

Science Overview – EYFS and NC Statements

Green – Biology, Red – Chemistry, Yellow - Physics

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animals including Humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. <p>Help children to care for animals and take part in first-hand scientific explorations of animal life cycles, such as caterpillars or chick eggs. Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to the exploration. Encourage children to use it in their discussions, as they care for living things. Encourage children to refer to books, wall displays and online resources. This will support their investigations and extend their knowledge and ways of thinking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. <p>After close observation, draw pictures of the natural world, including animals and plants.</p> <p>Name and describe some plants and animals children are likely to see, encouraging children to recognise familiar plants and animals whilst outside. Listen to children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including plants and animals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. <p>Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to explore and answer questions about animals in their habitat.</p> <p>They should understand how to take care of animals taken from their local environment and the need to return them safely after study.</p> <p>Pupils should become familiar with the common names of some fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including those that are kept as pets.</p> <p>Pupils should have plenty of opportunities to learn the names of the main body parts (including head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth) through games, actions, songs and rhymes.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: using their</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice that animals, including humans have offspring that grow into adults Find out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, air) Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different food and hygiene. <p>Pupils should be introduced to the basic needs of animals for survival, as well as the importance of exercise and nutrition for humans.</p> <p>They should also be introduced to the processes of reproduction and growth in animals.</p> <p>The focus at this stage should be on questions that help pupils to recognise growth; they should not be expected to understand how reproduction occurs.</p> <p>The following examples might be used: egg, chick, chicken; egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly; spawn, tadpole, frog; lamb, sheep.</p> <p>Growing into adults can include reference to baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing, through video or first-hand observation and measurement, how different animals, including humans, grow; asking questions about what</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food: they get nutrition from what they eat Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. <p>Pupils should continue to learn about the importance of nutrition and should be introduced to the main body parts associated with the skeleton and muscles, finding out how different parts of the body have special functions.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: identifying and grouping animals with and without skeletons and observing and comparing their movement; exploring ideas about what would happen if humans did not have skeletons.</p> <p>They might compare and contrast the diets of different animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping them according to what they eat.</p> <p>They might research different food groups and how they keep us healthy and design</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. <p>Pupils should be introduced to the main body parts associated with the digestive system, for example, mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestine and explore questions that help them to understand their special functions.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences; finding out what damages teeth and how to look after them.</p> <p>They might draw and discuss their ideas about the digestive system and compare them with models or images</p>	<p>Describe the changes as humans develop to old age</p> <p>Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans.</p> <p>They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty.</p> <p>Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Pupils should build on their learning from years 3 and 4 about the main body parts and internal organs (skeletal, muscular and digestive system) to explore and answer questions that help them to understand how the circulatory system enables the body to function.</p> <p>Pupils should learn how to keep their bodies healthy and how their bodies might be damaged – including how some drugs and other substances can be harmful to the human body.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: exploring the work of scientists and scientific research about the relationship between diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle and health</p>

