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	Science	Curriculum (Coverage Yea	r A		
Year 1 & 2 coverage	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Every Day Materials	Every Day Materials	Uses of everyday Materials	Uses of everyday Materials	Plants	Plants Seasonal Changes
		Seasonal Changes Autumn	Seasonal Changes Winter	Seasonal Changes Spring		Summer
Year 1						
National Curriculum Objectives/Unit						
Scientific Enquiry						
Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways						
Observing closely, using simple equipment						
Performing simple tests						
Identifying and classifying						

Performing simple tests Identifying and classifying Using observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Plants

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Identify and name a variety of common wild and				
garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen				
trees				
Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety				
of common flowering plants including trees				
or common nowering plants melading crees				
Everyday materials			,	
Distinguish between an object and the material				
from which it is made				
Identify and name a variety of everyday materials,				
including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock				
merading wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock				
Describe the simple physical properties of a variety				
of everyday materials				
Compare and group together a variety of everyday				
materials on the basis of their simple physical				
properties				
Seasonal Changes				
Seasonal Changes				
Observe changes across the 4 seasons				
Observe and describe weather associated with the				
seasons and how day length varies				





Year 2			
National Curriculum Objectives/Unit			
Scientific Enquiry			
Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways			
Observing closely, using simple equipment			
Performing simple tests			
Identifying and classifying			
Using observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions			
Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions			
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			
Everyday materials			
Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular			



uses.			
Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching			

Year 3 & 4 coverage	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	States of Matter	Rocks	Forces and Magnets	Forces and Magnets	Electricity	Plants
Year 3						
National Curriculum Objectives/Unit						
Scientific Enquiry		T	1		T	
Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them						
Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests						
Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers						
Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions						
Recording findings using simple scientific language. Drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables						



Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions			
Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions			
Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes			
Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings			
Plants			
Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers			
Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (Air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant			
Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants			
Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal			
Rocks			
Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties			

Forces and Magnets Compare how things move on different surfaces Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials Describe magnets as having 2 poles Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each				
when things that have lived are trapped within rock Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter Forces and Magnets Compare how things move on different surfaces Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials Describe magnets as having 2 poles Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each				
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Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each	to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials			
Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each				
	Describe magnets as having 2 poles			
	Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each			
other, depending on which poles are facing	other, depending on which poles are facing			



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Year 4

National Curriculum Objectives/Unit

National Curriculum Objectives/Unit			
Scientific Enquiry			
Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them			
Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests			
Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers			
Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions			
Recording findings using simple scientific language. Drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables			
Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions			
Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions			
Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes			
Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings			

States of Matter

Compare and group materials together, according to			
whether they are solids, liquids or gases			
Observe that some materials change state when			
they are heated or cooled, and measure or research			
the temperature at which this happens in degree			
Celsius			
Identify the part played by evaporation and			
Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the			
rate of evaporation with temperature			
Electricity			
Identify common appliances that run on electricity			
Construct a simple series electrical circuit,			
identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers			
cells, wires, builds, switches and buzzers			
Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple			
series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is			
part of a complete loop with a battery			
Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit			
and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights			
in a simple series circuit			
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Recognise some common conductors and insulators,			
and associate metals with being good conductions			



Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other

Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to

presentations



E TOTAL						
Year 5 & 6 coverage	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Properties and Changes of Materials	Properties and Changes of Materials	Forces	Forces	Electricity	Living Things and their Habitats
Year 5						
National Curriculum Objectives/Unit						
Scientific Enquiry						
Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary						
Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate						
Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs						
Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests						



support or refute ideas or arguments						
Living things and their habitats						
Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird						
Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals						
Properties and changes of materials						
Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets						
Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution						
Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating						
Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic						
Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes						
Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda						
Forces						
Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the						

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Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object						
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						
Year 6						
National Curriculum Objectives/Unit						
Scientific Enquiry						
Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary						
Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate						
Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs						
Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests						
Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and						

explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other

Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to

support or refute ideas or arguments

presentations



Electricity			
Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit			
Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches			
Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram			