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|  | EYFS and Year One | Year 2 and Year 3 | Upper KS2 |
| The Human Body | identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sensenotice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adultsfind 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 | Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Explore how these systems break down different food.Explain why these different types of teeth are important and what they do. Link the different teeth types of different animals to whether they are an herbivore, omnivore or carnivore.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 eatGive reasons why a skeleton is important and understand how the muscles and skeleton work together for support, protection and movement. | Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Discuss the similarities and differences between a diagram of a human heart and a dissected animal heart. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies functionDescribe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.Describe the ways in which substances including drugs impact the human body and brain functiondescribe the changes as humans develop to old age |
| Evolution and Inheritance |  |  | identify characteristics which are inherited in people e.g. eye colour, tongue rolling, skin colourrecognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolutiondescribe what DNA is and the role this plays in inherited characteristicslearn about some genetic diseases and how these are inherited |
| Animals and Plants | identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen treesidentify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including treesidentify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammalsidentify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivoresdescribe 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 foodobserve and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plantsfind out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthydescribe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been aliveidentify 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 otheridentify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats | identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowersexplore 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 plantinvestigate the way in which water is transported within plantsexplore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersalrecognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of waysexplore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environmentconstruct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and preyrecognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things | describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants, and sexual reproduction in animalsrecognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parentsdescribe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a birdtry to grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbsdescribe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animalsgive reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics |
| Materials | distinguish between an object and the material from which it is madeidentify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rockdescribe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materialscompare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical propertiesidentify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular usesfind out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching | States of Matter- compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gasesobserve 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)identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature | compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnetsknow that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solutionuse knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporatinggive reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plasticdemonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changesexplain 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. |
| Light and Sound |  | Light- recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of lightnotice that light is reflected from surfacesrecognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyesrecognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque objectfind patterns in the way that the size of shadows changeSound-identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibratingrecognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the earfind patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced itfind patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced itrecognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases |  |
| Electricity |  |  | identify common appliances that run on electricityconstruct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzersidentify 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 batteryrecognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuitrecognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.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 simple circuit in a diagram. |
| Forces and Magnetism |  | compare how things move on different surfacesnotice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distanceobserve how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not otherscompare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materialsdescribe magnets as having 2 polespredict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing | Developing an understanding of how Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton informed our understanding of forces. explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling objectidentify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfacesrecognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. |
| Earth and Space | observe changes across the 4 seasonsobserve and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies |  | describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar systemdescribe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earthdescribe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodiesuse the idea of the Earth’s rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the skycompare how the movement of the sun is experienced in different places around the earth |
| Rocks and Soil |  | Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical propertiesDescribe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rockUnderstand how soils are made from rocks and organic matter, changes in the soil can affect how living creatures and plants survive in that soil (study of worms). |  |
| Scientific Methods, Processes and Skills | asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different waysobserving closely, using simple equipmentperforming simple testsidentifying and classifyingusing their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questionsgathering and recording data to help in answering questions | asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer themsetting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair testsmaking systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggersgathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questionsrecording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tablesreporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusionsusing results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questionsidentifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processesusing straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environmentdraw and describe expanded food chains using the terminology producers, predators and prey.recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of waysmeasure the temperature at which solids, liquids and gases change state in degrees Celsius °C | planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessarytaking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriaterecording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphsusing test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair testsreporting and presenting 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 presentationsidentifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments |