Identify trees and plants by matching 	animals that are carnivores, herbivores	flexible and rigid.	does the tree change over
NO	them to named images.	and omnivores.	Sort and classify materials based on their	the year? OBSERVATION OVER TIME
l Bu	 Compare similarities and differences 	Identify main parts of the human body	properties, e.g. wood, plastic, metal,	 Observe flowers, plants and trees that
ipr	between plants and trees. eg they both	that they can see and link these to the 5	transparent, opaque and	grow in our field in spring and explain
nclı	have leaves, but trees have trunks and	senses. What are all the names for the	translucent. How can we classify these	why these only grow in spring and not
.≕ 00	flowers have stems.	parts of our bodies? IDENTIFYING,	materials? IDENTIFYING, CLASSIFYING	winter. (Linking back to deciduous and
nin	 Identify deciduous and evergreen trees 	CLASSIFYING AND GROUPING	AND GROUPING	ever green trees taught in Plants)
eari	using their leaves as a reference point.	 Look at similarities and differences 	 Test the properties of objects 	
of le	 Spotting, identifying and 	betw <mark>een</mark> their body and their peers. eg	e.g. Waterproofness of shelters, strength	
e e	comparing plants in local area	hair colour, eye shape, missing teeth,	of three little pig	
enc	(Whitworth Art Gallery)	height. Do taller people always have	shelters, absorb <mark>ency</mark> of cloth for	
nba	and Smithills Farm.	bigger feet than smaller people?	a puppy's bed. We need to make a	
Š	Scientist Link –	PATTERN SEEKING	suitable coat for Teddy. Which material	
	Lillian Snelling (botanical illustrator)	Is your friend's face the same as yours?	will be waterproof? COMPARATIVE	
		IDENTIFYING, CLASSIFYING AND	TESTING	
		GROUPING		
		Scientist Link – Georg Meissner and	Scientist Link – Alexander Parkes	
		Rudolf Wagner (first detected taste buds)	(invented plastic); NASA (invented space	
Sequence of le	• Spotting, identifying and comparing plants in local area (Whitworth Art Gallery) and Smithills Farm. Scientist Link – Lillian Snelling (botanical illustrator)	between their body and their peers. eg hair colour, eye shape, missing teeth, height. Do taller people always have bigger feet than smaller people? PATTERN SEEKING Is your friend's face the same as yours? IDENTIFYING, CLASSIFYING AND GROUPING Scientist Link – Georg Meissner and Rudolf Wagner (first detected taste buds)	e.g. Waterproofness of shelters, strength of three little pig shelters, absorbency of cloth for a puppy's bed. We need to make a suitable coat for Teddy. Which material will be waterproof? COMPARATIVE TESTING Scientist Link – Alexander Parkes (invented plastic); NASA (invented space blankets and memory foam)	

Year 1	Plants	Animals, including humans	Everyday materials	Seasonal Changes	
	Observe, compare	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	
ary	Leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry,	recording data	recording data	recording data	
lnde	root, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk,	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg,	Object, material, wood, plastic, glass,	Weather: sunny, rainy, windy, snowy	
002	bud	tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur,	metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric,	Seasons: winter, summer, spring, autumn,	
al V		beak, paws,	elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rub <mark>be</mark> r, wool,	Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length	
riev		Children need to be able to name and	clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, b <mark>end</mark> y,		
Reti		identify a range of animals in each group	floppy, waterproof, absorbent,		
		e.g. name specific birds and fish.	breaks/tears, rough, smooth, sh <mark>iny</mark> , dull		
	Identify, classify, recording data	Hooves, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore	Transparent, opaque and translucent		
lar)	Deciduous, evergreen				
Vew abu	Names of trees in local area				
/00	Names of garden and wild flowers in local				
	area				



Year 2					
Working Scientifically (taken from the National Curriculum)					
Ask simp	Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways;				
 Observ 	e carefully, using simple equipment;				
 Perform 	ning simple tests				
 Identify 	ring and classifying;				
 Using t 	heir observations and ideas to suggest answ <mark>er</mark>	s to their questions;			
 Gatheri 	ng and recording data to help in answering qu	estions.			
	Plants	Animals, including humans	Use of everyday materials	Living things and their habitats	
	Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs	Notice that animals, including humans,	Identify and compare the suitability of a	Explore and compare differences between	
	grow into mature plants;	have offspring, which grow into adults;	variety of everyday materials, including	things that are living, dead and things that	
	Find out and describe how plants need	Find out about and describe the basic	wood, metal, plastic, glass, roc <mark>k, b</mark> rick,	have never been alive;	
Ś	water, light and suitable temperature to	needs of animals, including humans for	paper and cardboard for particular uses;	Identify that most living things live in	
ept	grow and stay healthy.	survival (water, food and air);	Find out how the shapes of solid objects	habitats to which they are suited and	
ů.		Describe the importance for humans of	made from some materials can be	describe how different habitats provide for	
2		exercise, eating the right amount of	changed by squashing, bending, twisting	the basic needs of different kinds of	
and		different types of food, and hygiene.	and stretching.	animals and plants, and how they depend	
dge				Identify and name a variety of plants and	
<u>vle</u>				animals in their babitats including micro-	
òc				habitats.	
habitats;					
				from plants and other animals using the	
				idea of a simple food chain, and identify	
				and name different sources of food.	
	Observation over time				
	Observing the changes from seed/bulb into	mature plants. Make close observations and n	neasurements of their plants growing from se	eeds and bulbs.	

