



How our Science curriculum is constructed

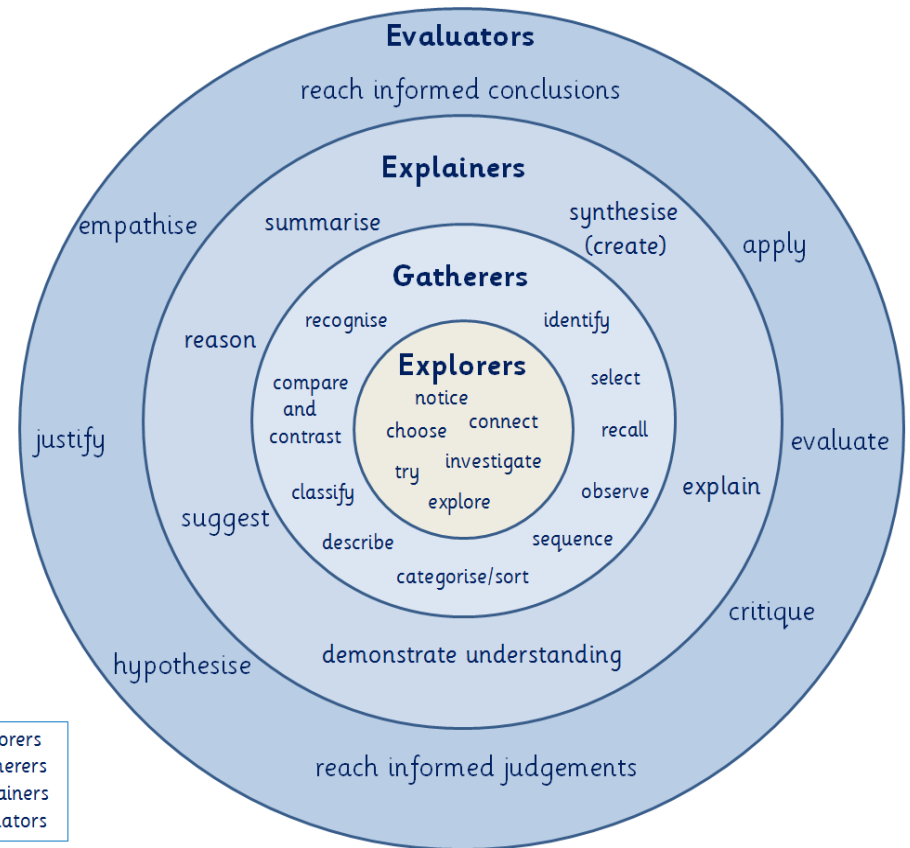
Our **'progression'** details how our pupils learn the National Curriculum content. Each objective in our progression document requires pupils to master key skills and techniques in order to understand the significance of the knowledge they have learned and can remember, some people call this **'disciplinary knowledge'**, and the language and skills are sequentially introduced as per the diagram to the right.

'Overview' details what is taught and when.

The progression document and our skills and techniques are sequenced small building blocks to enable children to achieve our **'key objectives' (end points)** we have decided as crucial to meeting the expected standard in each subject by the end of each academic year.

Our medium term planning identifies the **'sticky knowledge'**, what some people call **'substantive knowledge'**, and this is the body of knowledge we have selected as being of value for our children to know and remember. The sticky knowledge is sequenced and builds on relevant previous learning and supports future relevant learning.

Protected characteristics and British Values are actively promoted at Appledore School by how we act, treat one another and in what we learn. Examples of how we actively teach protected characteristics in science include: life cycles (age) and women in science (sex).



Definitions & Phrasing

Explorers

Notice: see something and pay attention to it
Choose: decide on something for a purpose
Connect: make links between ideas and/or actions
Investigate: find out about something (with a focus)
Try: have a go at something that could be new or hard
Explore: willingness to try out new things

Gatherers

Recognise - see something and know that it is similar to something you have seen before.
Compare/contrast - say how something is the same or different to something else.
Classify - group things according to their similarities
Describe: - recall something in detail or talk about an observation in detail
Categorise/sort - the action of classifying
Sequence - place a set of events into an order.
Observe - notice something and say how it links to the learning.
Recall - remember something learnt previously
Select: - choose the information most suitable and relevant.
Identify - understand something recalled or observed.

