



SCIENCE CURRICULUM

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1. INTENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT

Intent

Science has changed our lives and is vital to the world's future prosperity and survival. All pupils at Manorfield are taught essential aspects of the knowledge, methods, processes and uses of science. They are taught to understand our world by carefully thinking about it and testing their predictions with observations and experiments. Through building up a body of key foundational knowledge and concepts, pupils are encouraged to recognise the power of rational explanation and develop a sense of excitement and curiosity about natural phenomena.

Our Science topics are informed through the National Curriculum. We use the progression of skills table to ensure that children are taught scientific knowledge (substantive knowledge) and scientific skills (disciplinary knowledge) and that those skills progress as they move up through school. High quality lessons help children to aspire to be the best they can be. Following on from EYFS and Key Stage 1, teachers instill, extend and enhance a love of learning in children where they can explore science with a continued confidence. Where possible, we link Science learning to other subjects to allow children to be fully immersed in their learning.

Through our teaching of Science at Manorfield, we intend to:

- give children the opportunities to see how skills and knowledge can be applied in the real world.
- Show children how to use skills in future endeavours and become well-rounded members of society.
- broaden and develop scientific learning in order to deepen understanding.

Through science lessons, we can also:

- improve pupils' skills in literacy (correct spelling of key vocabulary), numeracy (data handling) and ICT (collecting data e.g data loggers).
- develop pupils' scientific thinking skills e.g making predictions and altering thought processes when repeating tests.
- promote pupils' awareness and understanding of gender, cultural, spiritual and moral issues e.g looking after animal habitats in the local environment.

We want children to leave Manorfield with a natural curiosity of the world around them and the role that Science has in understanding themselves and their world. They should be enthused by Science and the essential role it has to play in the world's prosperity and survival.

Implementation

The Science lead, in conjunction with class teachers for each year group, checks the long-term plans to ensure coverage of the National Curriculum content. Science is taught as a discrete subject, weekly. Every year group teaches Science every half term. The timing of the lessons have been carefully chosen so that children can create links to other subjects and build on relevant prior learning.

To create the interesting and engaging lessons, we use a variety of resources. A standard planning template is used for all Science lessons. These planning templates identify the series of lessons with each lesson having a learning question to be addressed. In addition, they identify

potential misconceptions so they can be proactively addressed. Throughout the year, investigations are undertaken so that children can independently discover an answer to a given challenge or as they progress through the school create their own investigations to answer questions. Within each year group a review has been carried out to ensure that each year the children have an opportunity to cover each of the following enquiry types:

- Comparative and fair testing
- Research
- Observations over time
- Pattern seeking
- Identifying, grouping and classifying

The following information shows the focus of learning for each phase of learning.

Early Years Foundation Stage

The main focus within EYFS is to harness children's natural curiosity with the world and everything around them. More specifically, as part of the EYFS framework and specified within the 'Understanding the world' educational programme there is an Early Learning Goal (ELG) for the natural world. Within this it states children at the expected level of attainment will:

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments; drawing on their experiences and what has been read to them in class;
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Key stage 1

The principal focus of science teaching in key stage 1 is to enable pupils to experience and observe phenomena, looking more closely at the natural and humanly constructed world around them. They are encouraged to be curious and ask questions about what they notice and helped to develop their understanding of scientific ideas by using different types of scientific enquiry to answer their own questions, including observing changes over a period of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out simple comparative tests, and finding things out using secondary sources of information. They begin to use simple scientific language to talk about what they have found out and communicate their ideas to a range of audiences in a variety of ways.

Lower key stage 2 – years 3 and 4

The principal focus of science teaching in lower key stage 2 is to enable pupils to broaden their scientific view of the world around them. They do this through exploring, talking about, testing and developing ideas about everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments, and by beginning to develop their ideas about functions, relationships and interactions.

They start to ask their own questions about what they observe and make some decisions about which types of scientific enquiry are likely to be the best ways of answering them, including

observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests and finding things out using secondary sources of information. They should draw simple conclusions and use some scientific language, first, to talk about and, later, to write about what they have found out.

Upper key stage 2 – years 5 and 6

The principal focus of science teaching in upper key stage 2 is to enable pupils to develop a deeper understanding of a wide range of scientific ideas. They should do this through exploring and talking about their ideas; asking their own questions about scientific phenomena; and analysing functions, relationships and interactions more systematically. At upper key stage 2, they encounter more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand and predict how the world operates. They also begin to recognise that scientific ideas change and develop over time. They should select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry, including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information. Pupils should draw conclusions based on their data and observations, use evidence to justify their ideas, and use their scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings.