Year 2	Plants	Animals, including humans	Use of everyday materials	Living things and their habitats
	TAPS – Plant Growth	TAPS – Hand spans	TAPS – Material Hunt	TAPS – Nature Spotters
	 Identify and describe the basic 	 Year 1 Recap - Identify carnivores, 	 Make close observations of different 	• Compare the differences between things
	structure of a variety of common	herbivores and omnivores, compare the	materials.	that are living, dead and never lived. How
	flowering plants, including trees.	structure of a variety of common animals,	 Sort and classify materials based on 	do we know if something is living?
	 Observe and describe how seeds and 	Identify, name, draw and label the basic	properties.	RESEARCH USING SECONDARY SOURCES
	bulbs grow into mature plants.	parts of the human body.	 Select objects and identify the materials 	 Identify and name a variety of plants and
	OBSERVE OVER TIME	 Investigate and describe the basic needs of 	they are made from and describe their	animals in their habitats, including
	 Closely observe a range of different 	animals for survival. What do animals and	properties.	microhabitats.
	seeds and bulbs.	humans need to survive? RESEARCH	 Identify the suitability of a range of 	 Investigate and describe how a habitat
	 Describe what plants and flowers needs 	USING SECONDARY SOURCES	materials by testing materials for a bag.	provides the basic needs of things living
	to survive and parts of a flower.	 Observe that animals, including humans, 	Which materials are suitable for making	there. Which microhabitat will
	 Describe the basic needs of plants for 	have offspring which grow into adults. How	a bag? COMPARATIVE TESTING	minibeasts prefer? PATTERN SEEKING
ally	survival and the impact of changing	do caterpillars change as they grow?	 Testing whether material is 	 Identify and name different sources of
ific	these. Does a plant need light to be	OBSERVATION OVER TIME	waterproof	food.
ent	healthy? PATTERN SEEKING. Does a	 Identify that animals, including humans, 	 Testing the strength 	 Describe how animals obtain their food
Scie	plant need water to grow healthily?	have offspring which grow into adults.	 Identify the suitability of a range of 	from plants and other animals, using the
ng	PATTERN SEEKING. Will a plant grow if	Which offspring belong to which animal?	materials by designing a suit for a	idea of a simple food chain.
orki	it is not warm? PATTERN SEEKING How	IDENTIFYING, CLASSIFYING and GROUPING	superhero: Which materials are suitable	 Identify that most living things live in
Ŵ	can we look after plants? RESEARCH	Describe the importance of hygiene for	for making a superhero suit?	habitats to which they are suited and
ing	USING SECONDARY SOURCES	humans. Why should numans have good	COMPARATIVE TESTING	describe how different habitats provide
pn	Scientist Link - Loo Grindon (local	SOURCES	o resting nexionity and strength	for the basic needs of different kinds of
inc	botanist)	 Describe the importance to humans of 	materials by designing new curtains for a	animals and plants.
ng,	botanisty	eating the right amounts of different types	tired teacher Which materials are	
rni		of food	suitable for making curtains?	Scientist Link – David Attenborough
lea		How can humans have a balanced diet?	COMPARATIVE TESTING	(biologist, naturalist and conservationist)
of		RESEARCH USING SECONDARY SOURCES	• Testing whether materials are	
nce		 Understand that humans need to exercise 	opaque or transparent	
anl		to be healthy. Why do humans need to	• Based on knowledge of properties, select	
Sec		exercise?	appropriate materials for a particular	
		RESEARCH USING SECONDARY SOURCES	object and purpose.	
		 Explain how to take care of myself and the 	 Find out how the shapes of solid objects 	
		importance of hygiene to stay healthy.	made from some materials can be	
		How can humans stay healthy? RESEARCH	changed by squashing, bending, twisting	
		USING SECONDARY SOURCES	and stretching. Which materials can	
		 Compare size of hands with age to find a 	change shape? PATTERN SEEKING	
		link.		
		Do the older people have the bigger	Scientist Link – Charles Macintosh	
		hands? PATTERN SEEKING	(invented waterproof material)	
		CONTROLL	LCAINCI	
		Scientist Link – Ignaz Semmelweis (pioneer		
		of antiseptic procedures)		

Year 2	Plants	Animals, including humans	Use of everyday materials	Living things and their habitats
	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare, identify, classify, recording	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare, identify, classify,
	recording data, predict, conclude	data, perf <mark>orm simple tests, predict, conclude</mark>	recording data, perform simple tests,	recording data, perform simple tests,
ary	Light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water,	Growth, child, young/old stages Life cycles:	predict, conclude	predict, conclude
lud	grow, healthy, leaf, flower, blossom,	ch <mark>ick/</mark> hen, baby/child/adult,	Object, material, wood, plastic, glass,	Names of local habitats: pond, woodland
оса	petal, fruit, berry, root, seed, trunk,	ca <mark>ter</mark> pillar/butterfly	metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric,	
al <	branch, stem, bark, stalk, bud,	C <mark>arn</mark> ivore, herbivore, omnivore	elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rub <mark>be</mark> r, wool,	
iev	deciduous, evergreen		clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, b <mark>end</mark> y,	
Retr	Name of trees in local area		floppy, waterproof, absorbent,	
_	Name of garden and wild flowers in		breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull,	
	local area		Transparent, opaque and translucent	
	Perform simple tests	Of <mark>fsp</mark> ring, reproduction, growth, exercise,	Flexible/rigid, strong/weak reflective/non-	Living, dead, never been alive, suited,
lary	Survive	hea <mark>rtb</mark> eat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease,	reflective	suitable, basic needs, food chain, shelter,
lew abul		nutr <mark>itio</mark> n	Squashing, bending, twisting, stretching,	names of micro-habitats: under logs, in
/00		Food types: meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice,	pushing and pulling	bushes
		pasta		



