



Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The basic body parts are the head, arms, legs, nose, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet. Different body parts are used for different things, such as the eyes are used to see. •Draw pictures of the human body and name some of the different body parts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The basic body parts are the head, arms, legs, nose, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet. •Draw and label the main parts of the human body and say which body part is associated with which sense. •Explore the five senses and the body parts associated with them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Humans grow from baby to toddler to child to teenager to adult to elderly. •Describe the stages of human development (baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and elderly). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Humans have a skeleton and muscles for movement, support and protecting organs. •Muscles are soft tissue made up of many stretchy fibres. •Muscles allow us to move, breathe and digest food. •The three main types of muscle in the human body are skeletal, cardiac and smooth. •A joint is where two or more bones meet and connect. •Parts of the human body can bend easily because the skeleton has lots of small bones and joints. •Describe how humans need the skeleton and muscles for support, protection and movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The digestive system is responsible for digesting food and absorbing nutrients and water. •The mouth, oesophagus, small intestine and large intestine are organs of the digestive system. •Describe the purpose of the digestive system, its main parts and each of their functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Humans reproduce sexually when a female egg is fertilised by a male sperm producing offspring that are different from the parents. •Describe the process of human reproduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The heart, blood and blood vessels make up the circulatory system. •The circulatory system moves blood around the body. •The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood around the body through the blood vessels. •Blood vessels are tubes inside the body. •The three types of blood vessels are arteries, capillaries and veins. •Arteries carry blood from the heart to the rest of the body. •Capillaries connect arteries to veins. They allow oxygen and other nutrients to pass from the blood to the tissues, and carbon dioxide and other waste materials to pass from the tissues to the blood. •Veins carry blood from around the body back to the heart.

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Blood is a substance that carries oxygen, other nutrients and hormones around the body. It also carries carbon dioxide and other waste products so they can be excreted. ●Blood is made up of plasma, platelets, red blood cells and white blood cells. ●Plasma is a yellowish liquid, mainly water. It carries red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets around the body. ●Red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide around the body. ●White blood cells fight infection and other diseases. ●Platelets are small cell fragments that clump together to stop bleeding from a cut in a blood vessel. ●Name and describe the purpose of the circulatory system and the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.
Staying safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Plants need air, sunlight, warmth, water and nutrients from soil to grow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ways to stay safe include: using sun cream and wearing a hat in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Humans need water, food, air and shelter to survive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Light from the Sun is damaging for vision and the skin. ●People can protect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Working with electrical circuits can be dangerous. ●Explain the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Very hot and very cold materials can burn skin. ●Explain the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Lasers are intense beams of light and they should never be pointed at people's

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow instructions when in different environments and when handling simple equipment, such as scissors. 	<p>the Sun; stopping, looking and listening when crossing the road; not touching sharp or hot objects; only eating or drinking what you know or have been given by an adult you trust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using sun cream and wearing a hat helps you to stay safe in the Sun. Describe ways to stay safe in some familiar situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what humans need to survive. 	<p>themselves from the Sun by using sun cream, wearing sun hats and sunglasses and by staying indoors or in the shade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain why light from the Sun can be dangerous. 	<p>precautions needed for working safely with electrical circuits.</p>	<p>precautions needed for working safely when heating, burning, cooling and mixing materials.</p>	<p>faces or aircraft.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the dangers of using lasers and ways to use them safely.
Healthy lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to wash and dry our hands after using the toilet and before eating to stop the spread of harmful germs. It is important to wash our hands to stop the spread of germs. Wash and dry hands regularly and say why this is important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand washing and good hygiene prevent the spread of germs. Explain why hand washing and cleanliness are important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A healthy lifestyle includes exercise, a balanced diet, good quality sleep and personal hygiene. Risks associated with an unhealthy lifestyle include illness, obesity, tooth decay and mental health problems. Germs are microorganisms that can cause illness in humans. Germs get into the body through the eyes, nose or mouth. Washing hands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans get nutrition from what they eat. It is important to have a balanced diet made up of the main food groups, including: proteins, carbohydrates, fruit and vegetables, dairy products and alternatives, and fats and spreads. Humans stay hydrated by drinking water. Explain the importance and characteristics of a healthy, balanced diet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular teeth brushing, limiting sugary foods and visiting the dentist are important for good oral hygiene. Describe what damages teeth and how to look after them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good personal hygiene (washing, wearing clean clothes and brushing teeth) can prevent disease or illness. Explain why personal hygiene is important during puberty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise benefits your heart by lowering blood pressure, reducing weight, strengthening muscles and lowering stress. The Eatwell guide presents the foods and drinks that contribute to a healthy balanced diet. The five food groups are: fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, dairy and alternatives, proteins and oils and spreads. Some foods, especially highly processed ones, are

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			<p>with soap and clean running water helps humans avoid getting ill and spreading germs to others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the importance of a healthy lifestyle, including exercise, a balanced diet, good quality sleep and personal hygiene. 				<p>high in sugar, salt and fat are not necessary for a healthy, balanced diet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eating more than the recommended daily amounts of saturated fat, sugar and salt can have a harmful effect on the circulatory system, such as causing high blood pressure and an increased risk of heart disease. Nutrition labels on pre-packaged food help us to know what is in the food we eat. Nutrition labels are often displayed using a traffic light system, so consumers can easily see whether the food contains high (red), medium (orange) or low (green) amounts of sugar, salt and saturated fat. Smoking, drugs and alcohol can have a negative impact on the circulatory system. Smoking can result in cancer and heart disease. Alcohol can cause high blood pressure and increased stroke risk.

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drugs can cause collapsed veins and cardiac arrest. ● Explain the impact of positive and negative lifestyle choices on the body.
Pattern seeking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The weather, plants and animals in the local environment change throughout the year. ● The weather and environment changes with the seasons. ● Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter. ● Certain events and weather patterns happen in different seasons. ● Observe changes across the four seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The UK has typical weather in each of the seasons. For example, winter is cold and sometimes frosty, whereas summer is warm and sometimes sunny. ● Many animals behave differently in different seasons in the UK. These different behaviours, such as migration and hibernation, are linked to their life cycles, with spring often being the time for new offspring. ● Describe typical UK seasonal weather patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shadows change shape and size when the light source moves. ● The higher the light source the shorter the shadow. ● The lower the light source the longer the shadow. ● Find patterns in the way shadows change during the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pitch is how high or low a sound is. ● Generally, the longer, looser, bigger and thicker the sound source is the lower the pitch. ● Generally, the shorter, tighter, smaller and thinner the sound source is the higher the pitch. ● Sounds are louder when more energy is put into a sound source because the vibrations and sound waves are larger. ● The volume of sound is measured in decibels (dB). ● Compare and find patterns in the volume of a sound, using a range of equipment, such as musical instruments. ● Compare and find patterns in the volume of a sound, using a range of equipment, such as musical instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As Earth orbits the Sun, it also spins on its axis. It takes Earth a day (24 hours) to complete a full spin. ● During the day, the Sun appears to move through the sky. The Sun is not moving, the Earth is rotating. ● Earth rotates to the east or, if viewed from above the North Pole, it rotates anti-clockwise, which means the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. ● As Earth rotates, different parts of it face the Sun, which brings what we call daytime. The part facing away is in shadow, which is night time. ● Sundials block sunlight to cast a shadow. As the Earth rotates, the angle of the sunlight upon the sundial changes, and the shadow changes length and direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When a light source is close to an object, the shadow is large because the object is blocking more of the light coming from the source. ● As a light source moves further away from an object, the shadow gets smaller because the object blocks less light coming from the source. ● Explain, using words, diagrams or a model, why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them and how shadows can be changed.