			observations to compare and contrast animals at first hand or through videos and photographs, describing how they identify and group them; grouping animals according to what they eat; and using their senses to compare different textures, sounds and smells.	things animals need for survival and what humans need to stay healthy; and suggesting ways to find answers to their questions	meals based on what they find out.			
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Plant seeds and care for growing plants.</i> • <i>Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.</i> • <i>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.</i> <p>Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.</p> <p>Help children to care for animals and take part in first-hand scientific explorations of animal life cycles, such as caterpillars or chick eggs.</p> <p>Show and explain the concepts of growth, change and decay with natural materials. Plant seeds and bulbs so children observe growth and decay over time. Observe an apple core going brown and mouldy over time</p> <p>Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to the exploration.</p> <p>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore the natural world around them.</i> • <i>Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside</i> <p>After close observation, draw pictures of the natural world, including animals and plants.</p> <p>Listen to children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including plants and animals. Name and describe some plants and animals children are likely to see, encouraging children to recognise familiar plants and animals whilst outside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees</i> • <i>identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees</i> <p>Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to explore and answer questions about plants growing in their habitat. Where possible, they should observe the growth of flowers and vegetables that they have planted. They should become familiar with common names of flowers, examples of deciduous and evergreen trees, and plant structures (including leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem).</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing closely, perhaps using magnifying glasses, and comparing and contrasting familiar plants; describing how they were able to identify and group them, and drawing diagrams showing the parts of different plants including trees. Pupils might keep records of how plants have changed over time, for example the leaves falling off trees and buds opening; and compare and contrast what they have found out about different plants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</i> • <i>Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</i> <p>Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to observe how different plants grow.</p> <p>Pupils should be introduced to the requirements of plants for germination, growth and survival, as well as to the processes of reproduction and growth in plants. Note: Seeds and bulbs need water to grow but most do not need light; seeds and bulbs have a store of food inside them.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing and recording, with some accuracy, the growth of a variety of plants as they change over time from a seed or bulb, or observing similar plants at different stages of growth; setting up a comparative test to show that plants need light and water to stay healthy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem / trunk, leaves and flowers</i> • <i>Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant</i> • <i>Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants</i> • <i>Explore the part that flowers play in the lifecycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</i> <p>Pupils should be introduced to the relationship between structure and function: the idea that every part has a job to do.</p> <p>They should explore questions that focus on the role of the roots and stem in nutrition and support, leaves for nutrition and flowers for reproduction.</p> <p>Note: Pupils can be introduced to the idea that plants can make their own food, but at this stage they do not need to understand how this happens.</p>			

	<p>Encourage children to use it in their discussions, as they care for living things.</p> <p>Encourage children to refer to books, wall displays and online resources. This will support their investigations and extend their knowledge and ways of thinking.</p>				<p>Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing the effect of different factors on plant growth, for example, the amount of light, the amount of fertiliser; discovering how seeds are formed by observing the different stages of plant life cycles over a period of time; looking for patterns in the structure of fruits that relate to how the seeds are dispersed.</p> <p>They might observe how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and observing how water travels up the stem to the flowers.</p>			
<p>Living things and Habitats</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats</i> • <i>Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain and name different sources of food.</i> <p>Pupils should be introduced to the idea that all living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise that living things can be grouped in different ways</i> • <i>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</i> • <i>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</i> <p>Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to raise and answer questions that help them to identify and study plants and animals in their habitat.</p> <p>They should identify how the habitat changes throughout the year.</p> <p>Pupils should explore possible ways of grouping a wide selection of living things that include animals and flowering plants and non-flowering plants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Describe the differences in the lifecycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird</i> • <i>Describe the process of reproduction in some plants and animals</i> <p>Pupils should study and raise questions about their local environment throughout the year.</p> <p>They should observe life-cycle changes in a variety of living things, for example, plants in the vegetable garden or flower border, and animals in the local environment.</p> <p>They should find out about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists, for example, David Attenborough and Jane Goodall.</p> <p>Pupils should find out about different types of reproduction, including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants, and sexual reproduction in animals.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals</i> • <i>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics</i> <p>Pupils should build on their learning about grouping living things in year 4 by looking at the classification system in more detail.</p> <p>They should be introduced to the idea that broad groupings, such as micro-organisms, plants and animals can be subdivided.</p> <p>Through direct observations where possible, they should classify animals into commonly found</p>	