Working Scientifically (taken from the National Curriculum)

•asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them

•setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

•making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers

•gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions •recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

•reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

•using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

•identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

•using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

	Plants	An <mark>im</mark> als, including humans	Rocks	Light	Forces and magnets
Knowledge and concepts	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light Notice that light is reflected from surfaces Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows changes.	Compare how things move on different surfaces Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials Describe magnets as having two poles Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.
	Observation over time Observe how shadows change over the course of a day. Observe the effect of removing plants leaves and roots over time. Observe the effect of different conditions (no light, no soil, no water, control) on the growth of a plant over 4 weeks.				

Confident Learner

/ear 3	Plants	Animals, including humans	Rocks	Light	Forces and magnets
	TAPS – Function of Stem	TAPS – Skeleton Qs	TAPS – Rocks Report	TAPS – Make Shadows	TAPS – Magnet Tests
	 Observe what happens to plants over time 	 Classify food in a range of 	 Observe rocks closely. 	 Explain why different 	 Carry out investigations to
	when the leaves or roots are removed. What	ways. How can we group the	 Discuss and classify rocks in a range of 	objects are more or less	explore how objects move on
	happens to a plant when the leaves are	food that we eat? IDENTIFYING	ways based on their	visible in different lighting	different surfaces e.g.
	removed? OBSERVATION OVER TIME	AND CLASSIFYING	appearance (colours, texture, shape,	a <mark>nd</mark> for different	spinning tops/coins, rolling
	Observe the effect of putting cut white	 Use food labels to explore the 	size) How can we group rocks?	o <mark>bje</mark> ct surfaces e.g. shiny	balls/cars, clockwork toys,
	carnations or celery in coloured water. What	nutritional content of a range of	IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING	v <mark>s m</mark> att.	soles of shoes etc. Which
	happens to celery when it is left in a glass of	food items.	Devise a test to investigate the	 Investigate reflective 	surface is best to stop you
	coloured water? OBSERVATION OVER TIME	 Use secondary sources to find out 	hardness of a range of rocks. What	properties of classroom	slipping? COMPARATIVE AND
	 Investigate what happens to plants when they 	the types of food that contain the	happens to rocks when they are	objects.	FAIR TESTING
	are put in different conditions e.g. in	different nutrients. Why do	tumbled? OBSERVATION OVER TIME	• Explain how shadows vary	• Explore what materials are
	darkness, in the cold, deprived of air,	different types of vitamins keep	Devise a test to investigate how much	as the distance between a	attracted to a magnet.
>	different types of soil, different fertilisers,	us nealthy and which foods can	water different rocks absorb. Which	light source and an object	• Classify materials according to
all	varying amount of space. what happens to		type of rock absorbs the most amount	is changed. How does the	whether they are
ific		Using Secondary Sources		distance between the	magnetic. Which materials
ent		• Ose food labels to allswer eliquity	• Observe how resks change over time	object and the screen	are magnetic? IDENTIFYING
Scie	Observe and dissect flowers carefully to	different types of nizza contain?	• Observe now rocks change over time	affect the size of the	AND CLASSIEVING
Jg.	identify the nollen	How much sugar is in soft drinks?	Besearch using secondary sources how	shadow? COMPARATIVE	• Explore the way that magnets
rkir	• Observe seeds being blown from the trees	Plan a daily diet contain a good	fossils are formed. What are fossils	AND FAIR TESTING	behave in relation to each
NO	e g sycamore seeds	halance of nutrients	and how are they formed? RESEARCH	• Observation over time -	other
1g v	Research different types of seed	• Explore the nutrients contained in	USING SECONDARY SOURCES	observe how shadows	• Use a marked magnet to find
din	dispersal (wind, animals, water and	fast food.	• Observe soils	change over the course of	the unmarked noise on other
clu	insects) What are the different ways that	• Use secondary sources to	closely, comparing colours,	a day At which time of	types of magnets
in	seeds disperse? RESEARCH USING	research the parts and functions	textures and environment.	day is our shadow the	• Explore how magnets work at
ng,	SECONDARY SOURCES	of the skeleton. What is the	 Classify soils in a range of ways based 	longest? OBSERVATION	• Explore now magnets work at
rni	 Classify seeds in a range of ways including by 	function of a human skeleton?	on their appearance colours,	OVER TIME	table in water jumping paper
lea	how they are dispersed. How can we use	RESEARCH USING SECONDARY	textures, size of parts in the soil. How	Over mile	dip up off the table
of	dispersal to classify seeds? IDENTIFYIN AND	SOURCES	can we group different types of soil?		clip up on the table.
се		 Investigate pattern seeking 	IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING		• Devise an investigation to test
en	 Sort and classify plants based on their 	questions such as:	 Devise a test to investigate the water 		
nba	adaptations to different environments. How	 Can people with longer legs run 	retention of soils. Which soil absorbs		magnets. Which magnet is
Se	do plants survive in their environment?	faster? Do male humans have	the most water? COMPARATIVE AND		the strongest? OR Are bigger
		larger skulls than female	FAIR TESTING		magnets stronger?
	 Research adaptations using secondary 	humans? PATTERN SEEKING	 Observe how soil can be separated 		
	sources RESEARCH LINKED TO PREVIOUS	 Compare, contrast and classify 	through sedimentation.		TESTING
	ENQUIRY	skeletons of different	 Use funnels and filter paper to separate 		
	 Create a new species of flowering plant. 	animals. Are there similarities	soil.		Scientist Link – Magnes and
	• Spot flowers, seeds, berries and fruits outside	between the skeletons of			William Gibert (discovery of
	throughout the year. Observe flowers being	different animals? IDEN HEYING	Scientist Link – Mary Anning,		magnets)
	visited by pollinators e.g. bees and butterflies		(palaeontologists)		who were Magnes and
	in the summer. What colour flowers do	Colontist Link Milhow Doutson	Miles have been been in the best of the		William Gilbert and what did
	Colonating insects prefer? PATTERN SEEKING	("accidentally" discovered V revel	who was wary Anning and what did she		they discover? RESEARCH
	Scientist Link – Barbara Jeppe (botanical	(accidentally discovered x-rays)	GUDGE		USING SECONDARY SOURCES
	illustrators)		SUURCES		