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use the idea of Earth's rotation to explain day and night, and the Sun's apparent movement across the sky. 	
Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of daylight hours varies throughout the year, according to the season. The days are longer in summer and shorter in winter. ● Notice and talk about the differences in day length between the seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Day length is the number of hours of daylight. ● Day length is longer in the summer months and shorter in the winter months in the UK. ● Observe and describe how day length changes across the year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some objects and materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, heating, cooling, mixing and being left to decay. ● Describe how some objects and materials can be changed and how these changes can be desirable or undesirable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock. ● Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times. ● Describe simply how fossils are formed, using words, pictures or a model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heating or cooling materials can bring about a change of state. This change of state can be reversible or irreversible. ● Melting is the process of a solid changing into a liquid. ● Freezing is the process of a liquid changing into a solid. ● Evaporation is the process of a liquid changing into a gas. ● Condensation is the process of a gas changing into a liquid. ● Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is. It is measured in degrees (°) using an instrument called a thermometer. ● The three different scales temperature can be measured in are Celsius (°C), Fahrenheit (°F) and Kelvin (K). We use the Celsius scale in the UK. ● When solid water (ice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reversible changes include heating, cooling, melting, dissolving and evaporating. ● Irreversible changes include burning, rusting, decaying and chemical reactions. ● Irreversible changes are usually accompanied by one or more of these signs: a gas is produced; light is produced; a smell is produced or the smell changes; the colour changes; sound is produced, or the temperature changes. ● Identify, demonstrate and compare reversible and irreversible changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe some significant changes that have happened on Earth and the evidence, such as fossils, that support this.

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					<p>is heated to 0°C, it begins to melt. This is called its melting point. When liquid water is cooled to 0°C, it begins to freeze. This is called its freezing point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When liquid water is heated to 100°C, it begins to evaporate. This is called its boiling point. When gaseous water (water vapour) is cooled to 100°C, it begins to condense. This is called its condensing point. • On Earth, temperatures range from around -80°C at their lowest to around 50°C at their highest. • Materials exist as solids, liquids or gases. • A material's state on Earth depends on Earth's temperature because materials have different melting and boiling points. • Observe and explain that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled and measure or research the temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) at which materials 		

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					change state.		
Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Winter is a season, it comes after autumn. The weather is colder in winter with more snow, hail and rain. ● Spring is a season. It comes after winter and before summer. ● Spring weather is changeable. It can be warm, cold, sunny, rainy and even snowy. ● The weather and local environment changes with the seasons. ● Spring weather is changeable. It can be warm, cold, sunny, rainy and even snowy. ● Describe simply how weather changes as the seasons change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wind strength is measured by the Beaufort Scale. ● Different types of weather include sunshine, rain, hail, wind, snow, fog, lightning, storm and cloud. ● The weather can change daily and some weather types are more common in certain seasons, such as snow in winter. ● Observe and describe different types of weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Earth is spherical and is covered in water and land. When it is daytime in one location, it is night time on the other side of the world. ● Describe features of Earth using words and pictures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter. ● Soil is one of the world's most important natural resources supporting a wide range of food chains. Soil holds water and nutrients and provides anchorage for roots. ● Investigate soils from the local environment, making comparisons and identifying features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation (rain) and collection. ● Evaporation and condensation are caused by temperature changes. ● Describe the water cycle using words or diagrams and explain the part played by evaporation and condensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Solar System is made up of the Sun and everything that orbits around it. ● The Sun is a huge, hot ball of gas and is the only source of heat and light in the Solar System. ● The Sun's force of gravity, created by its huge mass, keeps the planets in orbit. ● The eight planets in our Solar System are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. ● The tilt of the Earth's axis as it orbits the Sun changes the length of daytime and night time and creates different seasons. ● When the Northern or Southern Hemisphere tilts away from the Sun, it is winter. It gets less direct sunlight, the weather is colder, the daytime is shorter and the night time is longer. ● When the Northern or Southern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun, it is summer. It gets plenty of direct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Light waves travel faster than sound waves. ● Light speed is nearly 300 million metres per second, the fastest thing in the universe. ● The light waves travel in a straight line from the light source to an object. Reflected light bounces off in a straight line at an angle equal to the angle of impact. ● Light waves in diagrams are drawn as straight lines with arrowheads that show the direction of travel. ● Light sources give out light. They can be natural or artificial. When light hits an object, it is absorbed, scattered, reflected or a combination of all three. Light from a source or reflected light enters the eye. Vertebrates, such as mammals, birds and reptiles, have a cornea and lens that refracts light that enters the eye and focuses it on the nerve tissue at the

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						<p>sunlight, the weather is warmer, the daytime is longer and the night time is shorter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere. • Water and oxygen are important to all life on Earth. • Earth orbits around the Sun. The length of time it takes for Earth to complete a full orbit is 365.25 days, one year. • The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours, one day. • The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. • The Moon is about 385,000km from the Earth. • The Moon is not a natural light source. We can only see it because it reflects the Sun's light. • The Moon orbits the Earth once every 27.3 days and also rotates on its axis once every 27.3 days. • A solar eclipse happens a few times 	<p>back of the eye, which is called the retina. Once light reaches the retina, it is transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify that light travels in straight lines. • Explain that, due to how light travels, we can see things because they give out or reflect light into the eye.

