FAIR		Science Overview						
CARL CARLES	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1			
Nursery	 Autumn To observe seasonal changes and key features of trees. Outdoor To explore the outside classroom. To feel and use how things work and explore forces. 		 Their World (Pre 3) To observe and notice detailed features of objects in their environment. Spring To observe seasonal changes and key features of Spring. To look at new life and observe different animals. 		Growing To observe and I To plant seeds an Minibeasts To explore minib To begin to under natural environm 			
Reception	 Autumn To talk about and experience effects of Autumn: what they see, hear, smell and feel. To learn about Autumn features e.g. changing leaf colour and falling leaves. To observe, draw and name parts of a tree and some seeds e.g. conker, acorn. To learn about hens and ducks. 	 Bread To learn about the seeds to bread sequence. To observe and talk about the changing state of matter e.g. eggs in vinegar, yeast in bread and proving and baking bread. Halloween To observe and learn about spiders. To make spiders' web patterns. Winter To talk about and experience effects of Winter: what they see, hear, smell and feel. To learn about Winter weather e.g. snow and ice. 	 Materials To observe and describe wood, stone and metal. To explore magnets. 	 Spring To talk about and experience effects of Spring: what they see, hear, smell and feel. To learn about Spring features e.g. warmth and new life. Growth To observe, draw and name parts of flowers: snow drops and daffodils. To observe and learn about the process of growing foods e.g. turnips. Archimedes To learn and talk about the story of Archimedes and his bath. Boats To observe and describe parts of boats. Observe and describe floating materials and moving sails. 	 Minibeasts To observe, draw an parts of a worm with accuracy. To explore and build wormeries: changes e.g. earth, soil, grave sand. To learn about minib habitats: rocks, earth and leaves. To observe, draw, na group rocks. To learn facts about different minibeasts To learn how to sequilifecycle of a butterf frog. 			
Year 1	 Materials KLP: To name a variety of materials. To distinguish an object from the material from which it is made. To identify natural and manmade materials. To conduct a simple experiment. To compare and group materials based on their properties. 	 Seasonal Changes (Summer – Autumn) KLP: To name the four seasons. To understand changes in the local environment. To understand the features of the four seasons. To understand weather changes depending on seasons. 	 Seasonal Changes (Winter – Spring) KLP: To name sources of light. To understand how shadows are formed. Identify nocturnal and diurnal animals. To observe changes across the four seasons. To observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. 	 Crest Stars Experiment KLP: To conduct a simple experiment. To make a prediction. To record our results. To observe changes. 	 Animals (including Human KLP: To label the features animal. To sort animals into classifications. To identify omnivores herbivores and carniv. To understand how to after pets. To identify and name of common animals in fish, amphibians, repta and mammals. 			

Summer2

d learn about fruits and their different properties. and care for growing plants.

beasts and their different habitats. lerstand the need to respect and care for the ment and all living things.