Year 3	Plants	Animals, including humans	Rocks	Light	Forces and magnets
	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare,	Observe, compare, identify,
	recording data, predict, conclude	classify, recording data,	recording data, perform simple tests,	identify, classify, recording	classify, recording data,
	Light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow,	perform simple tests, predict,	predict, conclude, practical	data, perform simple	perform simple tests, predict,
ulary	healthy, leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit,	conclude, practical enquiries,	enquiries, comparative and fair tests,	tes <mark>ts,</mark> predict, conclude,	conclude, practical enquiries,
	berry, root, seed, trunk, branch, stem,	comparative and fair tests,	systematic, variable	practical enquiries,	comparative and fair tests,
cab	bark, stalk, bud, deciduous, evergreen,	systematic, variable		co <mark>mp</mark> arative and fair tests,	systematic, variable
°2	survive	Growth, child, young/old		sy <mark>ste</mark> matic, variable	
eval		stages, offspring, reproduction,		Lig <mark>ht,</mark> shadow,	
Retrie		growth, exercise, heartbeat,		tr <mark>ans</mark> parent, translucent,	
		breathing, hygiene, germs,		o <mark>paq</mark> ue,	
		disease, nutrition			
		food types: meat, fish,			
		vegetables, bread, rice, pasta			
	Practical enquiries, comparative and fair	Nutrition, nutrients,	Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain,	Light source, dark,	Force, contact force, non-
~	tests, systematic, thermometer, data	c <mark>arbo</mark> hydrates, sugars, protein,	crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture,	absence of light, shiny,	contact force, magnetic force,
ular	logger, variable	vit <mark>amins, minerals, fibre, fat,</mark>	absorb water, soil, fossil, marble,	matt, surface, reflect,	magnet, strength, bar
cabı	Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind	wate <mark>r, skeleton, bo</mark> nes,	chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil,	mirror, sunlight,	magnet, ring magnet, button
Vot	pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal	muscl <mark>es, su</mark> pport, protect, skull,	peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil	dangerous	magnet, horseshoe magnet,
ě	- wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water	ribs, spin <mark>e, m</mark> uscles, joints,			attract, repel, magnetic
Ž	dispersal	pulse			material, metal, iron, steel,
					poles, north pole, south pole

Working Scientifically (taken from the National Curriculum)

asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them

•setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

•making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers

•gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions •recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

•reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

•using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

•identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

•using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

	Living things and their habitats	An <mark>im</mark> als, including humans	States of matter	Sound	Electricity
	Recognise that living things can	Describe the simple functions of	Compare and group materials	Identify how sounds are made,	Identify common appliances that
	be grouped in a variety of ways	the bas <mark>ic p</mark> arts of the digestive	together, according to whether	associating some of them with	run on electricity
	Explore and use classification	system i <mark>n hu</mark> mans	they are solids, liquids or gases	something vibrating	Construct a simple series
	keys to help group, identify and	ldentify t <mark>he d</mark> ifferent types of	Observe that some materials	Recognise that vibrations from	electrical circuit, identifying and
	name a variety of living things in	teeth in hu <mark>ma</mark> ns and their simple	change state when they are	sounds <mark>trav</mark> el through a medium	naming its basic parts, including
s	their local and wider	functions	heated or cooled, and measure or	to the <mark>ear</mark>	cells, wires, bulbs, switches and
ept	environment	Construct and interpret a variety	research the temperature at	Find patterns between the pitch	buzzers
u ce	Recognise that environments can	of food chains, identifying	which this happens in degrees	of a <mark>sou</mark> nd and features of the	Identify whether or not a lamp
8	change and that this can	producers, predators and prey.	Celsius (°C)	object that produced it	will light in a simple series circuit,
pue	sometimes pose dangers to living		Identify the part played by	Find patterns between the	based on whether or not the
e Se	things.		evaporation and condensation in	volume of a sound and the	lamp is part of a complete loop
edg			the water cycle and associate the	strength of the vibrations that	with a battery
Ň			rate of evaporation with	produced it	Recognise that a switch opens
Knc			temperature.	Recognise that sounds get fainter	and closes a circuit and associate
_				as the distance from the sound	this with whether or not a lamp
				source increases.	lights in a simple series circuit
					Recognise some common
					conductors and insulators, and
					associate metals with being good
					conductors.
	Observation over time				
	Observe how habitats change over	the course of the year.			
	Observe the effect of liquids on tee	th over time.			