				<p>things have certain characteristics that are essential for keeping them alive and healthy.</p> <p>They should raise and answer questions that help them to become familiar with the life processes that are common to all living things.</p> <p>Pupils should be introduced to the terms 'habitat' (a natural environment or home of a variety of plants and animals) and 'micro-habitat' (a very small habitat, for example for woodlice under stones, logs or leaf litter).</p> <p>They should raise and answer questions about the local environment that help them to identify and study a variety of plants and animals within their habitat and observe how living things depend on each other, for example, plants serving as a source of food and shelter for animals.</p> <p>Pupils should compare animals in familiar habitats with animals found in less familiar habitats, for example, on the seashore, in woodland, in the ocean, in the rainforest.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: sorting and classifying things according to whether they are living, dead or were never alive, and recording their findings using charts.</p> <p>They should describe how they decided where to place things, exploring questions for example: 'Is a flame alive? Is a deciduous tree dead in winter?' and talk about ways of answering their questions.</p>		<p>Pupils could begin to put vertebrate animals into groups such as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals; and invertebrates into snails and slugs, worms, spiders, and insects.</p> <p>Note: Plants can be grouped into categories such as flowering plants (including grasses) and non-flowering plants, such as ferns and mosses.</p> <p>Pupils should explore examples of human impact (both positive and negative) on environments, for example, the positive effects of nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, or garden ponds, and the negative effects of population and development, litter or deforestation.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: using and making simple guides or keys to explore and identify local plants and animals; making a guide to local living things; raising and answering questions based on their observations of animals and what they have found out about other animals that they have researched.</p>	<p>comparing the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world (in the rainforest, in the oceans, in desert areas and in prehistoric times), asking pertinent questions and suggesting reasons for similarities and differences.</p> <p>They might try to grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.</p> <p>They might observe changes in an animal over a period of time (for example, by hatching and rearing chicks), comparing how different animals reproduce and grow.</p>	<p>invertebrates (such as insects, spiders, snails, worms) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).</p> <p>They should discuss reasons why living things are placed in one group and not another.</p> <p>Pupils might find out about the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: using classification systems and keys to identify some animals and plants in the immediate environment.</p> <p>They could research unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of other habitats and decide where they belong in the classification system.</p>
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<p>Evolution and Inheritance</p>								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago</i> • <i>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents</i> • <i>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</i> <p>Building on what they learned about fossils in the topic on rocks in year 3, pupils should find out more about how living things on earth have changed over time.</p> <p>They should be introduced to the idea that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring, for instance by considering different breeds of dogs, and what happens when, for example, labradors are crossed with poodles.</p> <p>They should also appreciate that variation in offspring over time can</p>

								<p>make animals more or less able to survive in particular environments, for example, by exploring how giraffes' necks got longer, or the development of insulating fur on the arctic fox.</p> <p>Pupils might find out about the work of palaeontologists such as Mary Anning and about how Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace developed their ideas on evolution.</p> <p>Note: At this stage, pupils are not expected to understand how genes and chromosomes work.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing and raising questions about local animals and how they are adapted to their environment; comparing how some living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions, for example, cactuses, penguins and camels.</p> <p>They might analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two feet rather than four, having a long or a short beak, having gills or lungs, tendrils on climbing plants, brightly coloured and scented flowers.</p>
<p>Every day Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.</i> <i>Explore how things work.</i> <p>Explore how you can shine light through some materials, but not others. Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to the exploration and</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</i> <i>identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock</i> <i>describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</i> <i>compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</i> <i>Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</i> 				

	encourage children to use it		<p><i>the basis of their simple physical properties</i></p> <p>Pupils should explore, name, discuss and raise and answer questions about everyday materials so that they become familiar with the names of materials and properties such as: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent.</p> <p>Pupils should explore and experiment with a wide variety of materials, not only those listed in the programme of study, but including for example: brick, paper, fabrics, elastic, foil.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: performing simple tests to explore questions, for example: 'What is the best material for an umbrella? ...for lining a dog basket? ...for curtains? ...for a bookshelf? ...for a gymnast's leotard?'</p>	<p>Pupils should identify and discuss the uses of different everyday materials so that they become familiar with how some materials are used for more than one thing (metal can be used for coins, cans, cars and table legs; wood can be used for matches, floors, and telegraph poles) or different materials are used for the same thing (spoons can be made from plastic, wood, metal, but not normally from glass).</p> <p>They should think about the properties of materials that make them suitable or unsuitable for particular purposes and they should be encouraged to think about unusual and creative uses for everyday materials.</p> <p>Pupils might find out about people who have developed useful new materials, for example John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh or John McAdam.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing the uses of everyday materials in and around the school with materials found in other places (at home, the journey to school, on visits, and in stories, rhymes and songs); observing closely, identifying and classifying the uses of different materials, and recording their observations.</p>				
Rocks					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</i> • <i>Describe in simple terms how fossils</i> 			

