

Science Curriculum map

Colour key:

Animals, including humans

Everyday materials/Properties and changes of materials

Seasonal changes/ Forces and magnets/States of matter/Sound/Earth and space/Evolution and inheritance

Plants

Living things and their habitats

Rocks

Light

Electricity

RSHE

Autumn 1 Autumn 2 Spring 1 Spring 2 Summer 1 Summer 2

Reception

As a class we complete the weather chart every morning.

The children talk about the weather with EYFS staff as we provide learning inside and outside so talk about what to wear when outside if it's raining/cold or hot/sunny.

Weather and seasons stories are read and songs sung. EYFS BBC schools radio programmes are completed throughout the year and linked to the weather and seasons.

Early Learning Goal: Understanding the World:

The Natural World

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;

Knowledge

- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Early Learning Goal: Communication and Language

Listening, Attention and Understanding

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions;
- Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding;
- Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.

materials

wide vocabulary

Communication & Language

Talk about what they see, using a

Speaking

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary;
- Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary.

Knowledge Knowledge The children will know: The children will know: The children will know: **Topics with a Science focus: Topics with a Science focus:** Topics with a Science focus: Homes and our local area, pets Autumn, forests and woodlands and vets, transport Explore the natural world Explore the natural world around them, making around them, making observations observations Children to learn about the Explore how things work signs of Autumn and explore Use all their senses in these in their local hands-on exploration of environment natural materials Understand the effect of Explore collections of changing seasons on the materials with similar natural world around them and/or different properties Use all their senses in handson exploration of natural **Communication & Language**

Talk about what they see, using

Listen attentively and respond

to what they hear with relevant

a wide vocabulary

Dinosaurs, castles, space Explore the natural world, making observations and drawing pictures of animals Explore and talk about different forces they can • Use all their senses in handson exploration of natural materials Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice

Communication & Language

Topics with a Science focus: Animls (ocean and safari), Africa, minibeasts, birds, lifecycles, flowers, environment (animals and habitats) Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals

Knowledge

The children will know:

- Understand the key features of the life cycle of an animal. • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of plants
- Plant seeds and care for growing plants
- Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant

Knowledge The children will know:

Topics with a Science focus: Growing, environment (looking after environment), water, bees and butterflies, lifecycles

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals
- Understand the key features of the life cycle of an animal.
- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of plants
- Plant seeds and care for growing plants

Knowledge The children will know:

Topics with a Science focus: Healthy me, my body, sports

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals, including humans
- Children to learn about the signs of Summer and explore these in their local environment
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them
- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials

Communication & Language

questions, comments and actions Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding Offer their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary	Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding Offer their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary	Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding Offer their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary	 Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things Understand the habitats of different animals Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	 Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including changes states of matter Communication & Language Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding Offer their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary 	Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding Offer their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary
			Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions		

Year 1	What makes me marvellous?	What's in the toy box?	What makes our school	Where do I live?	What is the weather like	Why does Falmouth have a
			grounds special?		today?	castle?
Ch need to observe the	Knowledge	Knowledge		Knowledge		
seasonal changes and changes in day length across the year, in	The children will know:	The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:	The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:
_	 What makes us a mammal? How to classify themselves as a mammal How to identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body How to identify the five senses and say which part of the body is associated with each sense 	 What materials are different objects made from? How to identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock The difference between an object and the material from which it is made How to describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials (hard/soft, stretchy/stiff, shiny/dull, waterproof/nonwaterproof, opaque/seethrough) How to compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties 	What are the names of common plants and trees? • How to identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants • How to identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants • How to identify different types of trees, including whether they are deciduous or evergreen trees	 How can we describe and group animals? How to identify and name a variety of common animals (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) What common animals eat and classify them as carnivores, herbivores and omnivores The body covering (fur, skin, feathers) and significant body parts (fins, scales) of different animal groups (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) Which animals are hot or cold-blooded 	What differences do you notice about the seasons? The names of all four seasons Different types of weather How to observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and observe changes across the four seasons	What differences do you notice about the seasons? How day length varies (using vocabulary like longer and shorter, mid-summer and mid-winter)
	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways Identify and classify Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	Skills Children will be able to: • Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways • Observe closely using different equipment • Perform simple tests • Identify and classify • Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Observe closely using different equipment Perform simple tests Identify and classify Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways Identify and classify Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gather and record data to help in answering questions	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Observe closely using different equipment Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gather and record data to help in answering questions	Skills Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Observe closely using different equipment Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gather and record data to help in answering questions