Confident Learner

 TAPS- Local survey Identify and compare a variety of common animals How can we group animals? How Can we group animals? IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING. Identify and compare a variety of common animals and their habitats. How can we different animals suited to their habitat? RESEARCH USING SECONDARY SOURCES Observe dation their habitats throughout the year on the field classify can the wind. How can we get assification keys 2 RESEARCH USING Secondary source and identify mig frame. Observe dation keys 2 RESEARCH USING Secondary Source and identify which teeth are being used for curve. Compare and contrast the living things. Classify living things. Classify living things found in different habitats change on observed using found in different habitats through out the text are being used for curve. Secondary SOURCES Observe dation keys 2 RESEARCH USING Classify living things found in different habitats through out in different habitats through out in the batter to sea to block of ice affect how long it takes to materials gite how to melt ice more quickly. How does the melting point of different thabitats through out in the text are being used for curve, classification keys 2 RESEARCH USING Classification keys 2 RESEARCH USING Secondare, butter, choocale. Active tasting lesson to identify the types of teeth used and their purpose. Active tasting leidentify the types of teet of when a switch a materials ge curves light dentify on light the text and in dubit in purpose. Explore the effect of drinks on observed using classification keys 2 RESEARCH USING Secondare, butter, choocale. Active tasting leidentify the types of teeth used and their purpose. Explore the effect of drinks on observel bing classification keys 2 RESEARCH USING Secondare based on their
 Use observations of local areas to explore human impact on the local environment e.g. litter, air/water/plastic pollution. (Auturnm BD Tesson 2 – walk around the local area to see human impact regarding littering and plastic pollution) Use secondary sources to find out about human impact, both positive and negative, on environments. How does a changing environment effect living things? RESEARCH USING SECONDARY SOURCES Scientist Link – Maria Sibylla Merian (scientific illustrator); Carl Linnaeus (classification) Explore loudines to find out about human impact, classification) the value of the valu

Year 4	Living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	States of matter	Sound	Electricity
	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify, classify,	Observe, compare,	Observe, compare, identify,
	recording data, predict, conclude,	classify, recording data,	recording data, predict, conclude,	identify, classify, recording	classify, recording data, predict,
ary	practical enquiries, comparative and	p <mark>redict, conclude,</mark> practical	practical enquiries, comparative and	data, predict, conclude,	conclude, practical enquiries,
pul	fair tests, systematic, data loggers,	enquiries, comparative and	fair tests, systematic, data loggers,	practical enquiries,	comparative and fair tests,
oca	variable	fair tests, systematic, data	variable	comparative and fair tests,	systematic, data loggers, variable
al <	Habitat	loggers, variable	Temperature	systematic, data loggers,	
iev		Herbivore, carnivore,		variab <mark>le</mark>	
Retr		<mark>om</mark> nivore, predator, prey,		Sound	
-		<mark>foo</mark> d chain			
	Classification, classification keys,	Digestive system, digestion,	Solid, liquid, gas, state change,	Sour <mark>ce,</mark> vibrate, vibration,	Electricity, electrical
	environment, human impact, positive,	m <mark>ou</mark> th, teeth, saliva,	melting, freezing, melting point,	trav <mark>el,</mark> pitch (high, low),	appliance/device, mains, plug,
	negative, migrate, hibernate	oe <mark>sop</mark> hagus, stomach, small	boiling point, evaporation,	vol <mark>um</mark> e, faint, loud,	electrical circuit, complete
ary		inte <mark>stin</mark> e, nutrients, large	temperature, water cycle,	in <mark>sul</mark> ation, mediums	circuit, open circuit, component,
pul		intes <mark>tine</mark> , rectum, anus, teeth,	thermometer		cell, battery, positive, negative,
оса		inciso <mark>r, ca</mark> nine, molar,			connect/connections, loose
> >		premola <mark>rs, producer, cutt</mark> ing,			connection, short circuit,
Nev		tearing, g <mark>rinding</mark>			crocodile clip, bulb, switch,
					buzzer, motor, conductor,
					insulator, metal, non-metal,
					symbol

Working Scientifically (taken from the National Curriculum)

•planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary

•taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate

•recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs

•using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests

•reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

•identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

	Living things and their habitats	An <mark>im</mark> als, including humans	Properties and changes of	Eart <mark>h a</mark> nd space	Forces
			materials		
Knowledge and concepts	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. Evel	Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.	Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
	Observe how hulbs multiply over ti	me	JEIIL LEdi	I E	