Explainers

Summarise: Write or say a shortened version to give the key facts and events.
Reason: Thinking about something in a logical way to respond to a question or challenge.
Suggest: Write or say ideas that could work in response to a question or challenge.
Demonstrate understanding: share what you know and can explain using words, images or actions.
Explain: Write or say how or why something happened the way it did
Synthesise: Create statements or questions using ideas and facts.

Evaluators

Reach informed conclusions: sum up the main points about something supported by evidence.
Empathise: place yourself in another's position.
Justify: give reasons supported by evidence to show what you consider right or reasonable.
Hypothesise: use your past knowledge and available facts to try and predict what might happen (make a good educated guess).
Reach informed judgement: express a personal view about something supported by evidence.
Critique: consider the validity or trustworthiness of evidence
Evaluating: weigh up and judge the relative importance of something compared with other ideas and arguments.
Apply: make use of information in a given situation/

Beginning to, developing and other similar phrasing means:

Teachers or TA's guide and support children to complete activities and/or demonstrate understanding.

In Key Stage 1 activities supported by adults through resources used, direction given and questions asked.

In Key Stage 2 teachers will explain, model and/or demonstrate before typically ask children to complete an activity with staff available to continue to support and guide towards successful completion/achievement.

Use, understand, know, secure and other similar phrasing means:

Children are secure in their understanding of knowledge and concepts and confidently and independently use and apply skills to achieve a desired outcome.

Science

FSU	1	2	3	4	5	6
Explorers	Gatherers		Explainers		Evaluators	
Working Scientifically (1)						
Explore the natural world around them, making observations.	<p>Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways</p> <p>Observe closely, using simple equipment performing simple tests</p> <p>Identify and classify</p> <p>Select/recall information from observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gather and record data to help in answering questions.</p>	<p>Suggest relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</p> <p>Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests</p> <p>Systematically and carefully observe and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</p> <p>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to explain the answers to questions</p> <p>Record and explain findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</p> <p>Explain findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</p> <p>Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and create further questions</p> <p>Identify differences, similarities or changes demonstrating understanding of simple scientific ideas and processes</p> <p>Use straightforward scientific evidence to suggest answers questions or to explain their findings.</p>	<p>Suggest and plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</p> <p>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate to justify conclusions</p> <p>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</p> <p>Apply knowledge from test results to make predictions to hypothesise further comparative and fair tests</p> <p>Report and present findings from enquiries; reach informed conclusions</p> <p>Identify causal relationships and evaluate the degree of trust in results through oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</p> <p>Use evidence to justify conclusions. identify and evaluate scientific evidence that has been used to justify or refute ideas or arguments.</p>			

<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p>	<p>Plants Identify a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</p> <p>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees</p> <p>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</p> <p>Observe and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p>	<p>Living things & their habitats Categorise and compare things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>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>Identify a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.</p> <p>Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, sequence a simple food chain and identify different sources of food.</p>	<p>Plants Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>Observe the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and identify how they vary from plant to plant.</p> <p>Observe and explain the way in which water is transported within plants.</p> <p>Recognise and describe the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p>	<p>Living things & their habitats Recognise that living things can be classified in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of and use classification keys to help sort and identify a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</p> <p>Explain how environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things, suggesting reasons why.</p>	<p>Living things & their habitats Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals</p>	<p>Living things & their habitats Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals.</p> <p>Suggest reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics</p>
<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures</p>	<p>Health & Growth Recognise that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults.</p> <p>Identify and</p>	<p>Animals, Including humans Identify and sort a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</p>	<p>Animals, Including humans Demonstrate understanding that animals, including humans, need the right</p>	<p>Animals, Including humans Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in</p>	<p>Animals, Including humans Describe the changes as humans develop to old age, suggesting reasons for these changes.</p>	<p>Animals, Including humans Identify the main parts of the human circulatory system; describe and explain the functions</p>

