

Science Curriculum Yearly Overview

Year Group/ Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	To know the school and staff. To talk about myself and home life	To learn about seasonal changes- Autumn. To learn about harvester	To learn about seasonal changes- Winter. Learn about cold environments & different environments desert, rainforest, urban. How to look after our environments Ice/Snow. Light/Dark/Shadows	To learn about seasonal changes- Spring To learn about planting and growing different vegetables and fruit.	To learn about seasonal changes- Summer. Observe a caterpillar cycle. Learn about animals in spring- mother and baby differences .g. chick and chicken.	To learn about Hounslow and London landmarks.
Reception	To know the school and staff. To talk about myself and home life To be able to describe the weather. To learn about people who help us.	To learn about seasonal changes- Autumn. To learn about harvester.	To learn about seasonal changes- Winter. Learn about cold environments & different environments desert, rainforest, urban. How to look after our environments. Ice/Snow. Light/Dark/Shadows	To learn about seasonal changes- Spring. Learn about animals in spring- mother and baby differences .g. chick and chicken.	To learn about seasonal changes- Summer  To learn about Hounslow and London landmarks. Important people such as royal family, prime minister.  Observe a caterpillar cycle.	To learn about seasonal changes- Summer  To learn about planting and growing different vegetables and fruit.
Year 1	Animals- including humans- Body parts & Senses	Seasonal Changes/Weather  Space No limits- Are we alone in space?	Forces- Toys workshop  Science experiments (skills)  How clean are our hands?	Plants	Everyday Materials	Animals
Year 2	Animals including humans	Working Scientifically- Carrying out different experiments (forces workshop)	Plants	Living things and their habitats	Materials	Living things and their habitats
Year 3	Rocks and soils	Animals including humans	Science investigation skills	Forces and magnets	Plants	Light and shadow

Year 4	States of matter	Sound and electricity	Living things and habitat	Animals including humans	States of matter	Science investigations skills
Year 5	Properties and changes of materials	Earth and Space	Properties and changes of materials	Living things and their habitats including humans	Living things and their habitats including humans	Science investigation skills
Year 6	EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE: FOSSILS	Light	Electricity	Animals including humans incl circulatory and digestive system.	Living things and habitats	Science consolidation. All topics covered

### Progression of skills in Science KS1

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Plants	<p>The world 22-36</p> <p>Notices detailed features of objects in their environment.</p> <p>The world 30-50</p> <p>Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants.</p>	<p>The world 40-60</p> <p>Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change</p> <p>The world ELG</p> <p>Can make observations of plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<p>Y1 NC</p> <p>Can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees</p> <p>Can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</p>	<p>Y2 NC</p> <p>Can observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>Can find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p>
Animals, including humans.	<p>People and Communities 30- 50</p> <p>Shows interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them.</p> <p>The world 30-50</p> <p>Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.</p> <p>The world 30-50</p>	<p>The world ELG</p> <p>Knows about similarities and differences in relation to living things.</p> <p>The world ELG</p> <p>They make observations of animals and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.</p>	<p>Y1 NC</p> <p>Can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</p> <p>Can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</p> <p>describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles,</p>	<p>Y2 NC</p> <p>Can notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>Can find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</p> <p>Can describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p>

	Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.		birds and mammals, including pets)  Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.	
Living things and habitats	<p>The world 30-50</p> <p>Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.</p> <p>Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place they live or the natural world.</p>	<p>The world ELG</p> <p>Knows about similarities and differences in relation to places. Van talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments vary.</p> <p>The world (Exceeding)</p> <p>Children know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity. They can describe some actions, which people in their own community do, that help to maintain the area they live in. They know the properties of some materials and can suggest some of the purposes they are used for. They are familiar with basic scientific concepts such as floating, sinking, experimentation.</p>		<p>Can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>Can identify 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.</p> <p>Can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.</p> <p>Can describe 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.</p>
Everyday materials			<p>Can distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</p> <p>Can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock</p> <p>Can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</p> <p>Can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on</p>	<p>Can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</p> <p>Can find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p>

			the basis of their simple physical properties.	
Seasonal changes	Can develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.	Children can talk about their environment and how it varies from another and make observations and why things occur and talk about changes,	Can observe changes across the four seasons. Can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	
<b>Working scientifically</b>  <b>NB: 'Working scientifically' specifies the understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science for each year group. It should not be taught as a separate strand but within all topics.</b>			<b>Can ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.</b> <b>Can observe closely, using simple equipment.</b> <b>Can perform simple tests.</b> <b>Can identify and classify.</b> <b>Can use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</b> <b>Can gather and recording data to help in answering questions.</b>	

### Progression of skills in Science KS2

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</li> <li>· Can 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.</li> <li>· Can investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</li> </ul>			
Living things and their habitats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can compare how things move on different surfaces.</li> <li>Can notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</li> <li>Can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others describe magnets as having two poles.</li> <li>Can predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</li> <li>Can 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.</li> <li>Can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can 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.</li> <li>Can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</li> </ul>
Animals including humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can 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.</li> <li>Can identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</li> <li>Can identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</li> <li>Can construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</li> <li>Can recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</li> <li>Can describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</li> </ul>
Earth and Space			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</li> <li>Can describe the movement</li> </ul>	

			<p>of the Moon relative to the Earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</li> <li>· Can use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.</li> </ul>	
Evolution and Inheritance				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</li> <li>· Can recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</li> <li>· Can identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</li> </ul>
Rocks/ States of matter/ Properties and changes of materials	<p>Rocks</p> <p>Can compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</li> <li>· Can recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</li> </ul>	<p>States of matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</li> <li>· Can observe 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).</li> <li>· Can identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</li> </ul>	<p>Properties and changes of materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can 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.</li> <li>· Can name some materials that will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.</li> <li>· Can use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</li> <li>· Can give reasons, based on</li> </ul>	

			<p>evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</li> <li>· Can 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.</li> </ul>	
Light and Sound	<p>Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</li> <li>· Can notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</li> <li>· Can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</li> <li>· Can recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.</li> <li>· Can find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</li> </ul>	<p>Sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</li> <li>· Can recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</li> <li>· Can find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</li> <li>· Can find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</li> <li>· Can recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> </ul>		<p>Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.</li> <li>· Can explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.</li> <li>· Can use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</li> </ul>
Forces and Magnets	<p>Forces and Magnets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can compare how things move on different surfaces.</li> <li>· Can notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</li> <li>· Can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not</li> </ul>		<p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</li> <li>· Can identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces.</li> </ul>	

	<p>others describe magnets as having two poles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</li> <li>· Can 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.</li> </ul>		<p>Can recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</p>	
Electricity		<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can identify common appliances that run on electricity.</li> <li>· Can construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</li> <li>· Can identify 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.</li> <li>· Can recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</li> <li>· Can recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</li> </ul>		<p>Electricity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</li> <li>· Can 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.</li> <li>· Can use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Working Scientifically</b></p> <p><b>NB: 'Working scientifically' specifies the understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science for each year group. It should not be taught as a separate strand but within all topics.</b></p>	<p><b>Lower Key Stage 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.</li> <li>· Can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</li> <li>· Can make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units.</li> <li>· Can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</li> <li>· Can record findings using simple scientific language, drawings,</li> </ul>		<p><b>Upper Key Stage 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</li> <li>· Can take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</li> <li>· Can record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs,</li> </ul>	



	<p>labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. · Can report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. · Can use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions and suggest improvements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</li><li>· Can use scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li></ul>	<p>bar and line graphs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Can use tests results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</li><li>· Can report and present 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. · Can identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li></ul>
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