

Long term progression of skills

Subject: Science

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	All About Me Name and describe animals that live in different habitats. Describe different habitats. Describe people who are familiar to them. Learn about how to take care of themselves.	Learn about the Solar System and stars. Learn about space travel.	Tell Me Another Story Name and describe animals that live in different habitats. Describe different habitats.	Tell Me Another Story Explore the plants and animals in the surrounding natural environment. Explore plants and animals in a contrasting natural environment.	Horrible Histories Name and describe animals that live in different habitats. Describe different habitats.	Horrible Histories Explore shadows and rainbows.
	Ongoing: Seasonal changes: play and explore outside in all seasons and in different weather; observe living things throughout the year Materials, including changing materials: explore a range of materials including natural materials; make objects from different materials, including natural materials; observe, measure and record how materials change when heated and cooled; compare how materials change over time and in different conditions.					
Year 1	<u>Toys</u> - Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense - To understand what makes your body healthy. - observe changes across the four seasons - observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		<u>Superheroes</u> - 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 - 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. - observe changes across the four seasons - observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		<u>Seaside</u> - Plants - 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. - Animals - identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals; identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores; describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). - observe changes across the four seasons - observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	
Year 2	<u>Postman Pat</u> - 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. - explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive - notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults		<u>Pirates/Madagascar</u> - 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. - Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. - observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants		<u>Circus</u> - Habitats - 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 - identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-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. - use the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.	

Long term progression of skills

Subject: Science

Year 3	<u>Stones & Bones</u> - 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 Animals: - 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 other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	<u>Ancient Egypt</u> - compare how things move on different surfaces - 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 others - compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials - describe magnets as having two poles - predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. Light: - 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 ways to protect their eyes. - Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. - Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	<u>The UK</u> 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 - explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
Year 4	<u>It's all Greek to me!</u> - recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear - 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 of the vibrations that produced it - recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. - 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	<u>Around the World</u> - construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. - 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 - recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. - identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. - compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases - observe 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.	<u>What have the Romans ever done for us?</u> - 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 lamp lights in a simple series circuit - recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

Long term progression of skills

Subject: Science

Year 5	<u>Explorers & Settlers</u> Forces - - Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the gravity action between the Earth and the falling object. - Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. - Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. Properties & changes 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. - 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. - Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. - Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes - Explain 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.	<u>To infinity and beyond</u> 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 approximately spherical bodies. - Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. <u>Animals, including humans</u> - Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.	<u>Welcome to the jungle</u> <u>Living things and their habitats</u> - 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. <u>Scientists and Inventors (Additional)</u> About the Topic This 'Scientists and Inventors' unit will teach your class about famous scientists and inventors linked to the Y5 science curriculum. They will learn about the life and work of David Attenborough and create a documentary about a living thing of their choice. The children will learn about how CSI technicians use scientific techniques to analyse evidence and prove or disprove theories. They will use chromatography to analyse the ink used in a spelling test and use this evidence to support their own theories. Children will find out about Margaret Hamilton and her invention of the software and computer code that enabled Apollo 11 to go the Moon. They will research into her achievements completing a timeline about her life. They will look at the classification of planets and create fact files on the planets in our solar system through finding out about Neil deGrasse Tyson's role in the reclassification of Pluto. The children will explore the Eva Crane's research into bees and will play a game about the life cycle of bees. Children will investigate the hardness of materials and consider Stephanie Kwolek's invention of Kevlar. Furthermore, they will learn about Leonardo da Vinci's ideas about the proportions of the human body seen in his work The Vitruvian Man. The children will measure their height, arm span and other measurements to see whether da Vinci's theories about proportion were accurate. Finally, the children will find out about the scientific theories surrounding the construction of Stonehenge. They will explore the evidence that suggests that Stonehenge could have been used as an astronomical calendar, and develop their own
Year 6	<u>World War II</u> <u>Light:</u> - Recognise that light travels 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 sources to objects and then to our eyes. - Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.	<u>It's a Kind of Magic - Harry Potter</u> <u>Evolution and inheritance.</u> - 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.	<u>Water Worlds</u> <u>Living things and habitats</u> - 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. <u>Animals including humans- updated</u> - Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the

Long term progression of skills

Subject: Science

	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 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.	Optional unit (Alongside SATS Intervention) - Science and Inventors	heart, blood vessels and blood. • Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
--	---	--	---