

Year Group	AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SU 1	SU 2	
R	ALL ONGOING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.						
Y1	Animals, including humans (yr1) -Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates -Identify and name a variety of	Animals, including humans (yr1) -Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, and including pets)	Everyday materials (yr1) -Distinguish between an 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	Everyday materials (yr1) -Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials	Seasonal changes (yr1) -Observe changes across the four seasons -Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	Plants (yr1) -Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as deciduous and evergreen -Identify and	
	common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores	-Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.	-Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials -Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties			describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	



Y2 Y3	Animals, including humans (yr2) -Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults - Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) Animals, including humans (yr2) -Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene	Animals including humans (yr3) -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 -identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	Uses of everyday materials (yr2) -Identify 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. Forces Magnets and Springs Y3 -notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance -observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not	Living things and their habitats (yr2) -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 Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. 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 -Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats	-notice that light is reflected from surfaces -find patterns that determine the size of shadows.	Plants (yr2) -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 (Y3) -identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients
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Y4 Y5 Y6	Light Pupils should be taught to: • Understand 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	Electricity Pupils should be taught to: • 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	 Evolution and Inheritance Pupils should be taught to: 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 Switched On Science: We're Evolving 	Living Things and Their Habitats Pupils should be taught to: • Explain the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird • Describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants	Animals, Including humans Pupils should be taught to: • Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age Switched On Science: Growing Up and Growing Old
Y4	to explain that objects are seen	used in the circuit	suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution	insect and a bird	Switched On Science:
Y5	give out or reflect light into	give reasons for variations in how	Switched On Science: We're Evolving	life processes of reproduction in	~ 1
	see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light	including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of		Switched On Science: Circle of Life	Y6 Sex Ed
	sources to objects and then to our eyes • Use the idea	switches • Use recognised symbols when representing a			
	that light travels in straight lines to explain why	simple circuit in a diagram Switched On			



shadows have	Science:		
the same shape	Electrifying		
as the object	Power It Up!		
that cast them,	•		
and to predict			
the size of			
shadows when			
the position of			
the light source			
changes			
Switched On			
Science: Let It			
Shine			
Mirror Mirror			