

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Unit	Animals including humans		Everyday materials	Animals including humans	Seasons	Plants
Coverage	The human body and senses		Properties of different materials	Name common animals	Weather forecasts and seasonal changes (then ongoing)	Identifying trees and plants
Content	•identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense		•distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made  •identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock  •describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials	<ul> <li>identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</li> <li>describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</li> </ul>	observe changes across the four seasons     observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	•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

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Activities	•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		•explore, name, discuss and raise and answer questions about everyday materials to 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	•use the local environment throughout the year to explore and answer questions about animals in their habitat  •understand how to take care of animals taken from their local environment and the need to return them safely after study  •become familiar with the common names of some fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including those that are kept as pets	• observe and talk about changes in the weather and the seasons  Note: Pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the Sun, even when wearing dark glasses	<ul> <li>use the local environment throughout the year to explore and answer questions about plants growing in their habitat</li> <li>observe the growth of flowers and vegetables that they have planted</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	Sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell, head, neck, ear, mouth, shoulder, hand, fingers, leg, foot, thumb, eye, nose, knee, toes, teeth, elbow		Materials, wood, plastic, metal, liquid, gas, stretch, stiff, bend, waterproof, shiny	Amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, carnivores, herbivore, omnivore, tame, wild, nocturnal	Autumn, Spring, Summer, Winter, weather, temperature, thermometer, weather symbol, deciduous, evergreen	Buds, bulbs, deciduous, evergreen, trunk, vegetable, wild plants, environment, blossom, petals, branches



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Assessment	TAPS- Modelling the body		TAPS-Describing materials	TAPS- Animal group discussion	TAPS-What happened to the tree?	TAPS- Can children label the basic parts of a plant?
Enrichment	Superhero Day, with superhero senses		Model making day using clay as a material of change	Police dogs visit school Knowsley Safari Park school trip	Visit to local woods for seasonal nature art activities	Welly walks to the woods, park and river
Prior Learning	Children should be able to identify different parts of their body and have some understanding of growth and change      Have some understanding of healthy food and the need for variety in their diets      Be able to show care and concern for living things      Know the effects exercise has on their bodies		•Children should be able to ask questions about the place they live      •Talk about why things happen and how things work      •Discuss the things they have observed such as natural and found objects      •Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect	•Be able to show care and concern for living things  •Have some understanding of growth and change	Developing an understanding of change      Observe and explain why certain things may occur (e.g leaves falling off trees, weather changes)      Look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change      Comments and questions about the place they live or the natural world	Develop an understanding of growth      Shows care and concern for living things and the environment      Make observations of plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes      Can talk about some of the things they have observed, such as plants



#### Aldwyn Primary School – Year 1 Science Overview Year 2 Year 2 Year 3 •Identify and compare Know that animals, Recognise that they the suitability of a including humans, have

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- now the basic stages life cycle for mals, including nans
- nd out and describe basic needs of mals, including nans, for survival ater, food and air)
- escribe the ortance for humans exercise, eating the nt amounts of erent types of food, l hygiene

### r 3

- entify that animals, luding humans, need right types and ount of nutrition. that they cannot ke their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.
- •Identify that humans and some other animals

- variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching

#### Year 4

- •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
- •Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water

- offspring which grow into adults
- Know the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, including humans
- •Find out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

#### Year 3

- •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
- Year 4

- need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light
- Notice that light is reflected from surfaces
- Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes
- Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object
- •Find patterns in the way that the sizes of shadows change

#### Year 2

- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs mature into plants
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow

#### Year 3

- 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 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

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have skeletons and		cycle and associate the	•Construct and		
muscles		rate of evaporation	interpret a variety of		
for support, protection		with temperature	food chains, identifying		
and movement			producers, predators		
		Year 5	and prey		
Year 4		<ul> <li>Compare and group</li> </ul>			
•Describe the simple		together everyday			
functions of the basic		materials on the basis	Year 6		
parts of the digestive		of their properties,	<ul> <li>Describe the ways in</li> </ul>		
system in humans		including their	which nutrients and		
		hardness, solubility,	water are transported		
•Identify the different		transparency,	within animals,		
types of teeth in		conductivity and	including humans		
humans and their		response to magnets			
simple functions					
		<ul><li>Know that some</li></ul>			
<ul><li>Construct and</li></ul>		materials will dissolve in			
interpret a variety of		liquid to form a			
food chains, identifying		solution, and describe			
producers, predators		how to recover a			
and prey		substance from a			
		solution			
Year 5					
<ul> <li>Describe the changes</li> </ul>		<ul><li>Use knowledge of</li></ul>			
as humans develop to		solids, liquids and gases			
old age		to decide how mixtures			
		might be separated,			
Year 6		including through			
•Identify and name the		filtering, sieving and			
main parts of the		evaporating. give			
human circulatory		reasons, based on			
system, and describe		evidence from			
the functions of the		comparative and fair			
heart, blood vessels and		tests, for the particular			
blood		uses of everyday			
		materials, including			
		metals			

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	•Recognise the impact					
	of diet, exercise, drugs					
	and lifestyle on the way					
	their bodies function					
	•Describe the ways in					
	which our bodies use					
	nutrients					