<p>of animals and plants.</p>	<p>describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).</p> <p>Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p>	<p>Identify and classify 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, birds and mammals, including pets).</p> <p>Identify, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and recognise which part of the body is associated with each sense.</p>	<p>types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.</p> <p>Recognise that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles and explain that they provide support, protection and movement.</p>	<p>humans.</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and explain their simple functions.</p> <p>Identify and explain a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p> <p>Create food chains, demonstrating an understanding of the transfer of energy.</p>		<p>of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p>
<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>	<p>Properties of Materials Recall names for objects and identify the materials from which they are made (distinguishing between the two).</p> <p>Identify a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</p>	<p>Changing 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.</p> <p>Observe how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</p>	<p>Rocks Compare and categorise different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</p> <p>Explain in simple terms how fossils form when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding that soils are made</p>	<p>States of Matter Categorise materials, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</p> <p>Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled. Measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius to reach an</p>	<p>Properties & Changes of Materials Compare and categorise everyday materials based on their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and explain how to recover a substance from a solution.</p> <p>Apply knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to</p>	<p>Evolution & Inheritance Demonstrate understanding that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</p> <p>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p>

	<p>Compare, contrast and categorise a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</p>		<p>from rocks and organic matter.</p>	<p>informed conclusion.</p> <p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p>	<p>evaluate how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</p> <p>Give reasons, applying evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible,</p>	<p>Explain how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and suggest reasons why that adaptation may lead to evolution.</p>
			<p>Forces & Magnets</p> <p>Compare how things move on different surfaces and suggest reasons why.</p> <p>Observe that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</p> <p>Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.</p>	<p>Sound</p> <p>Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</p> <p>Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</p> <p>Observe and identify patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</p>	<p>Forces</p> <p>Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</p> <p>Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</p>	

			<p>Compare and categorise a variety of everyday materials based on whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials.</p> <p>Describe magnets as having two poles.</p> <p>Suggest a line of enquiry to demonstrate whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p>	<p>Observe and identify patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</p> <p>Explain why sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>		
<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>	<p>Seasonal Changes & Light Observe changes across the four seasons.</p>	<p>Season Changes Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>	<p>Light Demonstrate understanding that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. Observe that light reflects from surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and suggest ways to protect their eyes.</p>		<p>Space Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</p> <p>Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.</p> <p>Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the</p>	<p>Light Explain that light appears to travel in straight lines.</p> <p>Apply knowledge that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.</p> <p>Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes</p>

			<p>Recognise and explain how shadows form when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.</p> <p>Explain why the size of shadows change and describe patterns observed.</p>		<p>apparent movement of the sun across the sky</p>	<p>or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.</p> <p>Apply knowledge that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</p>
				<p>Electricity Identify common appliances that run on electricity.</p> <p>Create a simple series electrical circuit, identifying its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <p>Suggest 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.</p> <p>Explain how a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights</p>		<p>Electricity Identify how the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer is associated with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Apply recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</p>

				<p>in a simple series circuit.</p> <p>Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors</p>		
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Science Curriculum Overview

	FSU	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Autumn 1	<p>What is Autumn and how does it fit in with seasons?</p> <p>Why do we celebrate Harvest?</p>	<p>Health and growth (animals)</p> <p>Seasonal changes and light</p>	Living things and their habitats	Light and shadow	States of matter	Properties and changes of materials	Living things and their habitats
Autumn 2	Light linked to Diwali and Christmas.	Health and growth (animals)	Living things and their habitats	Rocks	Animals including humans (Digestion)	Forces	Animals (including humans)
Spring 1	<p>What is Winter and how does it fit in with seasons?</p>	<p>Plants</p> <p>Seasonal changes and light</p>	Animals, including humans	Animals including humans (bones and muscles)	Animals, including humans (teeth)	Earth and Space	Evolution and inheritance
Spring 2	<p>What is Spring and how does it fit in with seasons?</p> <p>Life cycles of a frog and a chicken.</p>	Health and growth (humans)	<p>Animals (including humans)</p> <p>Use of everyday materials</p>	Forces and magnets	Living things and their habitats (food chains)	Earth and Space	
Summer 1	Floating and sinking but this could move around depending on our topic.	<p>Everyday materials</p> <p>Seasonal changes and light</p>	Use of everyday materials	Plants	Electricity	Living things and their habitats	Electricity
Summer 2	<p>What is Summer and how does it fit in with seasons?</p>	<p>Everyday materials</p> <p>Plants</p>	Plants	Animals, including humans (nutrition)	Sound	Animals including humans (stage of human development)	Light and sight