					<p><i>are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</i> <p>Linked with work in geography, pupils should explore different kinds of rocks and soils, including those in the local environment.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing rocks, including those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed over time; using a hand lens or microscope to help them to identify and classify rocks according to whether they have grains or crystals, and whether they have fossils in them.</p> <p>Pupils might research and discuss the different kinds of living things whose fossils are found in sedimentary rock and explore how fossils are formed.</p> <p>Pupils could explore different soils and identify similarities and differences between them and investigate what happens when rocks are rubbed together or what changes occur when they are in water.</p> <p>They can raise and answer questions about the way soils are formed.</p>			
States of Matter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Explore the natural world around them</i> 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Compare and group materials together, according to whether</i> 		

		<p>Observe and interact with natural processes, such as ice melting, a sound causing a vibration, light travelling through transparent material, an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object and a boat floating on water.</p>				<p><i>they are solids, liquids or gases</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees celcius</i> • <i>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</i> <p>Pupils should explore a variety of everyday materials and develop simple descriptions of the states of matter (solids hold their shape; liquids form a pool not a pile; gases escape from an unsealed container).</p> <p>Pupils should observe water as a solid, a liquid and a gas and should note the changes to water when it is heated or cooled.</p> <p>Note: Teachers should avoid using materials where heating is associated with chemical change, for example, through baking or burning.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: grouping and classifying a variety of different materials; exploring the effect of temperature on substances such as chocolate, butter, cream (for example, to make food such as chocolate crispy cakes and ice-cream for a party).</p> <p>They could research the temperature at which materials change state, for example, when iron melts or when oxygen condenses into a liquid.</p> <p>They might observe and record evaporation over a</p>		
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<p>Properties and changes of materials</p>							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and response to magnets</i> • <i>Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</i> • <i>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</i> • <i>give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</i> • <i>demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes</i> • <i>explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.</i> <p>Pupils should build a more systematic understanding of materials by exploring and comparing the properties of a broad range of materials, including relating these to what they learnt about magnetism in year 3 and about electricity in year 4.</p>	