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						<p>a year when the Moon passes directly between the Earth and the Sun, blocking our view of the Sun and casting a shadow on the Earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A lunar eclipse happens a few times a year when the Earth is in line between the Moon and the Sun, casting a shadow on the Moon. ● Describe or model the movement of the planets in our Solar System, including Earth, relative to the Sun. ● Describe or model the movement of the Moon relative to Earth. 	
Phenomena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rain is drops of water that fall from clouds. ● A shadow is a dark shape that can be seen on a floor or wall. ● Shadows are made when a solid object blocks light. ● Name and describe natural phenomena, such as the size of shadows, the colours of a rainbow, the speed of clouds moving across the sky and the strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A shadow is formed when light from a light source, such as the Sun, is blocked by an opaque object, but not by transparent objects. ● Explain in simple terms how shadows are formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When an instrument is played by plucking, striking or blowing, the air around or inside it vibrates. These vibrations travel as a sound wave to the ear. ● Explain in simple terms how sounds are made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A light source is something that produces light. ● A reflector is something that reflects light. ● Light is a form of energy that travels in straight lines from a light source. ● Dark is the absence of light and we need light to be able to see. ● The main natural light source on Earth is the Sun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sound waves travel through a medium, such as air or water, to the ear. ● A sound source is something that vibrates and creates a sound, such as human vocal cords, part of a musical instrument or a piece of machinery. ● Volume is a measure, in decibels, how loud or quiet sound is. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All planets are spherical because their mass is so large that they have their own force of gravity. This force of gravity pulls all of a planet's material towards its centre, which compresses it into the most compact shape – a sphere. ● Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies and use this knowledge to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Refraction is the bending of light as it passes from one transparent material to another. ● Refracted light creates a visible spectrum when white light shines through a prism or raindrops. ● Shadows are formed when an object blocks the passage of light, leaving an area of darkness (the absence of light). ● Shadows move and

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	of a wave.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opaque objects cast dark shadows. • Translucent objects cast lighter, blurry shadows. • Transparent objects allow light to pass through them and do not create shadows. • Shadows change when the light source or the object moves. The lower the light source the longer the shadow. • A shadow is an area of darkness made when an object blocks light. • A shadow is the same shape as the object that casts it because light travels in straight lines. • Shadows always appear on the opposite side of the light source. • Describe the differences between dark and light and how we need light to be able to see. • Explain, using words or diagrams, how shadows are formed when a light source is blocked by an opaque object. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying more force to a sound source adds more energy and results in a louder sound. • Pitch is how high or low a sound is. • Generally, the longer, looser, bigger and thicker the sound source is the lower the pitch. • Generally, the shorter, tighter, smaller and thinner the sound source is the higher the pitch. • Distant and direction of sound can be judged. • When energy is put into a sound source it starts to vibrate. These vibrations disturb tiny particles of air. They vibrate and collide with each other, creating sound waves. • When the sound waves enter the ear, the eardrum vibrates. These vibrations pass through small bones, called ossicles, and are turned into electrical signals in the cochlea. They travel to the brain and are interpreted as sounds. • A sound wave 	<p>understand the phases of the Moon and eclipses.</p>	<p>change shape during the day as Earth rotates and the Sun appears in different positions in the sky.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light is a form of energy that travels as waves in straight lines. • There are natural and artificial light sources. • Light rays bounce off a reflector's surface, making it appear to light up. • The Sun is the natural source of light and heat for Earth. • Sunlight contains harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays. UVA rays age our skin and UVB rays cause sunburn. UV rays increase the risk of skin cancer. • The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours. When a part of the Earth rotates to face the Sun, the light creates daytime. When it rotates away from the Sun, the absence of light creates night time. • Describe, using scientific language, phenomena associated with refraction of light. • Revise the understanding of

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					<p>diagram can be drawn as a wavy line with peaks and troughs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distance between two peaks or troughs is called a wavelength. • The shorter the wavelength the higher the pitch of a sound. The longer the wavelength the lower the pitch of the sound. • The smaller the peaks and troughs the quieter the sound. The larger the peaks and troughs the louder the sound. • Explain how sounds are made and heard using diagrams, models, written methods or verbally. 		light, reflection and daylight from previous years.
Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some objects float and others sink. When an object sinks it falls through water to the bottom of the vessel. An object that floats stays at the water's surface. • Describe, predict and sort things that float and sink and talk about the forces that they can feel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple equipment can be used for measuring weather including windsocks, thermometers and rain gauges. • Investigate weather using toys, models or simple equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some objects float and others sink. • Sort and group objects that float and sink. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forces cause objects to move, change speed or change shape. • Some push and pull forces require direct contact. • Friction is a force between two surfaces as they move across each other. • Friction slows down a moving object. • Friction produces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series circuit must be a complete loop to work and have a source of power from a battery or cell. • Predict and describe whether a circuit will work based on whether or not the circuit is a complete loop and has a battery or cell. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravitational force, or gravity, is a non-contact, pulling force between objects that have mass. • Gravitational force increases as the mass of an object increases. • The mass of the Earth is very large so it exerts a gravitational force large enough for its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voltage is measured in volts (V). • The bigger the voltage, the more electrons are pushed through the circuit. • The more voltage flowing through a lamp, buzzer or motor, the brighter the lamp, the louder the buzzer and the faster the motor. • Explain how the brightness of a lamp

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				<p>heat, which can be a problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain that an object will not move unless a push or pull force is applied, describing forces in action and whether the force requires direct contact or whether the force can act at a distance (magnetic force). 		<p>effects to be seen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain that objects fall to Earth due to the force of gravity. 	<p>or volume of a buzzer is affected by the number and voltage of cells used in a circuit.</p>
Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dark is the absence of light. ● Batteries power some devices, such as torches and toys. ● A battery is a store of electric power. ● Explore and describe electrical and non-electrical light sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electrical circuits can light lamps or sound a buzzer. A switch turns an electrical circuit off and on. ● Describe, following exploration, what simple electrical circuits can do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Models can have moving parts that use levers, sliders, wheels and axles. ● Make models with moving parts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make working models with simple mechanisms or electrical circuits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A circuit is a collection of components connected by wires through which an electric current can flow. ● A circuit must be a complete loop to work. ● A series circuit has a single path for an electric current to flow through. ● Construct operational simple series circuits using a range of components and switches for control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A lever is a simple machine that provides a mechanical advantage to make it easier to lift a heavy load. ● ● A lever consists of a lever arm, a fulcrum, a load and effort. As the distance between the fulcrum and the effort increases, the effort needed to lift a load decreases. ● ● A pulley is a simple machine that provides a mechanical advantage to make it easier to lift a heavy load. ● ● A pulley consists of one or more grooved wheels and a rope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electrical symbols represent electrical components such as a switch, buzzer or lamp. ● Electricity is a form of energy that makes things work. ● Circuit components include cells, buzzers, switches, wires, lamps and motors. ● A collection of components connected by wires in a loop is called a series circuit. ● Create circuits using a range of components and record diagrammatically using the recognised symbols for electrical components.