Retaining Key knowledge

In order to help children retain key information, we use retrieval questions at the start of most lessons. These questions revisit key facts and important information from within that year group and previous year groups. Regular recall of such facts helps children commit them to their long-term memory, ensuring they will retain the 'key knowledge' for the end of Key Stage 2. In addition, at the start of each new Science topic a Knowledge Organiser is sent home which contains the key points of learning and vocabulary so that the children have an opportunity to discuss this with the parents or guardians. For KS1 the Science knowledge may be contained in a topic Knowledge organiser rather than a discrete Science Knowledge Organiser. These Knowledge Organisers are regularly referred to in lessons and are often a source of retrieval questions. Furthermore, a Graphic organiser is used for each Science topic where children have an opportunity to recall key information at a time after their learning to see what they can remember. This also provides an assessment opportunity for teachers to identify misconceptions or where some learning may need to be revisited.

Impact

Each child's individual science book and the whole class 'Big Books' show that science is taught regularly and learning recorded in a variety of ways. Outcomes of work are monitored to ensure that they have a clear understanding of key knowledge. Teachers can then clarify misconceptions where appropriate and revisit areas of learning if necessary.

Emphasis is placed on children being able to demonstrate curiosity, enquiry and scientific vocabulary. They build on prior learning in order to further their knowledge and understanding. This helps them to see how science influences all lifestyles and how it shapes our world today.

The outcomes of pupils will be monitored by the class teacher, subject lead and SLT through marking, lesson observations and book scrutiny.

Assessment

Assessment is ongoing throughout each science topic. Children start new topics by discussing or mind-mapping what they already know. AfL is used regularly in lessons through verbal discussions, questioning, observations and retrieval questions. These are then used to identify next steps and misconceptions are quickly clarified. These are recorded in the whole class feedback booklets after each lesson.

What does Greater Depth look like in Science?

In terms of planning for greater depth, the question we ask ourselves is how do we extend children's learning when they have mastered the basic curriculum concepts?

The following is a selection of ideas outlining the ways we can 'go deeper' when aiming for greater depth.

- Work independently
- Evaluate conclusions when working scientifically and explore a concept with a greater degree of independence
- Apply what they've learned in one area of a subject to other areas
- Children can answer 'what if?' questions with insightful and thoughtful ideas where they make links between prior and current learning in a familiar relatable context and justify why they think this with accuracy.
- Apply their knowledge consistently, confidently and fluently.
- Be able to explain what they have been doing to others, including teaching other children what they have learned.
- Independently use and apply correctly spelled vocabulary accurately in context to predict or explain scientific ideas conclusions or evaluations.
- Children form a relationship with their learning. It has human significance so it's relevant to the future decisions and the active contribution children can make to the world

2. NATIONAL CURRICULUM COVERAGE

a) EYFS statutory framework and links to Science

The EYFS statutory framework defines the learning and development requirements (Section 1). Within this the framework details the requirements for:

- Areas of learning and development
- Educational Programmes
- Early Learning Goals

There are seven areas of learning and development that must shape the educational programmes in early years settings. The area that links well with Science is 'understanding the world'. Within this, children should be guided to make sense of their physical world and community. Within the framework it refers to listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems that foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world...enriching and widening children's vocabulary that will support later reading comprehension. The level of development children should be expected to have attained by the end of the EYFS is defined in the early learning goals (ELGs). They should not be used as a curriculum or in any way to limit the wide variety of rich experiences. Within the 'Understanding the world' educational programme there is an ELG for the natural world. Within this it states children at the expected level of attainment will:

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments; drawing on their experiences and what has been read to them in class;
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

It is this context that has been used to develop the Foundation Stage 'Science curriculum' using a variety of resources including the PSST and PLAN resources.

b) KS1 and KS2 curriculum

The KS1 and KS2 science curriculum is based on the National Science Programmes of Study as this is seen as best practise in term of the progression of substantive knowledge and disciplinary knowledge. A review was held in early 2022 between the Science curriculum lead, SLT and teachers to ensure each year group covered the statutory requirements articulated in the programmes of study. The output from this review was recorded in the LTP captured in the following pages. This captures the sequence of topics, the learning questions as a series of lessons and the enquiry types and associated activities covered.

3. SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN

EYFS	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	<i>Ourselves</i>	<i>People Who help us</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Traditional Tales/ Spring</i>	<i>Outside explorers</i>	<i>Outside explorers</i>
<u>Questions</u>	<p><u>Learn:</u> to be able to name body parts and how look after our bodies and keep them healthy</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>Funny bones (text)</p> <p>-naming body parts</p> <p>-putting together skeleton puzzles and using correct terminology</p> <p>-teeth brushing activity using bottles, tooth brushes and tooth paste- learning how and why we brush our teeth</p> <p>-sorting healthy and unhealthy foods and talking about having a balance</p> <p>Supertato (text)</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>Bones, skeleton, teeth, healthy, unhealthy</p>	<p><u>Learn:</u> How vets and doctors look after us</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>Role play vets- using role play toys to make the animals better, using the correct terminology</p> <p>Role play doctors- using role play toys to make the people/ toys better, using the correct terminology</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>-thermometer, pulse, temperature, stethoscope, blood pressure, medicine</p>	<p><u>Learn:</u> To learn about Seasonal Changes</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>-Winter walk- observing the school grounds and noting what we can see, hear and smell.</p> <p>-Discussing difference between autumn and winter</p> <p>-Talking about winter clothing and temperatures</p> <p><u>Learn:</u> Schools around the world (Alaska, India and UK)</p> <p>-Clothing worn and reasons why</p> <p>-Transport due to weather</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>-hot, cold, frost, icicles, snow, ever green trees, bulbs</p>	<p><u>Learn:</u> Float and sinking</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>Gingerbread Man (text)</p> <p>- What happens to gingerbread when it's put in water?</p> <p>- Does it float or sink? - Does this change?</p> <p><u>Learn:</u> To learn about Seasonal Changes:</p> <p><u>Activities-</u></p> <p>-Spring- observing the school grounds and noting what we can see, hear and smell.</p> <p>-Discussing difference between autumn winter and spring</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>-bulbs, blossom, growth, similar, different</p>	<p><u>Learn:</u> Life cycles of animals</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>The Very Hungry Caterpillar (text)</p> <p>-Chicks visit and watching/ observing them hatch</p> <p>-life cycle of a chicken</p> <p>-life cycle of a caterpillar</p> <p>-Mini beasts and their habitats- making a class tally chart based on their findings</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>-Habitat, Life cycle, environment, similar, different</p>	<p><u>Learn:</u> habitats (Jungle, Arctic and Under the Sea)</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>Commotion in the Ocean</p> <p>Rumble in the Jungle</p> <p>-Small world under the sea</p> <p>-Arctic animals and their habitats small world plus melting activity with ice- using salt, warm water and toy hammers to release animals (predict, test and evaluate)</p> <p>(See planning from PSST- waterplay winter/snow and ice)</p> <p>-Jungle animals and their habitats</p> <p>-similarities and differences between animal prints</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>Habitat, Life cycle, environment, ocean, submarine, similar, different</p>

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	<i>Ourselves</i>	People Who help us	Winter	Traditional Tales/ Spring	Outside explores	Outside explores
	<p>AUTUMN</p> <p><u>Learn:</u> To learn about Seasonal Changes:</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Autumnal walk, observing nature, trees in particular, animals. -Learn about autumnal animals- habitats, names of animals, animals that hibernate -Floating and sinking activity -Making a boat for the animals (Percy the Park Keeper)- does it float or sink? -Discussed clothing needed for Autumn 					<p><u>Learn:</u> To learn about Seasonal Changes:</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Summer- observing the school grounds and noting what we can see, hear and smell. -Discussing difference between autumn winter spring and summer- animals, trees, weather, flowers -planting- sunflowers thinking about what plants need to grow- water, sunlight -Naming parts of plants (stem, leaves, roots, flower/ petal) Fruit- taste testing- see, touch, smell, cutting skills- see planning from PSST

Year 1

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
Unit	Materials Seasonal Changes	Seasonal changes Night, day, sun, stars, moon	Humans	Humans Seasonal changes	Plants/Animals	Plants/Animals
<u>Questions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What house would Mrs Pig like to live in and what material shall I choose? • What material would be best to make a house? • Which of these materials are waterproof? • How can we sort materials and their properties? • Is it man made or naturally occurring? • Is it translucent or transparent? • Is it flexible or rigid? <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does dissecting the wolf faeces help us in deciding which pig the wolf has eaten? • What changes happen in Autumn? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What happens to the days and nights in Autumn? • When do we see the sun, moon and stars? • What happens in the four seasons? • What's the weather like today? • What animals hibernate? • When do we see Diurnal animals? • What activities do Humans do during the day/night? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you name the parts of a face? • What are parts of the body called? • What are the main bones in the body? • Can I tell you the body parts that provide the 5 senses? • What are the five senses? • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I keep my body healthy? • Which of these foods are healthy? • What are the different teeth called? • How do I keep my teeth healthy? • How do scientists keep us safe? <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the differences between autumn and winter? • What are the differences between Spring and Summer? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What parts does a plant have? • What are these trees and flowering plants called? • Can I find some of these trees and flowering plants? • • What trees do these leaves/fruit grow on? • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the life cycle of a frog? • Which category do these animals belong in? • What are these animals called? • What are the key features of the dinosaurs? • Which dinosaurs are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores? • What are the key features of a plant? • What are these plants called? • What are these trees called? • What conditions does a plant need to grow? • What has happened to my planted seed? • What is the life cycle of a butterfly?