						<p>They should explore reversible changes, including, evaporating, filtering, sieving, melting and dissolving, recognising that melting and dissolving are different processes.</p> <p>Pupils should explore changes that are difficult to reverse, for example, burning, rusting and other reactions, for example, vinegar with bicarbonate of soda.</p> <p>They should find out about how chemists create new materials, for example, Spencer Silver, who invented the glue for sticky notes or Ruth Benerito, who invented wrinkle-free cotton.</p> <p>Note: Pupils are not required to make quantitative measurements about conductivity and insulation at this stage. It is sufficient for them to observe that some conductors will produce a brighter bulb in a circuit than others and that some materials will feel hotter than others when a heat source is placed against them. Safety guidelines should be followed when burning materials.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: carrying out tests to answer questions, for example, 'Which materials would be the most effective for making a warm jacket, for wrapping ice cream to stop it melting, or for making blackout curtains?'</p> <p>They might compare materials in order to make a switch in a circuit.</p> <p>They could observe and compare the changes that take place, for example, when burning different materials or baking bread or cakes.</p> <p>They might research and discuss how chemical changes have an impact on our lives, for example, cooking, and discuss</p>	
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							the creative use of new materials such as polymers, super-sticky and super-thin materials.	
Forces and Magnets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.</i> • <i>Explore how things work.</i> <p>Provide children with opportunities to change materials from one state to another. Suggestions: cooking – combining different ingredients, and then cooling or heating (cooking) them melting – leave ice cubes out in the sun, see what happens when you shake salt onto them (children should not touch to avoid danger of frostbite) Explore how different materials sink and float. Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to the exploration and encourage children to use it Draw children’s attention to forces. Suggestions: how the water pushes up when they try to push a plastic boat under it how they can stretch elastic, snap a twig, but cannot bend a metal rod Magnetic attraction and repulsion Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to the exploration and encourage children to use it. Provide mechanical equipment for children to play with and investigate. Suggestions: wind-up toys, pulleys, sets of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore the natural world around them</i> <p>Observe and interact with natural processes, such as ice melting, a sound causing a vibration, light travelling through transparent material, an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object and a boat floating on water.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Compare how things move on different surfaces</i> • <i>Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</i> • <i>Observe how magnets either attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</i> • <i>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials</i> • <i>Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</i> <p>Pupils should observe that magnetic forces can act without direct contact, unlike most forces, where direct contact is necessary (for example, opening a door, pushing a swing).</p> <p>They should explore the behaviour and everyday uses of different magnets (for example, bar, ring, button and horseshoe).</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing how different things move and grouping them; raising questions and carrying</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object</i> • <i>Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces</i> • <i>Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</i> <p>Pupils should explore falling objects and raise questions about the effects of air resistance.</p> <p>They should explore the effects of air resistance by observing how different objects such as parachutes and sycamore seeds fall.</p> <p>They should experience forces that make things begin to move, get faster or slow down.</p> <p>Pupils should explore the effects of friction on movement and find out how it slows or stops moving objects, for example, by observing the effects of a brake on a bicycle wheel.</p> <p>Pupils should explore the effects of levers, pulleys and simple machines on movement.</p> <p>Pupils might find out how scientists, for example, Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton helped to develop the theory of gravitation.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: exploring falling paper cones or cup-cake cases, and designing and making a variety of parachutes and carrying out fair tests to determine which designs are the</p>	

	cogs with pegs and boards.				<p>out tests to find out how far things move on different surfaces and gathering and recording data to find answers their questions; exploring the strengths of different magnets and finding a fair way to compare them; sorting materials into those that are magnetic and those that are not; looking for patterns in the way that magnets behave in relation to each other and what might affect this, for example, the strength of the magnet or which pole faces another; identifying how these properties make magnets useful in everyday items and suggesting creative uses for different magnets.</p>		<p>most effective. They might explore resistance in water by making and testing boats of different shapes. They might design and make products that use levers, pulleys, gears and/or springs and explore their effects.</p>	
Electricity						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify common appliances that run on electricity</i> • <i>Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers</i> • <i>Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery</i> • <i>Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit</i> • <i>Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors</i> <p>Pupils should construct simple series circuits, trying different components, for</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</i> • <i>Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on / off positions of switches</i> • <i>Use recognized symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</i> <p>Building on their work in year 4, pupils should construct simple series circuits, to help them to answer questions about what happens when they try different components, for example, switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors.</p> <p>They should learn how to represent a simple circuit in</p>

						<p>example, bulbs, buzzers and motors, and including switches, and use their circuits to create simple devices.</p> <p>Pupils should draw the circuit as a pictorial representation, not necessarily using conventional circuit symbols at this stage; these will be introduced in year 6.</p> <p>Note: Pupils might use the terms <i>current</i> and <i>voltage</i>, but these should not be introduced or defined formally at this stage. Pupils should be taught about precautions for working safely with electricity.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: observing patterns, for example, that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that metals tend to be conductors of electricity, and that some materials can and some cannot be used to connect across a gap in a circuit.</p>		<p>a diagram using recognised symbols.</p> <p>Note: Pupils are expected to learn only about series circuits, not parallel circuits.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to take the necessary precautions for working safely with electricity.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: systematically identifying the effect of changing one component at a time in a circuit; designing and making a set of traffic lights, a burglar alarm or some other useful circuit.</p>
<p>Sound</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Explore the natural world around them</i> <p>Observe and interact with natural processes, such as ice melting, a sound causing a vibration, light travelling through transparent material, an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object and a boat floating on water.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</i> <i>Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear</i> <i>Find patterns between pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it</i> <i>Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</i> <p>Pupils should explore and identify the way sound is made through vibration in a range of different musical instruments from around the world; and find out how the pitch and volume of sounds can be changed in a variety of ways.</p>		