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						<p>As the number of wheels, and the number of pieces of rope supporting the pulleys, increases, the effort needed to lift an object decreases, but the distance the rope has to be pulled increases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gears are toothed, interlocking wheels that can be placed together to make a mechanism that provides a mechanical advantage. • Linking different sized gears creates a mechanical advantage. Smaller gears rotate more quickly and are easier to turn but do not provide much force. Larger gears rotate more slowly and are harder to turn but provide more force. • Mechanisms, such as levers, pulleys and gears, give us a mechanical advantage. The bigger the mechanical advantage, the less force we need to apply. <p>• Describe and</p>	

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						demonstrate how simple levers, gears and pulleys assist the movement of objects.	
Report and conclude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some dinosaurs ate plants and some dinosaurs ate other dinosaurs. Plants draw up water through their roots and it travels through the stem to the leaves and petals. Water turns to ice when the temperature is very cold. Heat causes ice to melt. When ice melts it becomes water again. Plants need water, sunlight, air and warmth to grow. Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary, such as, because, then and next. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are information that has been found out from an investigation. Talk about what they have done and say, with help, what they think they have found out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from an investigation can be used to answer a question. Begin to notice patterns and relationships in their data and explain what they have done and found out using simple scientific language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are information that has been discovered as part of an investigation. A conclusion is the answer to a question that uses the evidence collected. Use suitable vocabulary to talk or write about what they have done, what the purpose was and, with help, draw a simple conclusion based on evidence collected, beginning to identify next steps or improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conclusion is the answer to a question that uses the evidence collected. Use scientific vocabulary to report and answer questions about their findings based on evidence collected, draw simple conclusions and identify next steps, improvements and further questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered using evidence collected. Human growth charts are line graphs that show the predicted growth of juveniles and adolescents up to 18. Use relevant scientific vocabulary to report on their findings, answer questions and justify their conclusions based on evidence collected, identify improvements, further questions and predictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered, using correct, precise terminology and collected evidence. Electric current is measured using an ammeter. The force that pushes electric charge around a circuit, called the voltage, is measured using a voltmeter. A multimeter measures both electric current and voltage. Report on and validate their findings, answer questions and justify their methods, opinions and conclusions, and use their results to suggest improvements to their methodology, separate facts from opinions, pose further questions and make predictions for what they might observe.
Gather and record data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be recorded in tables and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be recorded and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A timeline is a linear diagram. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be used to provide evidence to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line graph is a way of displaying data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be recorded and displayed in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be recorded and displayed in

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>pictograms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record data in simple tables and pictograms. 	<p>displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With support, gather and record simple data in a range of ways (data tables, diagrams, Venn diagrams). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A life cycle is a circular diagram. Use a range of methods (tables, charts, diagrams and Venn diagrams) to gather and record simple data with some accuracy. 	<p>answer questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather and record findings in a variety of ways (diagrams, tables, charts and graphs) with increasing accuracy. 	<p>that might show a relationship between two things (variables). Many show changes over the time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flat line means that there was no change over time. A line with a shallow curve means there was a gradual change over time. A line with a steep curve means there was a quick change over time. Classification keys are created by devising a set of yes or no questions that separate a group into two groups until objects end up on their own. Gather, record, classify and present observations and measurements in a variety of ways (pictorial representations, timelines, diagrams, keys, tables, charts and graphs). 	<p>different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, classification keys and labelled diagrams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather and record data and results of increasing complexity, selecting from a range of methods (scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, graphs and models). 	<p>different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, scatter graphs, classification keys and labelled diagrams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bar charts can be used to display discontinuous variation when there is a set number of outcomes, such as eye colour and blood groups. Line graphs can be used to display continuous variation when there is a range of values, such as the height or mass of different individuals of the same species. Scatter graphs can be used when looking for a correlation between two data sets. Choose an appropriate approach to recording accurate results, including scientific diagrams, labels, timelines, classification keys, tables, models and graphs (bar, line and scatter), linking to mathematical knowledge.
Questioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no sunlight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions can help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions can help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions can help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions can help

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>at night so the sky is dark.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The stars and Moon are always in the sky but the Sun's bright light hides them in the daytime. ●Living things including dinosaurs lived millions of years ago. ●Dinosaur remains are called fossils. ●Dinosaurs were living things that lived on Earth millions of years ago. They are now extinct. ●Dinosaur means terrible lizard. ●A volcano is a mountain with a large hole at the top. Lava comes out of the top of the volcano. ●We can see our reflections in mirrors and other shiny surfaces. ●Smooth, shiny surfaces reflect light. ●Sound is created when something vibrates. ●Bird eggs are laid by female birds. ●Birds' eggs are surrounded by a shell. ●Animals including birds, fish, frogs and some reptiles lay 	<p>include what, why, how, when, who and which.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ask simple scientific questions. 	<p>help us find out about the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ask and answer scientific questions about the world around them. 	<p>us find out about the world and can be answered in different ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ask questions about the world around them and explain that they can be answered in different ways. 	<p>us find out about the world and can be answered using scientific enquiry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ask relevant scientific questions, independently, about the world around them and begin to identify how they can answer them. 	<p>us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ask a wide range of relevant scientific questions that broaden their understanding of the world around them and identify how they can answer them. 	<p>us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ask and answer deeper and broader scientific questions about the local and wider world that build on and extend their own and others' experiences and knowledge.

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	eggs. ● Ask a relevant scientific question to find out more, explain how things work and why they might happen.						
Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple equipment can be used to measure distance, height, weight and time. With support, use simple equipment, such as timers, rulers and containers, to measure length, height, capacity and time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses. With support, use simple equipment to measure and make observations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include timers, hand lenses, metre sticks and trundle wheels. Use simple equipment to measure and make observations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is used to take measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, timers (seconds, minutes and hours), thermometers (°C) and metre sticks (millimetres, centimetres and metres). Taking repeat readings can increase the accuracy of the measurement. Take measurements in standard units, using a range of simple equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is used to take measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, timers (seconds, minutes and hours), thermometers (°C), and metre sticks, rulers or trundle wheels (millimetres, centimetres, metres). Take accurate measurements in standard units, using a range of equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A force meter can be used to measure an object's mass in grams (g) or kilograms (kg) and its weight in newtons (N). Many people commonly mix up and misuse the words mass and weight. Mass is the amount of matter that an object or substance contains. Weight is a measure of gravitational force which is different on for example Earth and the Moon. Take increasingly accurate measurements in standard units, using a range of chosen equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resting heart rate is the number of times a heart beats per minute when a person is at rest. Heart rate increases during exercise because the body requires more oxygen to meet its needs. Heart rate can be measured by recording the pulse at different points of the body. A heart rate monitor can also be used to measure the pulse. Specialised equipment is used to take accurate measurements in standard units including light sensors measuring light intensity (lux). Take accurate, precise and repeated measurements in standard units, using a range of chosen equipment.
Investigation	● Water turns to ice	● Simple tests can	● Tests can be	● A prediction is a best	● Scientific enquiries	● A method is a set of	● A method is a set of