Year 2	How would I survive on a desert island? Knowledge The children will know: Why do we choose materials for certain jobs? • How to identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses • How the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching	What made the fire of London great? Knowledge The children will know: What do animals including humans need to survive? • How to find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) • **That animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults (RSHE)**	Why are Florence Nightingale and Rosa Parks remembered today? Knowledge The children will know: The importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene	What makes Constantine special? Knowledge The children will know: What are the basic needs of a plant? How to observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants How plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.	Knowledge The children will know: Why do living things choose different habitats? • That most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other • How to identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats • How animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.	Knowledge The children will know: How do we know if something has been alive? • The differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Perform simple tests Identify and classify Gather and record data to help in answering questions	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Observe closely using different equipment Perform simple tests Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Identify and classify Gather and record data to help in answering questions	Skills Children will be able to: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways Observe closely using different equipment Perform simple tests Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gather and record data to help in answering questions

End of Key Stage 1 powerful	<u>Plants</u>	Animals, including humans	Living things and habitats	Everyday Materials	Seasonal Changes	
knowledge						
	How to identify and	 How to identify, name, draw 	How to identify and name a	A variety of everyday	The names of all four	
	describe the basic structure	and label the basic parts of	variety of plants and	materials, including wood,	seasons	
	of a variety of common	the human body	animals in their habitats,	plastic, glass, metal, water,	How day length varies	
	flowering plants	A variety of common animals	including micro-habitats	and rock	, ,	
	How to find out and	(including fish, amphibians,	The differences between	The simple physical		
	describe how plants need	reptiles, birds and mammals)	things that are living, dead,	properties of a variety of		
	water, light and a suitable	How to find out about and	and things that have never	everyday materials		
	temperature to grow and	describe the basic needs of	been alive	(hard/soft, stretchy/stiff,		
	stay healthy	animals, including humans,		shiny/dull, waterproof/non-		
	July Houseny	for survival (water, food and		waterproof, opaque/see-		
		air)		through)		
		That animals, including		How to compare and group		
				together a variety of		
		humans, have offspring which		everyday materials on the		
		grow into adults		basis of their simple physical		
Voor 2	Mhat was life like in the Stone	M/hat is it like to live in Crosss?	How did the engions Creeks	properties	How have holidays in Cornwall	M/hy ave any aparta shanging?
Year 3	What was life like in the Stone	What is it like to live in Greece?	How did the ancient Greeks	Why is fair trade important?		Why are our coasts changing?
	Age?	Kasudadas	change the world?	Kin avvila dana	changed over time?	Wa a wala da a
	Was Indeed	Knowledge	Was late.	Knowledge	Was Indee	Knowledge
	Knowledge	The children will know:	Knowledge	The children will know:	Knowledge	The children will know:
	The children will know:		The children will know:		The children will know:	
		How do different forces cause an		What types and amounts of		What do plants need to reproduce
	What are the key differences	effect?	I can plan an investigation	nutrition do animals need?	How does light allow us to see	and grow?
	between different types of				and how does it change what	
	rock?			That animals cannot make	we see?	How to identify and describe
		That some forces need	How things move on	their own food and they get		the functions of different parts
	 How to compare and group 	contact between two objects,	different surfaces	nutrition from what they eat	 That they need light in 	of flowering plants: roots,
	together different kinds of	but magnetic forces can act at		and that this comes in	order to see things and that	stem/trunk, leaves and
	rocks on the basis of their	a distance		different types (protein, fat,	dark is the absence of light	flowers
	appearance and simple	 How magnets attract or repel 		carbohydrates, vitamins and	That light from the Sun can	The part that flowers play in
	physical properties	each other and attract some		minerals)	be dangerous and that	the life cycle of flowering
	 That soils are made from 	materials and not others		That animals, including	there are ways to protect	plants, including pollination,
	rocks and organic matter	How to compare and group		humans, need the right types	their eyes	seed formation and seed
	• In simple terms how fossils	together a variety of everyday		and amount of nutrition	That light is reflected from	dispersal
	are formed when things	materials on the basis of		That humans and some other	surfaces	The requirements of plants for
	that have lived are trapped	whether they are attracted to		animals have skeletons and	That shadows are formed	life and growth (air, light,
	within rock	a magnet, and identify some		muscles for support,	when the light from a light	water, nutrients from soil, and
		magnetic materials		protection and movement	source is blocked by an	room to grow) and how they
		How to describe magnets as		protestion and movement	opaque object	vary from plant to plant
		having two poles			How to find patterns in the	How to investigate the way in
		Whether two magnets will			·	which water is transported
		_			way that the size of	-
		attract or repel each other,			shadows change	within plants
		depending on which poles are				
		facing				
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Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills
Children will be able to: Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions to support their findings Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answering questions	 Children will be able to: Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions to support their findings Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvement and raise further questions 	Children will be able to: Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answering questions Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvement and raise further questions	Children will be able to: Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions to support their findings	 Children will be able to: Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions to support their findings Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvement and raise further questions Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answering questions Report on findings from enquires, including oral and written explanatinos, displays or presentation of results and conclusions 	 Children will be able to: Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions to support their findings Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvement and raise further questions Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answering questions Report on findings from enquires, including oral and written explanatinos, displays or presentation of results and conclusions