						<p>Pupils might work scientifically by: finding patterns in the sounds that are made by different objects such as saucepan lids of different sizes or elastic bands of different thicknesses.</p> <p>They might make earmuffs from a variety of different materials to investigate which provides the best insulation against sound.</p> <p>They could make and play their own instruments by using what they have found out about pitch and volume.</p>	
<p>Light</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore how things work.</i> <p>Explore how you can shine light through some materials, but not others. Investigate shadows.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore the natural world around them</i> <p>Observe and interact with natural processes, such as ice melting, a sound causing a vibration, light travelling through transparent material, an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object and a boat floating on water.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light</i> • <i>Notice that light is reflected from surfaces</i> • <i>Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</i> • <i>Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a source is blocked by an opaque object</i> • <i>Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</i> <p>Pupils should explore what happens when light reflects off a mirror or other reflective surfaces, including playing mirror games to help them to answer questions about how light behaves.</p> <p>They should think about why it is important to protect their eyes from bright lights.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</i> • <i>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye</i> • <i>Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes</i> • <i>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</i> <p>Pupils should build on the work on light in year 3, exploring the way that light behaves, including light sources, reflection and shadows.</p> <p>They should talk about what happens and make predictions.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: deciding where to place rear-view mirrors on cars; designing</p>

					<p>They should look for, and measure, shadows, and find out how they are formed and what might cause the shadows to change.</p> <p>Note: Pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the Sun, even when wearing dark glasses.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source and the object changes.</p>		<p>and making a periscope and using the idea that light appears to travel in straight lines to explain how it works.</p> <p>They might investigate the relationship between light sources, objects and shadows by using shadow puppets.</p> <p>They could extend their experience of light by looking a range of phenomena including rainbows, colours on soap bubbles, objects looking bent in water and coloured filters (they do not need to explain why these phenomena occur).</p>
<p>Earth and Space</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun in the solar system; · Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth; · Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies; · Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. <p>Pupils should be introduced to a model of the Sun and Earth that enables them to explain day and night.</p> <p>Pupils should learn that the Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' in 2006).</p> <p>They should understand that a moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet (Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and numerous smaller ones).</p>	

							<p>Note: Pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the Sun, even when wearing dark glasses</p> <p>Pupils should find out about the way that ideas about the solar system have developed, understanding how the geocentric model of the solar system gave way to the heliocentric model by considering the work of scientists such as Ptolemy, Alhazen and Copernicus.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing the time of day at different places on the Earth through internet links and direct communication; creating simple models of the solar system; constructing simple shadow clocks and sundials, calibrated to show midday and the start and end of the school day; finding out why some people think that structures such as Stonehenge might have been used as astronomical clocks.</p>	
<p>Seasonal Change</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</i> <p>Guide children's understanding by drawing children's attention to the weather and seasonal features.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for children to note and record the weather. Select texts to share with the children about the changing seasons.</p> <p>Throughout the year, take children outside to observe the natural world and encourage children to observe how animals behave</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>observe changes across the four seasons</i> • <i>observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</i> <p>Pupils should observe and talk about changes in the weather and the seasons.</p> <p>Note: Pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the Sun, even when wearing dark glasses.</p> <p>Pupils might work scientifically by: making tables and charts about the weather; and making displays of what happens in the world around them, including day length, as the seasons change.</p>					

		<p>differently as the seasons change.</p> <p>Look for children incorporating their understanding of the seasons and weather in their play</p>						
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