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Every Day Materials Seasonal changes	Seasonal changes Night, day, sun, moon, stars	Humans	Humans Seasonal changes	Plants/Animals	Plants/Animals
<u>Enquiry type</u>	<u>Comparative & Fair testing</u> What house would Mrs Pig like to live in and what material shall I choose? <u>Observing changes over time</u> What changes happen in Autumn? - check progression EYFS <u>Identifying & classifying things</u> How can we sort these materials?	<u>Identifying & Classifying</u> Which activities do we do in the day or night? <u>Observing changes over time</u> What happens as the season changes to Autumn?	<u>Identifying and classifying things</u> Can you name the parts of a face? What are parts of the body called? What are the main bones in the body?	<u>Observing changes over time</u> What are the differences between Spring and Summer? What are the differences between autumn and winter? Covid vaccination scientists	<u>Identifying and classifying things</u> What trees do these leaves/fruit grow on? <u>Research using secondary sources</u> Dinosaur facts and names	<u>Observing changes over time</u> What has happened to my planted seed? <u>Identifying and classifying things</u> Amphibians, reptile's, mammals, birds, <u>Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> Do beans grow clockwise or anti-clock wise as they grow? - Moved to Year 2 Do taller plants grow from bigger seeds?

Year 2

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Uses of everyday materials	Uses of everyday materials	Animals including humans	Living things and their habitats	Plants	Plants
<u>Questions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the material that an object is made out of, affect its use? How are everyday materials used in our wider environment? Why are different materials suitable for different uses? How can I group materials by their properties? Which materials are suitable for the different parts of a space suit and why? How can we test the suitability of different materials? How can I change the shape of different materials? Which materials can be recycled and how are they sorted? How are plastic bottles recycled? Why is plastic polluting the environment? Who was Charles Mackintosh and what material did he invent? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can I identify animals and their offspring? How do animals change as they grow? How do humans change as they go through each life stage? What do animals need to survive? What are the affects of exercise on the body? How important is healthy eating and hygiene? What are the basic needs of animals and humans? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can I identify if something is living, never alive or dead? What is my local habitat and what lives in it? What is a microhabitat and what lives in it? How do habitats provide for the needs of different animals? How do animals depend on their habitat to survive? What is a food chain and what does it show? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the functions of the different parts of the plant? What do plants need to grow and stay healthy? (cress) What's inside a bulb? What happens to a seed when plants grow? What is the lifecycle of plant? (sunflower) How do plants grow in hot, dry and cold places? What plants do we eat and how can they be grouped? 	

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Uses of everyday materials	Uses of everyday materials	Animals including humans	Living things and their habitats	Plants	Plants
<u>Enquiry type</u>	<u>Identifying and classifying</u> How can we group materials by their properties?	<u>Comparative and fair testing</u> What is the most suitable material for different parts of a space suit? How can the shape of objects made from different materials be changed?	<u>Research using secondary sources</u> How do different habitats provide for the basic needs of a variety of animals?	<u>Identifying and classifying</u> What animals live in different microhabitats?	<u>Observing changes over time</u> What happens to my cress seeds as they grow in different conditions?	<u>Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> Do beans grow clockwise or anti- clock wise as they grow? - Moved from Year 1 Do all plants and flowers look the same?

Year 3

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Light	Forces and Magnets	Animal Inc Humans	Plants	Rocks	Scientists
<u>Questions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is dark and light? • What are light sources? • What is reflection? • How can we be safe in the sun? • How are shadows formed? • How do shadows change during the day? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a push and a pull? • What force makes an object go faster or slower? • What makes a metal magnetic? • Do all magnets have the same strength? • What are magnetic poles? • How can magnets be used in games? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is nutrition? • Why are food labels important? • Why are skeletons important? • What jobs does the human skeleton do? • How do bones and muscles work together? • How can I investigate the human skeleton? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the functions of the different parts of a plant? • What does a plant need to grow? • How does water move around a plant? • Why are flowers important? • What is the life cycle of a flowering plant? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different types of rock and how are they formed? • What do the different rocks look like? • How are fossils formed? • Who was Mary Annings? • How is soil formed? • What are the different layers of soil? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who bought new plants to the UK? • Why is Marie Curie so important? • Who is George Washington Carver? • How can you find out the age of a rock? • What are the layers of the Earth? • Where in the world do these scientists come from?