Year 4	What makes our Earth angry?	What have the Romans ever	Where in the world is Nigeria?	What happened to the kingdom	Why are the Tudors	How does the river get to the sea
		done for us?		of Benin?	remembered?	
Colour key:	Knowledge	!	Knowledge			Knowledge
Animals, including humans	The children will know:	Knowledge	The children will know:	Knowledge	Knowledge	The children will know:
Everyday materials/Properties		The children will know:		The children will know:	The children will know:	
and changes of materials	What do you need to make a	!	How do we classify living			What are the states of matter and
Seasonal changes/ Forces and magnets/States of	complete circuit?	How do we hear sounds?	things?	What is a food chain?	What are the functions of the different parts of the digestive	how can they change?
matter/Sound/Earth and space/Evolution and inheritance Plants Living things and their habitats Rocks Light Electricity **RSHE**	 How to identify common appliances that run on electricity How to construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers Whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery That a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit Some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being 	 How sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating That vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear How to find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it How to find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it That sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases 	 That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways How to explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment That environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things 	How to construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey	 The simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans The different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions 	 How to compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases That some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) The part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature
	good conductors Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills
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	Children will be able to:	Children will be able to:	Children will be able to:	Children will be able to:	Children will be able to:	Children will be able to:
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	Ask relevant questions and use different types of	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific	Ask relevant questions and use different types of		Set up simple practical enquiries comparative and	-
	use different types of	use different types of scientific	use different types of	Ask relevant questions and	enquiries, comparative and	different types of scientific
	use different types of scientific enquiries to	use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them	use different types of scientific enquiries to	Ask relevant questions and use different types of	enquiries, comparative and fair tests	different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
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	Record findings using	labelled diagrams, keys, bar				
	simple scientific language,	charts and tables				
	drawings, labelled	charts and tables				
	diagrams, keys, bar charts					
	and tables					
Year 5	Why is the planet melting?	What was it like to be a	Why did the world go to war?	Why is London an important	How do forces work?	Who won the space race?
	array to the planet meaning.	Victorian?		city?	<u> </u>	and went the space race.
	Knowledge	<u></u>	Knowledge	<u> </u>	Knowledge	Knowledge
	The children will know:	Knowledge	The children will know:	Knowledge	The children will know:	The children will know:
		The children will know:		The children will know:		
	How can solids, liquids and		Split across year as appropriate,		How do different forces effect	How do the Sun, the Earth and the
	gasses be separated? (May	How do life cycle processes effect	ensuring complete coverage as		objects?	moon move?
	need changing or moving to	different living things?	required.			
	Spring 1)				 That unsupported objects 	 The movement of the Earth,
			How to compare and group		fall towards the Earth	and other planets, relative to
	Split across term as	The differences in the life	together everyday materials		because of the force of	the Sun in the solar system
	appropriate.	cycles of a mammal, an	on the basis of their		gravity acting between the	The movement of the Moon
		amphibian, an insect and a	properties, including their		Earth and the falling object	relative to the Earth
	How to compare and group together everyday materials	bird (Not including humans)	hardness, solubility,		The effects of air resistance,	How to describe the Sun, Earth
	together everyday materials on the basis of their	The life process of	transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal),		water resistance and	and Moon as approximately
	properties, including their	reproduction in some plants and animals (Not Including	and response to magnets		friction, that act between moving surfaces	 spherical bodies How to use the idea of the
	hardness, solubility,	humans)	That some materials will		 That some mechanisms, 	Earth's rotation to explain day
	transparency, conductivity	Trainans)	dissolve in liquid to form a		including levers, pulleys and	and night and the apparent
	(electrical and thermal),		solution, and describe how		gears, allow a smaller force	movement of the Sun across
	and response to magnets		to recover a substance from		to have a greater effect	the sky
	That some materials will		a solution		Se state a Breater enter	and say
	dissolve in liquid to form a		How to use knowledge of		•	Check Jigsaw
	solution, and describe how		solids, liquids and gases to			
	to recover a substance from		decide how mixtures might			The changes as humans
	a solution		be separated, including			develop to old age
	 How to use knowledge of 		through filtering, sieving and			
	solids, liquids and gases to		evaporating			
	decide how mixtures might		How to give reasons, based			
	be separated, including		on evidence from			
	through filtering, sieving		comparative and fair tests,			
	and evaporating		for the particular uses of			
	 How to give reasons, based on evidence from 		everyday materials, including metals, wood and			
	comparative and fair tests,		plastic plastic			
	for the particular uses of		That dissolving, mixing and			
	everyday materials,		changes of state are			
	including metals, wood and		reversible changes			
	plastic		That some changes result in			
	That dissolving, mixing and		the formation of new			
	changes of state are		materials, and that this kind			
	reversible changes		of change is not usually			
	 That some changes result 		reversible, including			
	in the formation of new		changes associated with			
	materials, and that this		burning and the action of			
	kind of change is not		acid on bicarbonate of soda			
	usually reversible,					
	including changes					
	associated with burning					
	and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda					
	nical notifate of Soud	<u> </u>	1		_1	<u> </u>