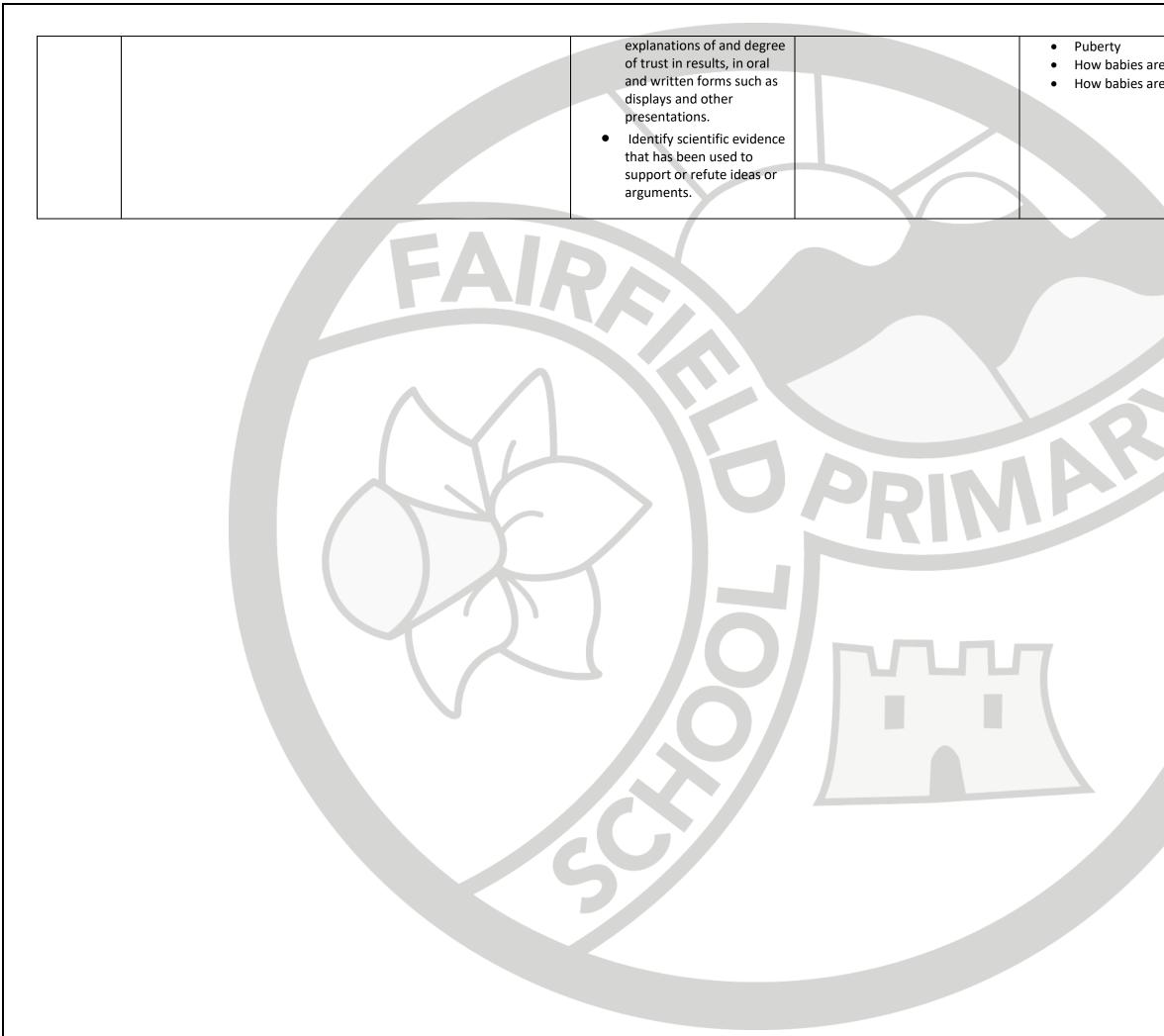
	Summer
and name with uild ges in matter ravel and inibeasts' arth, wood a, name and out lots of tests. equence the erfly and a	 To talk about and experience effects of Summer: what they see, hear, smell and feel. To learn about Summer weather e.g. sun and heat. Growth To observe and describe what a plant needs for growth. Explore how plants drink water.
mans)	Plants
	KLP:
res of an	Distinguish between coniferous
	and deciduous trees.
:0	• To identify different types of
	trees in our local environment.
ores,	• To label the features of a plant.
rnivores.	To identify and name a variety
w to look	of common wild and garden
	plants, including deciduous and
me a variety	evergreen trees.
Is including	• To identify and describe the
eptiles, birds	basic structure of a variety of
	common flowering plants,
	including trees.