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>when the temperature is very cold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heat causes ice to melt. When ice melts it becomes water again. ● Observe how activities are going and adapt their ideas if necessary. 	<p>be carried out by following a set of instructions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With support, follow instructions to perform simple tests and begin to talk about what they might do or what might happen. 	<p>carried out by following a set of instructions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A prediction is a best guess at what might happen in an investigation. ● Tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions. ● Follow a set of instructions to perform a range of simple tests, making simple predictions for what might happen and suggesting ways to answer their questions. 	<p>guess for what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set up and carry out some simple, comparative and fair tests, making predictions for what might happen. 	<p>can be set up and carried out by following or planning a method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation, based on some prior knowledge or understanding. ● A fair test is one in which only one variable is changed and all others remain constant. ● Begin to independently plan, set up and carry out a range of comparative and fair tests, making predictions and following a method accurately. 	<p>clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying variables and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding. 	<p>clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation, including what equipment to use and observations to make. A variable is something that can be changed during a fair test. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying and controlling variables, deciding on equipment and data to collect and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding.
Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The weather and some plants and trees change with the seasons. In autumn, the weather starts to turn colder and some leaves change colour and fall from the trees. ● Owls are nocturnal birds. They are awake during the night and sleep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared. ● Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects, materials and living things can be looked at, compared and grouped according to their features. ● Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things, which can be compared and grouped according to their features. ● Make increasingly careful observations, identifying similarities, differences and changes and making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Observations can be made regularly to identify changes over time. ● Classification is the arrangement of living and non-living things into groups or categories. Single-stage classification involves separating a large group of objects into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accurate observations can be made repeatedly or at regular intervals to identify changes over time. ● Within a group, decide which observations to make, when and for how long, and make systematic and careful observations, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accurate observations can be made repeatedly or at regular intervals to identify changes over time, identify processes and make comparisons. ● Independently decide which observations to make, when and for how long and make systematic and

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>during the day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nocturnal animals are awake during the night and sleep in the daytime. ● Some materials are waterproof, meaning water cannot pass through. Other materials are not waterproof, meaning the water can pass through. ● Living things live in different habitats. ● Gardens are habitats for many plants, trees and animals. ● Butterflies are insects. They feed on nectar from flowers. ● Materials have different textures they can feel soft, hard, rough, smooth, wet, sticky or dry. ● We use our senses to explore the world. ● Some plants produce seeds so that they can grow new plants. ● Different types of animals grow to different lengths and heights. ● Molluscs such as snails, clams and mussels have shells to protect them. ● Animals live in different habitats. ● Rock pools are 		<p>based on their features and explaining their reasoning.</p>	<p>simple connections.</p>	<p>smaller groups based on a single property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Begin to choose which observations to make and for how long and make systematic, careful observations and comparisons, identifying changes and connections. 	<p>using them to make comparisons, identify changes, classify and make links between cause and effect.</p>	<p>careful observations, using them to make comparisons, identify changes, classify and make links between cause and effect.</p>

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	habitats for many animals, such as starfish, crabs, anemones, mussels, barnacles and periwinkles. ● Birds are animals that have beaks and feathers and lay eggs. ● With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.						
Identification and classification of materials	● Shiny materials reflect light. ● Soft materials bend easily. They are not hard or rough to touch. ● Hard materials are difficult to bend, break and cut. ● Name and sort everyday items into groups of the same material.	● A material is what an object is made from. ● Everyday materials include wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper and fabric. ● Identify and name what an object is made from, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.	● Some foods, such as ice and chocolate, melt when heated, but then harden (solidify or freeze) when cooled. ● Observe what happens when a range of everyday materials, including foods, are heated and cooled, sorting and grouping them based on their observations.	● Light can be reflected from different surfaces. ● Reflective materials are light in colour, shiny and smooth. ● Less reflective and non-reflective materials are dark in colour, dull and rough. ● Group and sort materials as being reflective or non-reflective.	● Materials can be grouped according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. ● Solids stay in one place and can be held. Some solids can be squashed, bent, twisted and stretched. Examples of solids include wood, metal, plastic and clay. ● Liquids move around (flow) easily and are difficult to hold. Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are held. Examples of liquids include water, juice and milk. ● Gases spread out to fill the available space and cannot be held.	● Materials can be grouped according to their basic physical properties. ● Properties of materials include: hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. ● Thermal conductors, such as metals, are materials that allow the transfer of heat. ● Thermal conductors are useful for quickly heating things up. ● Thermal insulators, such as wood, glass and plastic, are materials that do not transfer heat effectively. ● Thermal insulators are useful for keeping things at the same	● Heat energy is transferred in three different ways: conduction, convection and radiation. A material that allows heat energy to travel through it is a thermal conductor. Poor thermal conductors are known as thermal insulators. Insulation is important for the survival of many animals. Blubber is a layer of fat that acts as an insulator under the skin of some animals, such as walrus and whales. It is an adaptation that is essential for their survival. Animals with fur, such as polar bears and Arctic foxes, trap a

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
					<p>Air is a mixture of gases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some materials have properties of more than one state including: gels, powders and foams. Group and sort materials into solids, liquids or gases. 	<p>temperature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissolving is when a solute (material) becomes incorporated into a solvent (liquid) and can no longer be seen. Solubility is a measure of a material's ability to dissolve in a solvent. Compare and group everyday materials by their properties, including hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. Explain, following observation, that some substances (solutes) will dissolve in liquid (solvents) to form a solution and the solute can be recovered by evaporating off the solvent. 	<p>layer of air close to their skin to insulate them from the cold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and identify good thermal insulators, describing their common features.
Properties and uses of materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some materials are magnetic, which means that they are attracted to (pull towards) a magnet. Some metals are magnetic. Other materials are non-magnetic, such as wood, dough and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials have different properties, such as hard or soft; stretchy or stiff; rough or smooth; opaque or transparent; bendy or rigid; waterproof or not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A material's physical properties make it suitable for particular purposes, such as glass for windows and brick for building walls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic are the three different rock types. Sedimentary rocks form from mud, sand and particles that have been squashed together over a long time to form rock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical conductivity is a measure of a material's ability to allow an electric current to pass through it. Electrical conductors, like metals, have low resistance and allow electricity to flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mixture is a combination of two or more substances that aren't chemically joined and can be separated back into their individual substances. Heterogeneous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plane mirrors are flat, concave mirrors curve inwards and convex mirrors curve outwards. Plane mirror reflections are the same size, and the right way up but they are reversed.

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>glass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify that materials have different properties and explore and sort magnetic and non-magnetic materials through play and exploration. 	<p>waterproof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and describe the simple physical properties of some everyday materials, such as hard or soft; stretchy or stiff; rough or smooth; opaque or transparent; bendy or rigid and waterproof or not waterproof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects can be made from one material, more than one material or different materials with similar properties. Compare the suitability of a range of everyday materials for particular uses, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. Magnetic materials are attracted to magnets. Iron, cobalt, nickel and steel are magnetic metals. Other metals and materials such as plastic, paper, glass and wood are not magnetic. Compare and group rocks based on their appearance, properties or uses. Compare and group materials based on their magnetic properties. 	<p>through them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-conductive materials, like plastics, are often known as electrical insulators; they do not let electricity through, they have high resistance. Describe materials as electrical conductors or insulators. 	<p>mixtures consist of distinctly different substances and are easy to separate by classifying and grouping or sieving or filtering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substances in homogeneous mixtures are evenly distributed and you cannot see the different parts. Homogeneous substances are difficult to separate. Sieving can be used to separate large solids from liquids and some solids from other solids. Filtering can be used to separate small solids from liquids. Evaporating can be used to separate dissolved solids from liquids. A material's properties dictate what it can be used for. Separate mixtures by filtering, sieving and evaporating. Describe, using evidence from comparative or fair tests, why a material has been chosen for a specific use, including metals, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concave mirrors enlarge the image and concentrate the rays of light into a focal point. Convex mirrors make images smaller and disperse light which reflects a wider view. Describe, using diagrams, how light behaves when reflected off a mirror (plane, convex or concave) and when passing through a lens (concave or convex).

