

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Reception	My body- Children will identify body parts. They will learn about which foods are healthy and unhealthy and why Children will learn why we need to eat healthy?	Seasons-Children will begin to understand why the trees change throughout the year and why some stay green. Children will observe and draw leaves, conkers and pumpkins. The Four Seasons Spring Summer	Space- Children will learn about the importance of the sun in the solar system. Why is the sun important in space? How does it support us on Earth?	Life cycles- Observing changes including life cycles and seasonal changes, investigating and measuring using a rain gauge.	Minibeasts- Looking at similarities and differences between minibeasts. Children will learn about the life cycle of a butterfly.	Sinking and floating- Chn to investigate materials make own boats and talk about why their boat sank or floated using various resources
Skills coverage	They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	To understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	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.	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them.	To understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.



Year 1	Everyday Materials: Part 1 This chemistry based unit of work introduces our children to a range of basic materials and their properties. They will learn to name and identify a variety of materials.	Everyday Materials: Part 2 During this chemistry based unit of work, our children will continue to review the properties of different materials. When working scientifically there is a strong emphasis throughout the unit on our children using their senses to observe closely.	Looking At Animals In this unit, our children will identify and name, look closely at and compare and contrast many different animals. They name their body parts, describe their physical features and mimic how they move. They are reminded that animals need to eat in order to be healthy and that they eat lots of different types of foods.	Using Our Senses Introducing our children to their senses and how they will help them explore and investigate the world that they live in.	Plant Detectives During this unit, our children will be introduced to a wide variety of plants which can be found in their immediate environment. The emphasis will be the children exploring and investigating what is familiar and that they see every day around them.	Sensing Seasons During this unit, our children will experience 'our changing world', as they observe the effects that changing seasons and weather have on them and on the world around them. They will use their senses as they consider what clothing they should wear in different weather conditions and during different seasons of the year.
Skills coverage	Be able to compare the features of two objects. Identify, sort and group objects and living things in their own way. To use simple scientific language. With help begin to recognise links between	Be able to compare the features of two objects. Identify, sort and group objects and living things in their own way. To use simple scientific language. With help begin to recognise links between	With help, begin to notice what has changed when observing things or events Talk about what they found out or what they think might happen Understand the concept of 'a question' by demonstrating	Understand the concept of 'a question' by demonstrating curiosity of the world around them. Understand that observation involves all of the senses.	Begin to recognise that some observable features may change over time, e.g. the size of a plant. Use simple equipment provided, e.g. hand lenses, to make simple observations.	With help, they should record and communicate their findings in a range of ways (notes, tables and standard units) and begin to use simple scientific language. Use simple secondary sources, e.g. books, film, internet, to find information.



observations and answers to	observations and answers	curiosity of the world	Be able to compare the	
questions	to questions	around them.	features of two	With help, begin to notice
			objects.	what has changed when
Use simple secondary		Identify, sort and		observing things or events
sources, e.g. books, film,		group objects and	With help, begin to	
internet, to find		living things in their	notice what has	
information.		own way.	changed when	
			observing things or	
		With help, begin to	events	
		notice what has		
		changed when	With help begin to	
		observing things or	recognise links	
		events	between observations	
			and answers to	
		With help begin to	questions	
		recognise links		
		between observations		
		and answers to		
		questions.		







Start to recognise when a	Begin to identify relevant		make more accurate	Help to make decisions on
test is not fair and suggest	evidence used to draw		observations.	how to record and analyse
improvements.	conclusions.		Identify and classify by	data in a range of ways.
Performing simple tests.	Use evidence to suggest		recognising similarities	
Use evidence to suggest	answers to their questions		and differences.	Begin to identify relevant
answers to their questions	and begin to think about		Continue to use simple	evidence used to draw
and begin to think about	predictions		scientific language.	conclusions.
predictions	Begin to use simple			Use information from
Begin to use simple	scientific language to talk			given secondary sources
scientific language to talk	about what they found			to help answer a question.
about what they found out	out			







Skills	Be able to ask relevant	Be able to ask relevant	Be able to ask relevant	Be able to ask relevant	Be able to ask relevant	Be able to ask relevant
coverage	questions.	questions.	questions.	questions.	questions.	questions.
_	Make increasingly careful	Make increasingly careful		With support, make own		
	observations.	observations.	With others, help to	decisions about which	Suggest and explain a	Suggest and explain a
		Be able to select	set up a fair test which	method of enquiry is best to	practical way to find	practical way to find
	Make simple predictions	appropriate equipment to	has two clear variables.	answer a question.	something out.	something out.
		observe and measure.		Make increasingly careful		
		With others, help to set up	Make simple	observations.	Be able to group	Be able to group objects
	Notice patterns and	a fair test which has two	predictions	Accurately use standard	objects and living	and living things in
	relationships	clear variables.		measures.	things in different ways	different ways and talk
				Be able to group objects and	and talk about criteria	about criteria for
	Recognise links between	Be able to group objects	Recognise links	living things in different ways	for grouping, sorting	grouping, sorting and
	observations and answers to	and living things in	between observations	and talk about criteria for	and classifying.	classifying.
	questions	different ways and talk	and answers to	grouping, sorting and		
		about criteria for	questions	classifying.	With help, look for	Use information from
	Begin to draw simple	grouping, sorting and		Make simple predictions.	changes, patterns,	secondary sources to help
	conclusions from their	classifying, e.g. criteria for		With help, look for changes,	similarities and	answer a question.
	observations	sorting rocks physical	Say whether what	patterns, similarities and	differences in their	
		appearance, hardness,	happened was what	differences in their data	data	
	Use simple scientific	texture etc.	they expected and with	Notice patterns and		
	language, drawings, labelled		support, identify new	relationships	Notice patterns and	
	diagrams and keys when	Make simple predictions	questions arising from	Begin to draw simple	relationships	
	recording findings		their data	conclusions from their		
		Recognise links between		observations		
	Reporting on findings from	observations and answers	Use simple scientific	Say whether what happened	Begin to draw simple	
	enquiries including oral and	to questions	language, drawings,	was what they expected and	conclusions from their	
	written explanations of		labelled diagrams and	with support, identify new	observations	
	results and conclusions.	Begin to draw simple	keys when recording	questions arising from their		
		conclusions from their	findings	data		
		observations		Use simple scientific	Use simple scientific	
			Reporting on findings	language, drawings, labelled	language, drawings,	
		Use simple scientific	from enquiries	diagrams and keys when	labelled diagrams and	
		language, drawings,	including oral and	recording findings	keys when recording	
		labelled diagrams and keys	written explanations of	Reporting on findings from	tinaings	
		when recording findings.	results and	enquiries including oral and	Lies information from	
		Reporting on findings from	conclusions.	written explanations of	Use information from	
		and written explanations			belo answer a question	
		of results and conclusions			neip answer a question	
		or results and conclusions.				



