





A1	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
7 weeks & 3 days World Space Week	Learn the names of basic body parts. Explore changes within the season of autumn.	Learn the names of a wider range of body parts. Learn about the season of autumn and learn a wider range of vocabulary. Learn about the lifecycle of a Pumpkin. Explore the effects of heat on ingredients when making vegetable soup. Learn the importance of healthy	Animals including Humans (humans) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Seasonal changes (2 weeks) Name the season of autumn and the key changes within this season. Compare/ observe deciduous and evergreen	Animals including Humans (human health and lifestyles) Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	Rocks and Soils 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	Electricity Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. 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. Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a	Living things and their habitats 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 Learn about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists - David Attenborough and Jane Goodall.	Electricity Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. 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. Use recognised symbols when representing a	Safety An introduction into the use of laboratory equipment and rules and basic science skills. Atoms Atomic structure and use of Periodic table.







lifestyl	e trees (link to	lamp lights in a	simple circuit in	
choices	and plants).	simple series	a diagram.	
oral hyg	giene.	circuit.		
	Observe and describe weather and day length associated with autumn.	Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.		







A2	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
7 weeks	Learn	Learn about	<u>Animals</u>	Animals including	Animals including	States of matter	Animals including	Animals including	Cells
	that	the season	<u>including</u>	<u>Humans</u>	<u>Humans</u>	Compare and group	<u>humans</u>	<u>humans</u>	Cell structure
	some	of winter	<u>Humans</u>	(lifecycles)	Identify that	materials together,	Describe	Learn about the	and use of
	animals	and learn a	(animals)	Notice that	animals, including	according to	changes as	heart and	microscopes.
	are	wider range	Identify and	animals, including	humans, need the	whether they are	humans develop	circulatory	
	nocturnal	of	name a variety	humans, have	right types and	solids, liquids or	from birth to old	system including	<u>Forces</u>
		vocabulary.	of common	offspring which	amount of	gases	age.	lungs and blood.	Types of
			animals	grow into adults.	nutrition, and that				forces.
	Learn	Learn that	including fish,		they cannot make	Observe that some	Investigate	Describe the	
	how we	some animals	amphibians,	Plants	their own food;	materials change	gestation periods	functions of the	Balanced and
	can look	hibernate	reptiles, birds	Identify and	they get nutrition	state when they are	and life spans of	heart, blood	unbalanced
	after	during the	and mammals.	classify seeds	from what they	heated or cooled,	different	vessels and	forces.
	hedgehog	winter.		and bulbs.	eat.	and measure or	species.	blood.	
	s in the		Identify and			research the			<u>Atoms</u>
	wild.	Children will	name a variety	Observe and	Identify that	temperature at		Describe the	Separation
		explore	of common	describe how	humans and some	which this happens		ways that water	techniques.
	Explore	what	animals that	bulbs grow into	other animals have	in degrees Celsius		and nutrients	
	the	materials a	are carnivores.	mature plants	skeletons and	(°C)		and transported	
	changes	magnet	herbivores and	(plant daffodil	muscles for	(0)		within animals,	
	as the	attracts.	omnivores	bulbs).	support,			including humans.	
	season		Official Co		protection and	Identify the part			
	changes				movement.	played by		Learn the	
	to		Describe and			evaporation and		effects that	
	winter.		compare the			condensation in the		diet, alcohol,	
			structure of a			water cycle and		drugs and	
	Explore		variety of			associate the rate		exercise can	
	changes		common animals			of evaporation with		have upon the	
	to		(fish,			temperature		body.	
	ingredien		amphibians,						
	ts when		reptiles, birds						
	bakina		1						





gingerbr ead biscuits.	and mammals including pets).			

Sp1	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
5 weeks	Continue	Continue to	Seasonal changes (2	Living things and their habitats	Forces and Magnets	Sound Identify how	Forces Explain that	Evolution and Inheritance	Forces (continued)
	explore seasonal changes	the season of winter and learn a	weeks) Name the season of	Explore and compare the differences	Compare how things move on different	sounds are made, associating some of them with	unsupported objects fall towards the Earth	Recognise that living things have changed over	Types of forces.
	in winter.	wider range of	winter and the key changes	between things that are living,	surfaces.	something vibrating.	because of the force of gravity	time and that fossils provide	Balanced and unbalanced
	Learn how winter can affect	vocabulary. Learn the names of common	within this season. Compare/observe	dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things	Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces	Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel	acting between the Earth and the falling object.	information about living things that inhabited the	forces. Atoms (continued)





