

| Year Group | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
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| Reception | Commenting on photos of their family; naming who they can see and of what relation they are to them | Describing the season of autumn and the seasonal changes. Identifying British wildlife Learning what hibernation means. Hibernation Experiment– how do animals keep themselves warm? Making predictions | How we stay happy and healthy. Healthy food and exercise Understanding the importance of keeping our teeth clean. Road safety Freezing water – changes in different states of matter. | Seasonal changes– spring The journey of a sea turtle Plastic is being consumed by animals; that some human behaviours are having a negative impact on the world Melting chocolate—changes in different states of matter | Life cycles of a butterfly and chicks. The Tiny Seed Story Planting sunflowers What plants can we eat? Drawing flowers/trees/different animals | Investigating our local Trip to the Woodland school– exploring woodland environment That people explore when they want to learn more about the world around them; going to somewhere new means you are exploring |
| 1 | <p>EVERYDAY MATERIALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that there is a difference between an object and the material it is made • Know that the properties of materials can be described • Identify and group objects made from wood, plastic, glass, metal and rock. <p>Seasonal changes</p> | | <p>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many different animals with different characteristics. • Animals have senses to help individuals survive. When animals sense things they are able to respond. • Animals need food to survive. • Animals need a variety of food to help them grow, repair their bodies, be active and stay healthy <p>Seasonal changes</p> | | <p>PLANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plant is a living thing that using sunlight to make its food • Trees that keep their leaves all year are called evergreen, such as a holly tree. • Trees that lose their leaves each year are called deciduous trees, such as an oak tree. <p>Seasonal changes</p> | |
| 2 | <p>USES OF EVERYDAY MATERIALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that one material can be used for different objects because of its properties including: wood for tables and tools; metal for cutlery and cars; glass for windows and mirrors. • Know that the same object can be made from different materials including: chairs from wood, metal, plastic; bottles from plastic, glass, metal. • Know that squashing, bending, twisting and stretching can change the shape of some objects for a particular use. | | <p>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the basic needs of animals for survival are food, water and air. • Know that young animals, including humans, increase in size up to adulthood and this happens at different rates for different animals. • Know that exercise, a balanced diet and good hygiene is important for humans | | <p>PLANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants • Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. • Changing the amount of water, light and temperature affects how a plant grows | <p>LIVING THINGS & THEIR HABITATS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Things are living, dead, or never been alive • Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited • Different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants • Animals obtain their food from plants and other animals • Identify and name the habitats: woodland, ocean, pond and rainforest |
| 3 | <p>ROCKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and physical properties • Describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock • Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. | <p>LIGHT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light comes from light sources or is reflected from light sources. • Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object • As objects move towards a light source, the size of the shadow increases. • Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. | <p>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name the main parts of the musculoskeletal system as the muscles, bones and joints. • Describe the functions of the main parts of the musculoskeletal system as support, movement and protection. • Know the importance of nutrition and how a balance diet of different food groups provide this | <p>PLANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the main parts of plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. • Describe the functions of the main parts of plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers • Know the requirements of plants for life and growth are air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow • Pollination happens when pollen is transferred to the female parts of the flower. | <p>FORCES & MAGNETS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnets attract or repel each other • Describe magnets as having two poles • Magnets attract some materials and not others • Iron, steel, nickel and cobalt metals are magnetic materials | |

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| 4 | <p><u>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digestion is the process of breaking down food into other substances that our bodies can use • The functions of the parts of the digestive system: mouth to chew the food; oesophagus to transport the food; stomach to break food down; intestines to absorb nutrients and water. • Humans have different types of teeth: incisors for slicing, canines for tearing and molars and premolars for grinding. | <p><u>ELECTRICITY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common appliances that run on electricity, such as washing machines • complete an electrical circuit, identifying and naming basic parts: cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. • Identify whether a bulb will light up. • Metals are good conductors of electricity | <p><u>STATES OF MATTER</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the characteristics of different states of matter and group them on this basis: solids, liquids and gases. • Describe how materials change state at different temperatures. • The melting point of water is 0°C and the boiling point of water is 100°C. • Explain the different stages of the water cycle. | | <p><u>LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental changes may have an impact on living things. • Animals can be grouped and that classification keys can sort living things. • Use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. | <p><u>SOUND:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sounds are made when something vibrates • Pitch is how high or low a sound is and the pitch can be changed. • The volume (loudness) of a sound depends on the size of the vibrations. |
| 5 | <p><u>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life cycles of different mammals, including humans • Physical changes of human life cycle • Hormones effect emotional states as we grow • Puberty takes place during the adolescent stage of development. | <p><u>EARTH & SPACE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth orbits the sun and it takes one year to complete its orbit • The moon orbits the sun and this takes 28 days to complete • The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours, resulting in night and day | <p><u>PROPERTIES & CHANGES OF MATERIALS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution. 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 • Dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. • 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. | | <p><u>FORCES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity is a force that pulls objects towards the centre of the Earth • Air and water resistance are forces that slow down moving objects • Friction is a force between two objects that are touching • Some mechanisms, such as pulleys, gears and levers, allow a smaller force to have a bigger effect | <p><u>LIVING THINGS & THEIR HABITATS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird • Plants can reproduce asexually and doesn't require pollination, such as bulbs and tubers. • Sexual reproduction in flowering plants occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects. • Describe the functions of the anther, ovary, ovule, pollen, stigma and stamen in plants |
| 6 | <p><u>LIVING THINGS & THEIR HABITATS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe 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 • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. | <p><u>ELECTRICITY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use simple apparatus to construct and control a series circuit • Use recognised symbols to draw a circuit diagram • Describe how the circuit may be affected when changes are made to it, e.g. the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit | <p><u>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood • Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on how our bodies function • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. | <p><u>LIGHT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light appears to travel in straight lines and objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. • We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes • Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. | <p><u>EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago • Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents • Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. | <p><u>STOBOROUGH'S GOT SCIENCE</u></p> <p>Our school value of 'curiosity' in action. Pupils research and carry out an investigation which they then present to their peers.</p> |