Year 4	In a State! Our children will investigate the states of matter of materials so that they have an understanding how it impacts the material and hence its use. Solid fixed shape fixed volume fixed volume fixed volume	Who Am I? In this biological unit, our children will further develop their understanding of keys gained in the Year 3 rocks unit, to identify animals from a range of habitats. They will construct keys, asking yes/no questions about the characteristic differences between the animals.	Good Vibrations Our children will develop their vocabulary for describing sounds. They will learn that sounds are made by these vibrations that travel through a medium to the ear.	Where Does All The Food Go? During this unit, our children will learn about the human digestive system and will be introduced to the organs associated with digestion. They will learn that the digestive system breaks down food so that the nutrients and energy is used by the body.	Switched On In this unit, our children will identify electrical appliances, distinguishing between those which are powered by mains and battery. They will explore the production of light, sound and movement by making simple series circuits using single components.	Human Impact During this unit, our children will learn about the ways that humans change the environment, focusing on how this affects other living things. They will consider how thoughtless behaviour damages local habitats and what happens if food chains are broken by habitat disruption or the removal of a species from an ecosystem.
Skills coverage	Be able to ask relevant questions. Be able to suggest more than one way of finding an answer to a question, e.g. by research, by testing. Make own decisions about	Be able to ask relevant questions. Be able to suggest more than one way of finding an answer to a question, e.g. by research, by testing. Make own decisions about	Make systematic observations. Be able to select and use appropriate equipment and explain why particular equipment chosen is appropriate to the	Be able to ask relevant questions. Be able to suggest one way of finding an answer to a question, e.g. by research, by testing With support, make own	Be able to ask relevant questions. Be able to suggest more than one way of finding an answer to a question, e.g. by research, by testing.	Be able to ask relevant questions. Be able to suggest more than one way of finding an answer to a question, e.g. by research, by testing. Make own decisions about
	which method of enquiry is best to answer a question. Make systematic observations. Be able to select and use appropriate equipment and	which method of enquiry is best to answer a question. Make systematic observations. Be able to select and use	task. Use an increasing range of standard measures accurately. Be able to gather,	decisions about which method of enquiry is best to answer a question. Suggest and make decisions about which practical method is best to find something out.	Make own decisions about which method of enquiry is best to answer a question. Setting up simple practical enquiries,	which method of enquiry is best to answer a question. Make systematic observations. Be able to select and use



	explain why particular equipment chosen is appropriate to the task. Use an increasing range of standard measures accurately. Suggest and make decisions about which practical method is best to find something out. Reporting on findings from enquiries including oral and written explanations, displays and presentations of results and conclusions.	appropriate equipment and explain why particular equipment chosen is appropriate to the task. Use an increasing range of standard measures accurately. Suggest and make decisions about which practical method is best to find something out.	record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions Record findings using relevant scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Reporting on findings from enquiries including oral and written explanations, displays and presentations of results and conclusions.	Be able to gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions	comparative and fair tests. Make systematic observations. Be able to select and use appropriate equipment and explain why particular equipment chosen is appropriate to the task. Use an increasing range of standard measures accurately.	appropriate equipment and explain why particular equipment chosen is appropriate to the task. Use an increasing range of standard measures accurately. Be able to gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
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Т	To recognise when evidence	appropriate.			conclusions, causal
s	supports an idea or not		Report findings from		relationships in oral and
ι	Jse a range of secondary	Report findings from	enquiries including		written forms such as
s	sources and recognise which	enquiries including	conclusions, causal		displays and other
s	source will be most useful to	conclusions, causal	relationships in oral		nresentations
r	esearch their ideas and	relationships in oral and	and written forms such		presentations.
b	pegin to separate opinion	written forms such as	as displays and other		
f	rom fact.	displays and other	nrecentations		
		presentations.	presentations.		







Recording findings using precise scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, line graphs and tables. Report 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.	and phenomena that cannot be experienced in the classroom. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. Recording findings using precise scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, line graphs and tables. Report 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.	Use secondary sources, e.g. internet links to research objects, events and phenomena that cannot be experienced in the classroom	refute ideas or arguments.	cannot be experienced in the classroom Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
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