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
						wood and glass.	
Identification and classification of nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of a plant include the roots, stem, leaves, flowers and petals. Animal babies are known by different names than adult animals, such as cow and calf or sheep and lamb. Not all animal babies have the same features as their parents when they are born. Begin to name and group plants and trees according to their observable features. Match animals to their young. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants are living things. Trees are large, woody plants and are either evergreen or deciduous. Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees. Plants are important because they provide food, shelter and materials for animals, including humans. The leaves of most deciduous trees are wide and flat. The leaves of most evergreen trees are thin and pointed. Humans are living things. They belong to a group of animals called mammals. Humans normally have the same body parts. Humans look different from each other. Animals are living things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. A microhabitat is a very small habitat. Invertebrates are animals without a backbone. Invertebrates include worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, arachnids and myriapods. Animals are born or hatch from eggs. The young grow and change until they become adults that can reproduce. A life cycle can be drawn as a circular diagram. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in a range of habitats and microhabitats. Revise the Identification of a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, invertebrates and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertebrates are animals with a spine. Invertebrates are animals without a spine. All vertebrates have an endoskeleton meaning their skeleton is found inside their body. Invertebrates have an exoskeleton or no skeleton. Describe how animals are grouped and what they need to survive. Identify and group animals that have no skeleton, an internal skeleton (endoskeleton) and an external skeleton (exoskeleton). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists classify living things according to shared characteristics. A classification key is a set of questions that helps us identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to. The animal kingdom is divided into vertebrates and invertebrates. A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone. An invertebrate is an animal without a backbone. Invertebrates usually have soft bodies or a hard outer shell or covering called an exoskeleton. The plant kingdom is divided into vascular and nonvascular plants. Vascular plants have tiny tubes or vessels that carry water, nutrients and provide structure. Plants with seeds and plants with spores are the two main types of vascular plants. Flowering and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flowering plants reproduce sexually. The flower is essential for sexual reproduction. Other plants reproduce asexually. Asexual reproduction involves one parent and produces offspring that are identical to the parent. Group and sort plants by how they reproduce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification keys help us identify living things based on their physical characteristics. The first and widest level in the biological classification system is called a kingdom, the second a phylum, then class, order, family, genus and species. There are five kingdoms: animals, plants, fungi, protists and monerans. Members of each kingdom have features in common. Use and construct classification systems to identify animals and plants from a range of habitats. Classify living things, including microorganisms, animals and plants, into groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, invertebrates and mammals are groups of animals. ● Identify, compare, group and sort a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees, based on observable features. ● Identify, compare, group and sort a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, invertebrates and mammals, based on observable features. 	<p>mammals, based on observable features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the basic life cycles of some familiar animals (egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly; egg, chick, chicken; spawn, tadpole, froglet, frog). 		<p>cone-bearing plants are the two groups of plants with seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vertebrates are covered with skin, feathers, scales, fur or hair. They give birth to live young or lay eggs. ● Vertebrates can be cold blooded or warm blooded. ● Compare, sort and group living things from a range of environments, in a variety of ways, based on observable features and behaviour. 		
Nature parts and functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals live in different habitats. Animals such as rabbits, badgers and foxes live in a woodland habitat. ● All animals have special features or ways of behaving that help them to survive. ● Nocturnal animals including owls, foxes and bats are awake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The basic plant parts include root, stem, leaf, flower, petal and fruit. ● Plants grow from seeds or bulbs ● Different animal groups have some common body parts. ● Label and describe the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. ● Many plants grow from seeds or bulbs. ● Plants have roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruit. ● A bulb contains a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many plants grow from seeds or bulbs. ● Plants have roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruit. ● Roots anchor the plant in the ground and transport water and minerals from the ground to the plant. ● The stem (or trunk) supports the plant above the ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A baby grows 20 primary teeth that start to fall out when a child is six years old. They are replaced by 32 adult teeth. ● The four different types of teeth are incisors, canines, premolars and molars. ● Incisors have sharp, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parts of a flower include the stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule and sepal. ● Label and draw the parts of a flower involved in sexual reproduction in plants (stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inheritance is when living things pass on characteristics following sexual reproduction, such as height, skin colour and eye colour. ● Variation is the natural differences in characteristics between individuals of the same species. ● Continuous variation

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>during the night and asleep during the day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Dinosaurs were prehistoric reptiles that lived millions of years ago. ●Living things are different in different places around the world. ●Animals have special features that help them live in their environment. ●Living things are different in different places around the world. ●Animals have special features that help them live in their environment. ●There are many different species of animals . ●Reptiles are animals that have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs. ●Birds are animals that have beaks and feathers and lay eggs. ●Insects have six legs, three body parts, antennae and most have one or two pairs of wings. ●Crabs have five pairs of legs. The first pair of legs has pincers. ●Fish use gills to 	<p>basic structure of a variety of common plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Label and describe the basic structures of a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. 	<p>tiny plant and all the food needed to grow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Leaves collect energy from the Sun and make food for the plant. ●Flowers make seeds to produce new plants. ●Parts of a flower include the sepal, petal, stamen and carpel. ●Water is transported in plants from the roots, through the stem to the leaves. ●Name and describe the functions of the different parts of flowering plants (roots, stem, leaves and flowers). ●Investigate how water is transported within plants. 	<p>straight edges for slicing and cutting food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Canines are pointed for gripping and tearing chewy food such as meat. ●Premolars and molars are wide and have cusps, for crushing and grinding up food so it is small enough to swallow. ●Identify the four different types of teeth in humans and other animals, and describe their functions. 	<p>ovule and sepal).</p>	<p>contains a range of values, such as the height or mass of different individuals of the same species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Discontinuous variation has a certain number of outcomes, such as eye colour and blood groups. ●Animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics. This is called selective breeding. ●Identify that living things produce offspring of the same kind, although the offspring are not identical to either parent. ●Describe how animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics (selective breeding).