wildlife and make bird	birds and participate in big bird	deciduous and evergreen trees (link to	live in habitats to which they are suited and	can act at a distance.	through a medium to the ear.	Identify the effects of air resistance, water	Earth millions of years ago.	Separation techniques.
feeders. Experien ce freezing and melting through ice explorati on	watch. Take part in simple investigations to explore what makes ice melt faster.	plants). Observe and describe weather and day length associated with winter. Materials Distinguish between an	describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other (local and micro habitats).	Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. Compare and group together a variety of	Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength	resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a	Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.	
the names of wild animals and where they live. Explore changes to ingredien ts when making porridge.	about animals that live in the Artic and Antartic and how they are able to survive these conditions. Learn about the exploration of cold	object and the material from which it is made. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock Describe the simple physical properties of a	Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats (local and microhabitats).	everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet and identify some magnetic materials. Describe magnets as having 2 poles Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel	of the vibrations that produced it. Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.	greater effect. Learn about how scientists helped to develop the theory of gravitation.	Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution Learn about the work of palaeontologists and theories of evolution.	





	places	variety of	each other,		
	through	everyday	depending on		
	the work	materials.	which poles are		
	of Ernest		facing.		
	Shackleton.				

Sp2	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
5 weeks British Science Week	Learn the names of farm animals. Learn about new life on the farm at spring. Learn the key stages of the	Revisit the lifecycle of a hen in more detail and learn new vocabulary. Learn the lifecycle of a duck. Compare the environmen t of a farm to previous	Materials (continued) Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties (based upon a range of investigations).	Living things and their habitats (continued) 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	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	Living things and their habitats Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.	Earth and Space 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	Living things and their habitats Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro- organisms,	Energy Types of energy; Efficiency Systems Animal reproduction. Plant reproduction. The skeleton. Reactions Acids and alkali's; neutralisation.







lifecycle of a hen.	environmen ts learnt.	Seasonal changes (2 weeks)	each other (world habitats).	ways to protect their eyes.	Recognise that environments can change and that	approximately spherical bodies.	plants and animals	
Explore changes within the season of spring.	Explore changes to ingredients when baking bread. Learn about the season of spring and learn a wider range of vocabulary. Introducti on to the key stages within the lifecycle of a human. Learn about and discuss healthy lifestyles.	Name the season of spring and the key changes within this season. Compare/observe deciduous and evergreen trees (link to plants). Observe and describe weather and day length associated with spring.	Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats (world habitats). 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.	Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. Find out about the way that ideas about the solar system have developed.	Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	





Su1 Nurser	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
7 weeks Look at baby photograph and talk about own life story. Introduction to healthy lifestyl choices Explore differe fruits. Learn tale name or some animals that live in Africal Learn about tale key	Plant potatoes a to use within cooking next half term. Learn about the lifecycle of a strawberry and observe changes. Use strawberri es to make jam and observe changes in state. a. Learn about the	Plants Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe the	Plants Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.	Plants 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.	Animals including humans Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.	Properties and changes of materials (properties of materials) 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. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.	Living things and their habitats (continued) 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.	Systems (continued) Animal reproduction. Plant reproduction. The skeleton. Reactions (continued) Acids and alkali's; neutralisation.





the	Revisit the		Explore the part			
lifecycle	lifecycle		that flowers play		Light unit to	
of a	of a bean		in the life cycle		start at the	
butterfly	and		of flowering		end of this	
	sunflower		plants, including		term(see	
	in more		pollination, seed		below).	
Learn	detail and		formation and			
basic	learn new		seed dispersal.			
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ents of						
what	Revisit the					
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Su2	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Su2 7 weeks Great Science Share	Explore changes within the season of summer. Observe and explore the effects of leaving ice in the sun. Continue to observe changes in plants and will learn about the key	Learn about the season of summer and will look back at all four seasons. Revisit the names of minibeasts. Look closely at worms and make a wormery - observing over time. Learn about bees, their habitats and how they make honey. Learn that some animals	Plants (continued) Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	Materials Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	Plants (continued) 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	Animals including humans (continued) Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	Properties and changes of materials (changes of materials) 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.	Light Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines 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. Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light	Radiation Light; Reflection and refraction. Fields The solar system; stars and the moon. Electricity Static charge.
	stages within the lifecycle	live underwater and will talk about the	Seasonal changes (2 weeks) Name the season of	Find out about people who have developed useful new materials.	way in which water is transported within plants.		Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are	sources to objects and then to our eyes	





of a plant (sunflowe r/ bean). Explore different forces such as floating and sinking, magnet explorati on and will experienc e activities with air (link to Pentecos t). Introduction to the names of common minibeast s.	different habitats that animals are best suited to, drawing upon learning throughout the year. Harvest plants grown.	summer and the key changes within this season. Compare/ observe deciduous and evergreen trees (link to plants). Observe and describe weather and day length associated with summer. Look back at all seasons - name and compare all four seasons.	Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	char Expl char the new that char usua inclu asso burr actic	plain that some anges result in a formation of w materials, and at this kind of ange is not ally reversible, luding changes esciated with aning and the arbonate of	Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them	
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locations					
that they					
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Learn the					
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