Year 2	 Living things and habitats KLP: Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive/ 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 (including 7 life processes). Importance of a suitable habitat and what it must provide for different animals and species. 	 Living things and habitats KLP: 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. Recognise and identify; herbivore, omnivore, carnivore and the differences between them. Animal food chains including predators and their prey How animals adapt to survive (hibernation etc.) How to set up a simple investigation to monitor animal survival. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats_including 	 Materials KLP: Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. What materials our school is made of. Different materials and their uses. Comparing the suitability of everyday materials. Sorting the properties of materials. Recycling. Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways. 	 Materials KLP: Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching How to make a prediction and draw a conclusion to an investigation. Suitable methods for an effective investigation. Independent and dependent variables. Identifying, classifying and performing simple tests. Observing closely, using simple equipment. Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. 	 To identify and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Plants KLP: Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Observation and recording the growth of a variety of plants through a comparative test. Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Suitable methods for an effective investigation. Independent and dependent variables. Identifying, classifying and performing simple tests. Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. 	 Animals Including Humans KLP: The basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) The basic needs of animals for survival, as well as the importance of exercise and nutrition for animals. Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
Year 3	 Magnets - Are they attractive enough? KLP: To understand what forces are. To notice that some forces need contact between two objects. To compare how things move on different surfaces. Explore how magnetic forces work. Identify magnetic materials. Investigate uses for magnets. 	habitats, including micro- habitats. Rocks - What do rocks tell us about the way the Earth was formed? KLP: • To identify naturally occurring rocks and explore their uses. • To group rocks according to their characteristics. • Identify rocks that are used for particular purposes. • To explore what fossils are and how they are formed.	 they eat. Identify that a balanced diet Investigate which foods anin Explore human and animal s Understand how the skeleto 	keletons. n supports and protects the body. a are and how they help us to move. emma	Light - How far can you throw your shadow? KLP: • To recognise that we need light in order to see. • Understand the terms transparent, translucent and opaque. • Explain how we can see the Moon. • Show how our shadow changes according to the position of the Sun. • Investigate how different materials respond in the dark.	 Plants - How did that blossom become an apple? KLP: Name the main parts of a plant and their function. Understand how water is transported within the plants. Understand the effects of water temperature and light on plant growth. Dissect a flower and identify its parts. Understand the life cycle of a flowering plant (pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal)

			one way To collaborate with peers To understand the reasons f 			
Year 4	 What temperature is and how using a thermometer. The part played by evaporatic cycle. 	when they are heated or cooled. w to make accurate measurements on and condensation in the water	 Electricity KLP: Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming basic components. Identify complete and incomplete circuits. Recognise how switches can be used in a circuit. Recognise common conductors and insulators. 	 Sound KLP: Identify how sounds are made. Recognise that 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 source increase. 		 All Living Things and their habitat Food Chains KLP: Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variet of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name variety of living things. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers and have an impact on living things. Living and Growing.
Year 5	 Materials and their properties KLP: Know that some materials will dissolve in a 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 heating. Understand that some changes result in the formation of new materials and that this is not usually reversible, including burning. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. 	 Materials and change of state KLP: Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and heating. Give reasons based on evidence from comparative and fair tests for the particular uses of everyday materials including metals, wood and plastic. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of a degree of trust in results. 	 Space KLP: Describe the movements 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. Explain the effect of the moon on our oceans (tides). Discuss the force of gravity on planets within our solar system. Compare and contrast size and mass of planets within our solar system. Research and understand the role of the ISS and life on board. 	 Working scientifically – Crest investigations KLP: Plan investigations to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. To identify acids and alkalis using a universal indicator. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and heating. Discover the process of cheese-making. Discover the effect of enzymes on proteins. Understand that some changes result in the formation of new materials and that this is not usually reversible. Research the work of a 	 Forces KLP: Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the earth because of the force of gravity. Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. Take measures using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where appropriate. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. RSE – Learn about body changes that are a preparation for sexual maturity. 	 Living and Growing KLP: Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, a insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Find out about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists such as Dav Attenborough and Jane Goodall. Ask pertinent questions and suggest reasons for similarities and difference (gestation). Record data and results of increasing complexity usin scientific diagrams and labels, tables and scatter graphs. RSE – Know the names of the main body parts, including internal and external genitalia and why it's important to keep the private.

	A journey through your body	 Research the life of the first woman in space – Helen Sharman. Classifying Living things 	e.g. Louis Pasteur or Edward Jenner.	 RSE – Understamales and females and females and females and develop d puberty, physice motionally. RSE – Discuss a questions about bodily needs. RSE – Develop with feelings t themselves, fagriends in a point of the second second
Year 6	 Identify through your body KLP: Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the 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. Working scientifically Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments 	 KLP: Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Working Scientifically Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and 	 KLP: 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. Working scientifically Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments 	 Recognise tha appears to trasstraight lines. Use the idea t travels in strait explain that of seen because or reflect light Explain that we because light of light sources t from light sources t from light sources and the eyes. Use the idea t travels in strait explain why she the same shape objects that can objects that can be a range of sciele equipment, we accuracy and p taking repeat when approprior. Record data a increasing conscientific diagonal scientific scie

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