Science 'Sticky' (substantive) Knowledge		Science Key Objective (end points)
FSU	<p>Name the four seasons and their order and say one thing that occurs in each season.</p> <p>Explain what happens during Harvest, why we celebrate it and the season it occurs in.</p> <p>Talk about the order of the frog and chicken cycle. Explain that it goes round and round and that it doesn't stop. Name the season that it occurs in.</p> <p>Talk about what happens when something floats or sinks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; • 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; • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
Year 1	<p>Animals including humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the different animal groups and be able to sort animals into these categories (birds, mammals, reptiles, insects, fish, amphibians). • Be able to group animals into carnivores, herbivores, omnivores. • Know the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). • Know the 5 senses (touch, smell, sight, taste, hearing) and know which body part we use for each sense. <p>Plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. • Know the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees • Know how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. • Know what plants need to survive, e.g. water, sunlight, space, time, nutrients. <p>Properties of Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to identify a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. • Describe and compare the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials, e.g. is it strong, flexible, waterproof. <p>Seasonal changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how animals adapt to the changing seasons, e.g. hibernation and migration. • Know how plants adapt to the changing seasons and which trees keep their leaves. • Know how the length of daylight changes throughout the year, e.g. there is more daylight in summer. • Know the different weather we might see in different seasons and how we need to adapt to this, e.g. what we might wear, activities we might do. 	<p>By the end of Year 1 our young scientists are developing into <i>gatherers</i> and demonstrating age appropriate scientific knowledge and scientific working by achieving all objectives in the following units of enquiry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animals including humans, plants, properties of materials and seasonal changes

Year 2

Living things and their habitats

- Know some characteristics of living things (moving, breathing, feeling, growing, reproducing, excreting, nutrition).
- Know that some organisms were once alive but are now dead and be able to name some (animals, fallen leaves etc)
- Know that things that never lived are not dead and be able to name some (items made from plastic)
- Know that plants and animals live together in a habitat and be able to name some
- Know how to put a food chain together

Animals (including humans)

- Know that changes take place as a baby grows and name some of them (walking, growing, feeding themselves).
- Know that bodies change as they grow older and be able to name and order the stages of being human and order the stages of some animals.
- Know what humans and animals need to survive (food, water, exercise, keeping clean)
- Know that different types of food belong to different groups and name some of the groups (meats, fruit/vegetables, dairy, cereals/bread, fats)
- Know that regular exercise will help keep us fit
- Know how we keep ourselves clean (washing hands, bathing/showering, cleaning teeth).

Uses of everyday materials

- Know that we can change the shape of some solid objects and explain two ways in which the shape of an object can be changed (push, pull, squash, twist).
- Know that even if objects are made from the same material, they can have different properties. Be able to sort objects that have been made from the same materials. Be able to explain how the properties of these objects vary.
- To know that some objects' shape can be changed when we bend or twist them and know that some materials' shape cannot be changed by bending or twisting.
- Know that materials are used for specific objects due to their properties (eg glass for windows as it is waterproof and transparent)
- Know some materials can be stretched (elastic, some fabrics).