Year 5	Living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Properties and changes of	Earth and space	Forces
			materials		
	TAPS – Life Cycles	TAPS – Growth Survey	TAPS – Dissolving or Sugar Cubes	TAPS – Solar System Research	TAPS – Spinners
	 Use secondary sources and, 	 This unit is likely to be taught 	 Recap prior knowledge 	 Use secondary sources to help 	 Recapping prior knowledge
	where possible, first hand	through direct instruction due	through sorting of objects. Can you	create a model eg role play or	through discussion of forces.
	observations to find out about	to it <mark>s se</mark> nsitive nature.	group these materials based on	using balls, to show the	 Investigate the effect of friction
	the life cycle of a range of	• Describe the changes as	whether they are transparent or	movement of the Earth around	in a range of
	animals. What life cycles do	humans develop to old	CPOLIDING	the Sun and the Moon around	contexts eg trainers, bath mats,
	different animals have?	age. Are the oldest children in	• Explore and define a range	the Earth. How does the Earth,	mats for a helter-skelter. Which
	RESEARCH USING SECONDARY	our school the tallest?	of properties	and Moon move around the	material would be best to use
	SOURCES	PATTERN SEEKING	• Investigate the properties of	Sun? RESEARCH USING	for a helter- scelter mat?
	• Compare the gestation times for	• Show changes as humans	different materials in order to	SECONDARY SOURCES	COMPARATIVE TEST
	mammals and look for	develop as babies	recommend materials for particular	• Use secondary sources to help	• Investigate the effects of water
	natterns eg in relation to size of	develop as bables.	functions depending on these	make a model to show why day	resistance in a range of contexts
	animal or length of dependency	Scientist Link - Jane Goodall	properties eg test waterproofness.	and night occur. Why does the	e g dronning shapes through
lica	after birth Do bigger animals	(primatologist)	Which materials are waterproof?	Farth experience day and	water nulling shapes eg hoats
ntii	have a longer gestation time?	(prinatologist)	COMPARATIVE TEST and thermal	night? RESEARCH USING	along the surface of water Do
cie	PATTERN SEEKING		insulation to identify a suitable	SECONDARY SOURCES	all objects fall through water in
s S	• Look for natterns between the		material to keep a hot drink	• Make first-hand observations of	the same way? DATTERN
kin	size of an animal and its		warm. How does the material of my	how chadows caused by the Sup	SEEVING
/or	size of all allitia and its		cup of tea? FAIR TEST	change through the day (wet	a lavestigate the effects of air
5 50	animals have a longer life		• Explore adding a range of solids to	weather plan – use terches	• Investigate the effects of all
din	chan2 DATTERN SEEVING		water and other liquids eg cooking	indoors) How doos the time of	
clu	• Crow and absorve plants that		oil, sugar, salt, bicarbonate of soda.	day affect chadaws? FAIR TEST	contexts eg parachutes,
			Investigate rates of dissolving by	and a sundial	spinners, sais on boats. How
ng	reproduce		carrying out comparative and fair		does the length of
Ţ.	asexually eg strawberries,		test. How does affect how	• Research time zones.	wing/number of paper
lea	spider plant, potatoes.		quickly sugar dissolves? (TAPS	• Consider the views of scientists	clips/size of paper affect the
of	lake cuttings from a range of		assessment) FAIR TEST	in the past and evidence used to	time it takes to fall? FAIR TEST
JCe	plants eg African violet, mint		• Separate mixtures by sieving, filtering	deduce shapes and movements	• Explore how levers, pulleys and
ner	 Plant bulbs and then harvest to 		and evaporation, choosing the most	of the Earth, Moon and planets	gears work.
ed	see how they multiply. How		suitable method and equipment for	before space travel. How have	• Research how the work of
S	does a change as it		• Explore a range of non-reversible	our ideas about the solar	scientists such as Galileo Galilei
	germinates? OBSERVATION		changes eg rusting adding fizzy	system changed over time?	and Isaac Newton helped to
	OVER TIME		tablets to water, burning.	RESEARCH USING SECONDARY	develop the theory of
	 Use secondary sources to find 		Carry out comparative and fair tests	SOURCES	gravitation. RESEARCH USING
	out about pollination. What are		involving non-reversible changes.		SECONDARY SOURCES
	the different types of pollution		What causes rusting to happen	Scientist Link – Dr Becky	
	and what are their effects on		quickest? COMPARATIVE TEST	Smethurst and Prof Brian Cox	Scientist Link – Isaac Newton
	living things? OBSERVATION		Scientist Link – Xilingshi	(astrophysicists); Mae C Jemison	(studied gravity); Galileo Galilei
	OVER TIME	Contie	(discovered how to produce silk from	(first female black astronaut);	(studied speed, velocity, gravity)
			worms); Spencer Silver (invented Post-	Katherine Johnson	Da Vinci (engineering and
			It Note adhesive);	(mathematician for NASA)	invention)
			material)		
	1	1	i inaccitaly	1	1