	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills	Skills
	 Children will be able to: Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where necessary Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs 	Children will be able to: Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions. In oral and written forms, such as displays and other presentations	 Children will be able to: Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where necessary Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and lables, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs 	Children will be able to: • Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary	Children will be able to: Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where necessary Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and lables, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions. In oral and written forms, such as displays and other presentations	Children will be able to: Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions. In oral and written forms, such as displays and other presentations
Year 6	What did the Egyptians teach us?	Are rainforests important?	What legacy did the Celts leave in Cornwall?	What powers Earth?	Can you find your way home?	Were all Vikings vicious?
	Knowledge The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:	Knowledge The children will know:
	 What are the main functions of the human circulatory system? The main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood The impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function The ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans 	How have living things adapted to their environments over the years? • That living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago • That living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents • How animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.	How do we classify different living things? • How living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals • Reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics	How can you change the power of a circuit and what impact does this have on the components being used? The brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer is linked with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit Reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches Recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram	 Why do we see things? That light appears to travel in straight lines The idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye That we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes The idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them 	RSE ** That living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents (RSHE) ** Additional teaching on human births and the birth process – (non-statutory)

	Skills			Skills	Skills			Skills	Skills		Skills
	 Children will be able to: Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions. In oral and written forms, such as displays and other presentations Plants Animals 		Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions. In oral and written forms, such as displays and other presentations Living things and controlling conclusions Presentations Presentations		 Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions. In oral and written forms, such as displays and other presentations 		recognising and controlling variables where necessary Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where necessary Use test results to make predictions to set up further		 Plan different types scientific enquiries answer questions, recognising and convariables where new a range of scientific equipment, with in accuracy and precistaking repeat readiwhere necessary Use test results to predictions to set us comparative and face reading complex scientific diagrams labels, classification tables, bar and line 	s of to including ntrolling cessary ts, using creasing sion, ngs make p further iir tests sults of ity using and n keys,	will be able to:
End of Key Stage 2 powerful knowledge	How to identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers The part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants	the rigand a nutrit The si functi basic digest in hur The ir diet, or drugs lifesty	animals, ling ns, need ght types mount of ion imple ions of the parts of the tive system mans inpact of exercise, and yle on the heir bodies	Living things and their habitats • That environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. • The differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	Properties and Changes of Materials • How to 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 • That dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes • That some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible,	 and o matte In sim how f forme things lived 	from rocks rganic	That some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance How things move on different surfaces That unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object Sound How sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating Electricity How to identify common	Earth and Space The movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system The movement of the Moon relative to the Earth How to describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies The idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky	Evolution and inheritance That living thin have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions years ago	materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases That some materials change

1.1.1.	P H I	
including	appliances that	
changes	run on electricity	
associated with	Some common	
burning and the	conductors and	
action of acid on	insulators, and	
bicarbonate of	associate metals	
soda	with being good	
	conductors	
	How to compare	
	and give reasons	
	for variations in	
	how components	
	function,	
	including the	
	brightness of	
	bulbs, the	
	loudness of	
	buzzers and the	
	on/off position	
	of switches	
	How to use	
	recognised	
	symbols when	
	representing a	
	simple circuit in a	
	diagram	