Plants

- To know that different seeds grow into different plants. Name two types of seeds name the plants that they will grow into (cress seeds - cress, sunflower seeds - sunflowers)
- To know what seeds need to germinate (need water, soil and nutrients to germinate). Know that seeds germinate in the dark
- To know what plants need in order to grow. (plants need water, light, and nutrients in order to grow. Plants need light to grow or they will die.
- To know how plants need to be planted in order to grow
- Explain what a plants needs to grow (water)
- Know the life cycle of a plant (seed, seedling, small plant, adult plant)
- Name the main parts of a plant's life cycle

By the end of Year 2 our young scientists are secure gatherers and demonstrate age appropriate scientific knowledge and scientific working having by achieving all objectives in the following units of enquiry:

- living things and their habitats, animals including humans, uses of everyday materials, plants and season changes

<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Light and Shadow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. • Observe that light reflects from surfaces. • Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and suggest ways to protect their eyes. • Recognise and explain how shadows form when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. • Explain why the size of shadows change and describe patterns observed. <p>Rocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and categorise different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. • Explain in simple terms how fossils form when things that have lived are trapped within rock. • Demonstrate understanding that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. <p>Animals including humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding 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. • Recognise that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles and explain that they provide support, protection and movement. <p>Forces and Magnets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare how things move on different surfaces and suggest reasons why. • Observe 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 others. • Compare and categorise a variety of everyday materials based on whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Suggest a line of enquiry to demonstrate whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. <p>Plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. • Observe the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and identify how they vary from plant to plant. • Observe and explain the way in which water is transported within plants. • Recognise and describe the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 	<p>By the end of Year 3 our young scientists are developing into explainers and demonstrating age appropriate scientific knowledge and scientific working by achieving all objectives in the following units of enquiry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • light and shadow, rocks, animals including humans, forces and magnets and plants
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>States of Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorise materials, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. • Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled. Measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) to reach an informed conclusion. 	<p>By the end of Year 4 our young scientists are secure explainers demonstrating age appropriate scientific knowledge and scientific working by achieving all objectives in the following units of enquiry:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. <p>Teeth and Digestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. ● Identify the different types of teeth in humans and explain their simple functions. ● Identify and explain a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. ● Create food chains, demonstrating an understanding of the transfer of energy. <p>Living Things and their Habitats (Habitats, Plants and Animals, Environments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise that living things can be classified in a variety of ways. ● Demonstrate understanding of and use classification keys to help sort and identify a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. ● Explain how environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things, suggesting reasons why. <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify common appliances that run on electricity. ● Create a simple series electrical circuit, identifying its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. ● Suggest 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. ● Explain how a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. ● Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors <p>Sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. ● Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. ● Observe and identify patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. ● Observe and identify patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. ● Explain why sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● states of matter, teeth and digestion, living things and their habitats, electricity and sound
Year 5	<p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that materials have different jobs which are dependent on their properties 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know the key properties of magnets ● Know what the three states of matter are ● What are the key properties of metals are ● Know the key properties of plastic ● Explain how materials can be separated using different methods ● Know what dissolving means <p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that friction is a force ● Understand the need for gravity ● Know what balanced forces are ● Explain how levers work ● Know who Sir Isaac Newton was <p>Animals including humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know the stages of human development ● Understand how babies grow and develop ● Know the main changes that occur in puberty ● Identify the changes that take place in old age <p>Living things and their habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe a lifecycle ● Know that some plants are adapted to survive in water ● Know the function of all the parts of a plant involved in reproduction ● Know the amphibian life cycle ● Know the insect life cycle ● Know the life cycle of birds <p>Earth and Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the planets which make up our solar system ● Know that the rotation of the Earth causes day and night ● Explain what an eclipses is ● Know how we see the Moon ● Know the four main phases of the Moon ● Know why we have seasons 	<p>By the end of Year 5 our young scientists are developing into evaluators and demonstrating age appropriate scientific knowledge and scientific working by achieving all objectives in the following units of enquiry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● materials, forces, animals including humans, living things and their habitats and Earth and space,
<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Living Things and Their Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Variation exists within a population (and between offspring of some plants) ● Organisms best suited to their environment are more likely to survive long enough to reproduce. ● Organisms are best adapted to reproduce are more likely to do so. ● Organisms reproduce and offspring have similar characteristic patterns. ● Competition exists for resources and mates. ● Organisms can be divided into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between them 	<p>By the end of Year 6 our young scientists have become secure evaluators demonstrating age appropriate scientific knowledge and scientific working by achieving all objectives in the following units of enquiry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● living things and their habitats, animals including humans, evolution and inheritance, light and electricity