Year 5	Living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Properties and changes of	Earth and space	Forces
			materials		
	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,
	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,
	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclu <mark>de</mark> , practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,
	comparative and fair tests,	comp <mark>ara</mark> tive and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,
	systematic, variable	syste <mark>ma</mark> tic, variable, repeat	systematic, variable, repeat	systematic, va <mark>ria</mark> ble, repeat	systematic, variable, repeat
2	Live young, bulb	readings, classification keys,	readings, classification keys,	readings, clas <mark>sifi</mark> cation keys,	readings, classification keys,
ulai		table <mark>s, s</mark> catter graphs, bar and	tab <mark>le</mark> s, sca <mark>tt</mark> er graphs, bar and	tables, scatte <mark>r g</mark> raphs, bar and	tables, scatter graphs, bar and
cab		line g <mark>rap</mark> hs, causal relationships,	line graphs, causal relationships,	line graphs, c <mark>aus</mark> al relationships,	line graphs, causal relationships,
۸o		degre <mark>e o</mark> f trust, support or refute	degree of trust, support or refute	degree of tru <mark>st,</mark> support or refute	degree of trust, support or refute
Retrieval			Change of state, electrical		Force, contact force, non-contact
			insulator/conductor, reversible/		force, magnetic force, magnet,
			non-reversible, soft, hard,		strength, bar magnet, ring
			stretchy, rigid, flexible,		magnet, button magnet,
			waterproof, melting, solid, liquid,		horseshoe magnet, attract, repel,
			gas		magnetic material, metal, iron,
					steel, poles, north pole, south
					pole
	Repeat readings, classification	Puberty	Thermal insulator/conductor,	E <mark>arth</mark> , Sun, Moon, Mercury,	Gravity, air resistance, water
	keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar		mixture, dissolve, solution,	Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars,	resistance, friction, mechanisms,
ary	and line graphs, causal		soluble, insoluble, filter, sieve, 🦯	Uranus, Neptune, spherical, Solar	simple machines, levers, pulleys,
pul	relationships, degree of trust,		burning, rusting, new material,	system, rotates, star, orbits,	gears
oca	support or refute		absorbent, thermal conductivity	planets, axis	
>	Reproduce, sperm, fertilises,		dissolve, solution, soluble.		
Nev	metamorphosis, asexual,				
	plantlets, runners, cuttings,				
	gestation, life span				

Working Scientifically (taken from the National Curriculum)

•planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary

•taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate

•recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs

•using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests

•reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

•identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

	Living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Evolution and inheritance	Light	Electricity
	Describe how living things are	Ident <mark>ify</mark> and name the main parts	Recognise that living things have	Recognise th <mark>at l</mark> ight appears to	Associate the brightness of a
	classified into broad groups	of the human circulatory system,	changed over time and that	travel in stra <mark>igh</mark> t lines	lamp or the volume of a buzzer
	according to common observable	and d <mark>esc</mark> ribe the functions of the	fossils provide information about	Use the idea that light travels in	with the number and voltage of
S	characteristics and based on	heart, blood vessels and blood	living things that inhabited the	straight line <mark>s t</mark> o explain that	cells used in the circuit
ept	similarities and differences,	Recogn <mark>ise</mark> the impact of diet,	Earth millions of years ago	objects are <mark>se</mark> en because they	Compare and give reasons for
nce	including micro-organisms, plants	exercise <mark>, dr</mark> ugs and lifestyle on	Recognise that living things	give out o <mark>r re</mark> flect light into the	variations in how components
00	and animals	the way t <mark>hei</mark> r bodies function	produce offspring of the same	eye	function, including the brightness
(nowledge and	Give reasons for classifying plants	Describe t <mark>he w</mark> ays in which	kind, but normally offspring vary	Explain that we see things	of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers
	and animals based on specific	nutrients an <mark>d w</mark> ater are	and are not identical to their	because light travels from light	and the on/off position of
	characteristics.	transported within animals,	parents	sources to our eyes or from light	switches
		including humans.	Identify how animals and plants	sources to objects and then to	Use recognised symbols when
			are adapted to suit their	our eyes	representing a simple circuit in a
<u> </u>			environment in different ways	Use the idea that light travels in	diagram.
			and that adaptation may lead to	straight lines to explain why	
			evolution.	shadows have the same shape as	
				the objects that cast them.	
	Observation over time				
	Measuring heights at the beginning	; of each half term. Children record <mark>h</mark>	eight in tables and enter onto graph.		
	Observe over time individual pulse	rate.			