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>breathe. They use their tails to swim and have fins to keep them upright.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals live in different habitats. ● The seashore is a habitat for many animals such as sea birds, crabs, fish and starfish. ● Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals. 						
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or both animals and plants. ● Match animals to the foods that they eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carnivores eat other animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat other animals and plants. ● Group and sort a variety of common animals based on the foods they eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food chains show how living things depend on one another for food. Plants always start a food chain because they are producers that make their own food using sunlight. ● Prey animals have different ways to avoid capture by predators. ● Plants have adaptations that protect them from being eaten by animals. ● Interpret and construct simple food chains to describe how living things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nutrition is the life process of making or finding food to eat. ● Humans must eat food and drink water to gain the nutrients they need to survive. ● Humans are omnivores, so they can eat both plant parts and animals. ● In the wild, animals' diets change over the year as the seasons change due to certain foods becoming available or unavailable. ● Carnivores only eat meat. ● Herbivores only eat plants. ● Omnivores eat meat and plants. ● Compare and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All the different food chains in a specific ecosystem can be linked together. These connected food chains are called a food web. ● Food chains start with a plant (producer), show what animals eat within a habitat and how energy is passed on over time. ● A producer is a living thing that makes its own food for energy. Almost all producers are plants. ● Producers make their own food through the process of photosynthesis. Grass and seaweed are examples of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population changes in a habitat can have significant consequences for food chains and webs. ● Describe, using their knowledge of food chains and webs, what could happen if a habitat had a living thing removed or introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The human body has different systems that support the seven life processes. ● The skeletal system supports movement, gives the body shape and protects the organs. ● The skeletal muscular system supports movement. ● The endocrine system supports growth. ● The nervous system supports sensation and movement as it controls almost everything the body does. ● The digestive system supports nutrition by breaking down food so the body can

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			depend on each other as a source of food.	contrast the diets of different animals.	<p>producers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A consumer is a living thing that feeds on other living things. Most consumers are animals. Wolves and penguins are examples of consumers. ● A predator is a consumer that hunts, kills and eats other animals for food. An animal is called prey if it is killed by a predator for food. ● An ecosystem is a community of living organisms and their environments that are interdependent. ● Ecosystems have biotic, or living, features including plants, animals and microorganisms. They also have abiotic, or nonliving, features including sunlight, water, air, soil and temperature. ● Construct and interpret a variety of food chains and webs to show interdependence and how energy is passed on over time. 		<p>absorb nutrients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The excretory system supports excretion (getting rid of waste). ● The reproductive system supports reproduction. ● The respiratory system supports respiration by taking in oxygen when we breathe in and removing carbon dioxide when we breathe out. ● The circulatory system supports the transport of oxygen, water and nutrients around the body. ● Explain that the circulatory system in animals transports oxygen, water and nutrients around the body.
Survival	● In winter the days are short and the nights are cold. Some birds	● Living things need to be cared for in order for	● An animal's habitat must provide water,	● Plants are living things because they grow, take in water	● An adaptation helps an animal or plant survive in its habitat.	● Sexual reproduction is the process of producing offspring	● An adaptation is a physical or behavioural trait that

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>need us to feed them during winter to help them survive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Plants need water, sunlight and air to grow and survive. ●Gardeners use compost to help plants grow. ●Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. ●Many plants grow from seeds. ●Plants need water, sunlight, air and warmth to grow. ●Pets need food, water, sleep, exercise and play to keep them happy and healthy. ●Describe some ways that plants or animals should be cared for in order for them to survive. 	<p>them to survive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Living things need water, food, warmth and shelter. ●Describe how to care for plants and animals, including pets. 	<p>food, air and shelter for the animal to survive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Animals eat food that is found in their habitat. Herbivores eat plants. Omnivores eat plants and animals (meat). Carnivores eat other animals (meat). ●Explain how animals, including humans, need water, food, air and shelter to survive. 	<p>and nutrients and reproduce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Plants need air, light, water, nutrients and room to grow, in order to survive. ●Describe the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant. 	<p>If living things are unable to adapt to changes within their habitat, they are at risk of becoming extinct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Explain how adaptations help living things to survive in their habitat. 	<p>and is essential for the continued survival of a species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Asexual reproduction involves one parent and produces offspring that are identical to the parent. ●Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. 	<p>allows a living thing to survive and fill an ecological niche.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Natural selection is also known as 'survival of the fittest' because favourable traits help an organism survive and pass on their genes through reproduction. ●The three different types of plant adaptations are structural, behavioural and chemical. ●Structural adaptations include modified leaves, roots and trunks. ●Behavioural adaptations include movement towards the Sun and regulated growth. ●Chemical adaptations include the presence of stings and poisons. ●Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment, such as giraffes having long necks for feeding, and that adaptations may lead to evolution.
Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Living things live in different habitats. ●Gardens are habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The local environment is a habitat for living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●A habitat is a place where plants and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Environments are constantly changing due to natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Humans can affect habitats in negative or positive ways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Arable (growing crops), pastoral (raising livestock), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Living things are classified into groups, according to

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>for many plants, trees and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different animals live in different places. • A farm is an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals. • Animals such as snails, spiders and insects live in gardens, fields, parks and woodlands. • Animals live in different habitats. • Rock pools are habitats for many animals, such as starfish, crabs, anemones, mussels, barnacles and periwinkles. • Animals live in different habitats. • The ocean is the habitat for many animals, such as fish, dolphins, whales, sharks and turtles. • Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment. 	<p>things and can change during the seasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe the local environment throughout the year and ask and answer questions about living things and seasonal change. 	<p>animals live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local habitats include parks, woodland and gardens. Habitats beyond the locality include beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains. • A habitat provides food, water, shelter and space. • Humans can damage or destroy habitats. Their actions can harm and even kill living things. • Humans can help habitats. They can create new habitats, make habitats safer or provide food and shelter for living things. • Describe a range of local habitats and habitats beyond their locality (beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains) and what all habitats provide for the things that live there. 	<p>influences, such as seasons, extreme weather, population changes and availability of food. Living things must adapt to these changes in order to survive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how environments can change due to natural influences and how living things need to be able to adapt to these changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how environments can change due to human and natural influences and the impact this can have on living things. 	<p>mixed (arable and pastoral) are the three main types of farming in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive farming in the past has resulted in the loss of habitats. • Research and describe different farming practices in the UK and how these can have positive and negative effects on natural habitats. 	<p>common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microorganisms are microscopic living things found in the fungus, protista and monera kingdoms. • Microorganisms can be helpful or harmful to other living things. • Viruses are not included in the kingdoms as they are not living and need a host to survive and reproduce. • Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a range of habitats, deciding upon and explaining where they belong in the classification system.
Physical things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials can feel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A property is a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living things are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetism is a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity is a type of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embryo, juvenile, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental factors