- Animals are divided into two main groups animals that have a backbone are called vertebrates animals that do not have a backbone are called invertebrates
- Microorganisms are tiny living organisms they are so small they can only be seen with a microscope
- Yeast is a helpful microorganism which makes bread rise
- Bacteria is a microorganism which breaks down plants into nutrients
- Bacteria are among the smallest living things
- A single bacterium consists of just one cell, and is called a single-celled organism even though it is just a single cell, it can carry out all seven life processes (movement, respiration, sensitivity, nutrition, excretion, reproduction and growth = MRS NERG)

Animals (including humans):

- The heart is a muscle which pumps blood around the body.
- Oxygen is breathed into the lungs where it is absorbed by the blood.
- Muscles need oxygen to release energy from food to do work. (Oxygen is taken into the blood in the lungs; the heart pumps the blood through blood vessels to the muscles; the muscles take oxygen and nutrients from the blood.)
- Red blood cells are responsible for picking up the oxygen in the lungs and carry oxygen to the body cells the red blood cells then collect the carbon dioxide (waste gas product) produced by our cells and transport the carbon dioxide back to the lungs which we breathe out when we exhale
- The body has a network of blood vessels that carry blood around it. Clever doors, called valves, make sure that the blood cannot go the wrong way.
- We need to keep healthy (body and mind) by having a balanced diet and exercising as well as sleeping.











Evolution and Inheritance:

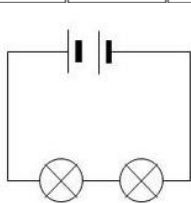
- Life cycles have evolved to help organisms survive to adulthood.
- Over time the characteristics that are most suited to the environment become increasingly common.
- Organisms best suited to their environment are more likely to survive long enough to reproduce.
- Organisms are best adapted to reproduce are more likely to do so.
- Organisms reproduce and offspring have similar characteristic patterns.
- Variation exists within a population (and between offspring of some plants)
- Competition exists for resources and mates
- Inheritance is when living organisms pass on their characteristics when they reproduce
- Some physical traits that are passed on are hair and eye colour
- Know that offspring are not identical to their parents
- Know that extinction means a species dies out. Main causes of extinction are: loss of habitat, pollution and over consumption when we change a habitat we can cause the extinction of a species

- After an animal dies, the soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard skeleton which is buried by small particles of rock called sediment. More sediment builds up and the skeleton begins to compact and turn to rock creating fossils. Fossils can be used to find out how species have evolved.

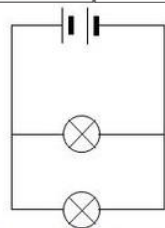
Electricity:

- Batteries are a store of energy. This energy pushes electricity round the circuit. When the battery's energy is gone it stops pushing. Voltage measures the 'push.' The term battery means more than one cell storing energy.
- The greater the current flowing through a device the harder it works.
- Current is how much electricity is flowing round a circuit.
- When current flows through wires heat is released. The greater the current, the more heat is released.
- A switch will break a circuit stopping the current.
- A series circuit means each component is connected.
- A parallel circuit means each component can operate independently.
- These are the scientific circuit symbols

 battery	 closed switch	 open switch	 cell	 voltmeter
 buzzer	 lamp	 lamp	 motor	 wire



A series circuit



A parallel circuit

Light and Sight:

- Animals see light sources when light travels from the source into their eyes.
- Animals see objects when light is reflected off that object and enters their eyes.
- Light reflects off all objects (unless they are black). Non-shiny surfaces scatter the light, so we do not see the beam.
- Light travels in straight lines.
- Shadows are formed when light from a source is blocked by an opaque object.
- The closer an object is to the source of light the bigger the shadow.
- Shadows from the sun can be used to tell the time in a sundial

- | | | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● When you try to run in water, you slow right down. The same thing happens to light if you shine it into water, glass, plastic or another more dense material: it slows down quite dramatically; this tends to make light waves bend—something we usually call refraction. | |
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