Year 6	Living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Evolution and inheritance	Light	Electricity
	TAPS – OUTDOOR KEYS	TAPS – HEARTRATE POSE	TAPS – FOSSIL HABITATS	TAPS – INVESTIGATING	TAPS – BULB BRIGHTNESS
	 Use secondary sources to learn 	 Create a role play model for the 	 Design a new plant or animal to 	SHADOWS	 Recap previous year group
	about the formal classification	circulatory system.	live in a particular habitat.	 Observe objects in different 	knowledge of components of a
	system devised by Carl Linnaeus	 Investigate the heart and its 	 Use models to demonstrate 	lighting conditions – using light	circuit.
	and why it is important. How	part <mark>s by</mark> dissection. Which	evolution e.g. Darwin's finches	from source <mark>s th</mark> at can be	 Investigating cells by making a
	would you make a classification	parts of the body make up the	bird beak activity.	moved, reflected and blocked in	circuit out of a lemon. Which
	key for or?	circulation system, and where	 Use secondary sources to find 	different wa <mark>ys.</mark>	type of fruit makes the best
	IDENTIFYING, CLASSIFYING AND	are they found? IDENTIFY	out about how the population	 Observe shadows of different 	fruity battery? COMPARATIVE
	GROUPING	CLASSIFY AND GROUP	of peppe <mark>re</mark> d moths changed	objects as t <mark>he o</mark> bject and the	TEST
	 Use first hand observation to 	 Looking at the different 	dur <mark>in</mark> g th <mark>e</mark> industrial	light source are moved so that	 Investigate the brightness of a
	identify characteristics shared	com <mark>pon</mark> ents of blood (pupils	revolution. How did peppered	the distanc <mark>e b</mark> etween them and	lamp or the volume of a buzzer
	by the animals in a group. Is	mak <mark>e th</mark> eir own).	moths change during the	their dista <mark>nce</mark> from the surface	with the number and voltage of
ally	there a pattern between	 Carry out a range of pulse rate 	industrial revolution?	where th <mark>e lig</mark> ht is falling	cells used in the circuit. Does
ific	and? PATTERN	invest <mark>iga</mark> tions: The effect of	RESEARCH USING SECONDARY	changes. How does the	the number/voltage of cells
ent	SEEKING	differe <mark>nt a</mark> ctivities on my pulse	SOURCES	of the affect the	affect the brightness of the
Scie	 Use secondary sources to 	rate. How does the length of	 Make observations of fossils to 	of the shadow? FAIR	lamp? FAIR TEST Does the
вu	research the characteristics of	time we exercise for affect our	identify living things that lived	TEST	temperature of a light bulb go
ırki	animals that belong to a group.	heart rate? FAIR TEST	on Earth millions of years ago.	Predict or explain some uses	up the longer it is on?
Ň	• Use information about the	• Explore whi <mark>ch g</mark> roups of people	 Identify features in animals and 	or behaviours of light, reflection	OBSERVATION OVER TIME
ing	characteristics of an unknown	may have higher or lower	plants that are passed on to	and shadows such as periscope	• Drawing circuits using
nd	animal or plant to assign it to a	resting pulse rates. Is there a	offspring.	design, snadow puppets,	recognised symbols when
incl	group.	pattern between and	• Explore this process by	bending of light in	representing a simple circuit in a
ĝ	Classify plants and animals	? PATTERN SEEKING	considering the artificial	most reflective? COMPARATIVE	ulagram.
, Li	presenting this in a range of	How long does it take my pulse	breeding of animals or plants	TEST	• Explain now a circuit operates
ear	diagrams and kovs	rate to return to my resting	e.g. dogs.		cuch as control the light for a
of	• Create an imaginany animal	TIME (recovery rate)	Compare the ideas of Charles	Scientist Link – Ibn al-	torch with
JCe	which has features from one or	-PATTERN SEEKING exploring	Darwin and Aired Wanace on	Havtham (studied vision ontics	different brightness or make a
ner	more groups	recovery rate for different	evolution? RESEARCH LISING	and light)	motor go faster or slower
bə	more groups.	groups of people	SECONDARY SOURCES		• Carry out fair tests (salt water
0)	Scientist Link – Carl Linnaeus	•Learn about the impact of	SECONDAIL	Sound	lemons) exploring changes in
	(classification)	exercise, diet, drugs and	Scientist Link – Alice Roberts	Recap Y4 learning	circuits. Does the amount of
	(0.200.002.001)	lifestyle on the body. This is	(biological anthropologist)		salt in water affect the
		likely to be taught through	Charles Darwin and Alfred		brightness of the lamp? FAIR
		direct instruction due to its	Wallace (theory of evolution)		TEST
		sensitive nature.	V CIIIU (Make circuits that can be
		Scientist Link – William Harvey	J		controlled as part of a D&T
		(anatomy and physiology): Flsie			project.
		Widdowson (dietician /	ont loo	nor	
		nutritionist during WW1)	ICIIL LEdi		Scientist Link – Michael Faraday
					(invented the electrical motor)

Year 6	Living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Evolution and inheritance	Light	Electricity
	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,	Observe, compare, identify,
	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,	classify, recording data, predict,
	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,	conclude, practical enquiries,
	comparative and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,	comparative and fair tests,
	systematic, variable, repeat	syste <mark>mat</mark> ic, variable, repeat	systematic, variable, repeat	systematic, v <mark>aria</mark> ble, repeat	systematic, variable, repeat
~	readings, classification keys,	readings, classification keys,	readings, classification keys,	readings, classification keys,	readings, classification keys,
ulaı	tables, scatter graphs, bar and	table <mark>s, s</mark> catter graphs, bar and	tables, scatter graphs, bar and	tables, scatte <mark>r gr</mark> aphs, bar and	tables, scatter graphs, bar and
cab	line graphs, causal relationships,	line g <mark>rap</mark> hs, causal relationships,	line graphs, causal relationships,	line graphs, c <mark>aus</mark> al relationships,	line graphs, causal relationships,
٥Ň	degree of trust, support or refute	degre <mark>e o</mark> f trust, support or refute	degree of trust, support or refute	degree of tru <mark>st,</mark> support or refute	degree of trust, support or refute
Retrieval	Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds,	Exercise, breathing, hygiene,	Offspring, reproduction, vary,	source, vibrate, vibration, travel,	Circuit, complete circuit, circuit
	mammals, invertebrates, insects,	germs <mark>, di</mark> sease, diet, nutrition,	characteristics, suited, adapted,	pitch (high, <mark>low</mark>), volume, faint,	diagram, circuit symbol, cell,
	spiders, snails, worms,	nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars,	environment, fossils	loud, insula <mark>tio</mark> n, mediums	battery, bulb, buzzer, motor,
	classification/classification key,	protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre,		Light, light source, dark, absence	switch, voltage
	characteristic, carnivore,	fat, water		of light, transparent, translucent,	
	herbivore, omnivore, Venn			opaque, <mark>shi</mark> ny, matt, Surface,	
	diagram			Shadow, Reflect, mirror, sunlight,	
				dangerous	
ary	Vertebrates, flowering and non-	Heart, pulse, rate, pumps, blood,	Evolution, inherited, species,	Straight lines, light rays	
puls	flowering, Carroll diagram	blood vessels, transported, lungs,	artificial breeding		
oca		oxygen, carbon dioxide, cycle,			
>		circulatory system, drugs and			
Nev		lifestyle			