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>soft, smooth, rough, squashy thick and thin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects can be grouped according to how they feel. • Soft materials bend easily. They are not hard or rough to touch. • Hard materials are difficult to bend, break and cut. • Smooth materials have no lumps, bumps or holes. • Some objects block light and make a shadow. • Some objects let light through. • Buildings are made from different materials, including brick, wood, glass, wood, plastic and metal. Materials have special properties, which make them useful for different jobs. • Compare and group objects and materials according to simple given criteria. 	<p>quality a material has.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials with different properties have different uses. • Compare and group materials in a variety of ways, such as based on their physical properties; being natural or man-made and being recyclable or non-recyclable. 	<p>those that are alive. Dead things are those that were once living but are no longer. Some things have never been alive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven life processes of living things are moving, breathing, using their senses, feeding, getting rid of waste, having offspring and growing. • Compare and group things that are living, dead or have never been alive. 	<p>non-contact force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnets have two poles (north and south). Opposite poles (north and south) attract each other. • Like poles (north and north, or south and south) repel each other. • There are different types of magnets including bar magnets, horseshoe magnets and floating magnets. • Magnets have different strengths. • Investigate and compare a range of magnets (bar, horseshoe and floating) and explain that magnets have two poles (north and south) and that opposite poles attract each other, while like poles repel each other. 	<p>energy. It is used to power many everyday items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity comes from two sources, mains and batteries. • Compare common household equipment and appliances that are and are not powered by electricity. 	<p>adolescent and adult are stages of a mammal's life cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg, larva (tadpole), adolescent and adult are stages of an amphibian's life cycle.. • Egg, larva, pupa and adult are the stages of some insects including butterflies, beetles and bees. • Egg, baby, adolescent and adult are stages of a bird's life cycle. • A life cycle is the series of changes in the life of a living thing and includes these basic stages: birth, growth, reproduction and death. • A mammal is a vertebrate, which means it has a backbone. • Producing milk to feed their young, being warm blooded, giving birth to live young, having fur or hair and breathing air with lungs are the five key characteristics of mammals. • All mammalian life cycles have the same processes of birth, growth, puberty and 	<p>can affect the distribution of living things within a habitat. These factors include light (intensity and duration), weather, altitude, soil type and humans, such as when we mow or trample grass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the living things in two contrasting areas of a habitat (top vs bottom of a hill, full sun vs shade, exposed location vs sheltered location or well-trodden path vs unused area).

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
						reproduction as well as the same stages. ● The duration of each life cycle stage is different for different mammals. ● Compare the life cycles of animals, including a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	
Phenomena	● Shadows are made when a solid object blocks a source of light. ● A shadow is a dark shape on a floor or wall. ● A shadow is made when a solid object blocks light. ● Make a shadow bigger or smaller using toys, play equipment and a light source.	● Shadows are normally the same shape as the object that cast them. Shadows change during the day as the Sun appears to change position in the sky. Shadows occur where light is blocked by an opaque object. ● Compare shadows made by different objects and materials.	● Volume is how loud or quiet a sound is. Pitch is how high or low a sound is. ● Compare the volume and pitch of sounds made by instruments, their voices or other objects.	● Friction is a force between two surfaces as they move over each other. ● Smooth surfaces usually generate less friction than rough surfaces. ● Friction slows down a moving object. ● Compare how objects move over surfaces made from different materials.	● Sounds are louder closer to the sound source and fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. ● Compare how the volume of a sound changes at different distances from the source.	● Friction, air resistance and water resistance are forces that oppose motion and slow down moving objects. ● Lubricants reduce the contact between two surfaces and therefore reduce frictional forces. ● Liquids, such as water and oil, are used as lubricants. ● Heat caused by friction can damage moving parts and stop machines from working. ● Friction can be reduced through streamlining or the use of lubricants and ball bearings between surfaces or using materials with different properties. ● The larger the surface area of an object the greater the	● A circuit needs a power source, such as a battery or cell, with wires connected to both the positive and negative terminals. ● An electric current is the flow of electric charge around a circuit. The electric current flows from the cell through all the components and back to the cell. ● When a switch is open, it creates a gap and the current cannot travel around the circuit. ● When a switch is closed, it completes the circuit and allows a current to flow all the way around it. ● Compare and give reasons for variations in how components in electrical circuits function (brightness

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
						<p>resistance, air or water, it will have when it moves. This will slow it down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing objects to have a smaller surface area and streamlined shape decreases resistance, air or water, and allows them to move more quickly through the air. • Friction, air resistance and water resistance are forces that oppose motion and slow down moving objects. • Compare and describe, using a range of toys, models and natural objects, the effects of water resistance, air resistance and friction. 	of lamps; volume of buzzers and function of on or off switches).
Living Things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weather and some plants and trees change with the seasons. • In autumn, the weather starts to turn colder and some leaves change colour and fall from the trees. • Living things change over time. In autumn some leaves change colour and fall from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deciduous trees change across the four seasons. • Changes happen to animals across the four seasons. • Changes happen to plants across the four seasons. • Changes happen to plants as they grow and mature. • Changes happen to flowers over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A seed is a small object made by a plant that can grow into a new plant. • Seeds need water and warmth to start growing (germinate). • As the plant grows bigger, it develops leaves and flowers. • The flowers of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stages of a plant's life cycle include: germination, flower production, pollination, fertilisation, seed formation and seed dispersal. • Pollination is the process where pollen is transferred from the male stamen to the female carpel of another flower of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats change over time, either due to natural or human influences. • All living things depend on the biotic and abiotic features of their ecosystems to survive; therefore, any change to one part will affect all the other parts. • Explain how unfamiliar habitats, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The human gestation period is around 40 weeks. During this time, the organs, limbs and senses develop, and the foetus grows until it is ready to be born. • Humans go through characteristic stages as they develop towards old age. • Puberty is the transition between 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theory of evolution was developed in the 19th century by the naturalists Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace. • The theory states that: all life on Earth has evolved from simple life forms to more complex ones over time; all life on Earth has common

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>the trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A female butterfly lays eggs. ● Caterpillars hatch from a butterfly's eggs. ● Caterpillars grow, then form a chrysalis or cocoon. ● A butterfly emerges from a chrysalis. ● Frogs lay frogspawn in ponds. Tadpoles hatch out of the frogspawn and grow into frogs. ● Explore the natural world around them and give simple descriptions, following observation, of changes. 	<p>time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe, following observation, how plants and animals change over time. 	<p>plants produce seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The flowers on some plants develop into fruit that contains seeds. ● Seeds also form inside cones ● Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs change over time as they grow into mature plants. 	<p>same type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seeds can be dispersed by wind, animals, explosions and water. ● Draw and label the life cycle of a flowering plant. 	<p>such as a mountain or ocean, can change over time and what influences these changes.</p>	<p>childhood and adulthood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As humans age, many of the body's systems gradually decline, leading to the changes seen in older people. ● The gestation period is the time between conception and birth. ● In general mammals with a smaller mass have a shorter gestation period than mammals with a larger mass. ● Humans are mammals and have a mammalian life cycle. ● Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age. 	<p>ancestors and is therefore related, and; living things with characteristics most suited to their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The fossil record and the DNA of living and extinct things provide evidence of evolution. ● Explain that living things have changed over time, using specific examples and evidence.