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Light	<u>Forces and Magnets</u>	<u>Animals Inc Humans</u>	<u>Plants</u>	<u>Rocks</u>	Research Scientist
<u>Enquiry type</u>	<u>Comparative and fair testing</u> <u>Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> What is the best material to use in a book bag?	<u>Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> Which magnet has the strongest magnetic field?	<u>Identifying and classifying things</u> What are the different types of skeleton and what is their purpose?	<u>Observing changes over time</u> How is water transported within plants?	<u>Research using secondary sources</u> <u>Identifying and classifying things</u> How are fossils formed?	<u>Research using secondary sources</u>

Year 4

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Sound	Electricity	States of Matter	Living Things and Their Habitats	Animals inc. Humans	Scientists and Inventors
<u>Questions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is sound made? • How do vibrations become the sound we hear? • How do you change the pitch of a sound? • How does sound change over distance? • Do different materials absorb sound? • How do you make an instrument play different sounds? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is electricity generated? • What type of electricity do different appliances use? • What is the difference between a complete and incomplete circuit? • Which materials are electrical conductors or insulators? • How does a switch work? • How do you draw circuits using scientific symbols? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are particles different in a solid, liquid and gas? • Do gases weigh anything? • How does a gas change state? • What makes materials change state? • How does a gas change state? • What is the water cycle? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can living things be group? • How can vertebrates be classified? • How can invertebrates be classified? • How do you use and create a classification key? • How are our local habitats changing? • How does environmental changes affect different species? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are parts of the human digestive system? • What are the functions of each organ in the digestive system? • What are the names and functions of our teeth? • How do different drinks affect our teeth? • What is a food web? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should you look after your teeth? • What is absolute Zero? • How Thomas Edison's inventions changed people's lives? • How to prevent deforestation?

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	<u>Sound</u>	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>States of matter</u>	<u>Living things and their habitats</u>	<u>Animals including humans</u>	<u>Scientists and inventors</u>
<u>Enquiry type</u>	<u>Carrying out a fair test and Comparative tests</u> Do different materials absorb sound?	<u>Identify, classify, recording and presenting data</u> Which materials are electrical insulators and conductors?	<u>Observing and measuring changes over time</u> What makes materials change state? <u>Asking questions and carrying out a fair test and Comparative tests</u> Does gas weigh anything? <u>Naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> How does the size of a piece of ice affect its rate of melting?	<u>Research using secondary resources</u> What are the human impacts on an environment?	<u>Observing and measuring changes</u> <u>Drawing conclusions, noticing patterns and presenting findings</u> <u>Asking questions and carrying out a fair test and Comparative tests</u> How do different drinks affect our teeth?	

Year 5

Y5	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Living things and their habitats.	Earth and Space	Forces	Animals including Humans	Rocks and soils - new unit, not yet planned	Properties and changes of Materials
<u>Questions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different habitats of animals? • How do animals adapt to their habitats? • What are food chains and food webs? • What are the similarities and differences of animal life cycles? • What impact do humans have on other animal's habitats? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is Mae Jemison? • How do I know that the Sun, Earth and Moon are roughly spherical bodies? • What are the order of the planets in relation to the Sun? • How has our understanding of the solar system changed over time? • How is the movement of the Moon relative to Earth and the Earth relative to the sun? • How can the Earth's rotation explain why we have day and night? • How does the Earth's orbit and tilt explain the seasons? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do forces act on objects? • How does gravity affect unsupported objects? • How does air resistance work? • What is water resistance? • How can different surfaces affect friction? • What are levers, pulleys and gears and how can a smaller force to have a greater effect? • Will move this to Autumn term 2022-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different stages of human development? • How do babies grow and develop from birth to 12 months? • What are the main changes that happen during puberty? • What changes take place in old age? • What are the gestation periods for different animals? • What is the life expectancy of different animals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different types of rock? • How can we identify different types of rock? • How do rocks on Earth's surface change? • What are the steps in the rock cycle? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What similar properties do different materials have? • What materials were the best/worst insulators? • How can I compare and group electrical conductors? • How can I compare and group materials that dissolve? • What are reversible and irreversible changes? • How can I use my knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how to separate materials?

Y5	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Living things and their habitats.	Earth and Space	Forces	Animals including Humans	Rocks and soils – new unit, not yet planned	Properties and changes of Materials
<u>Enquiry type</u>	<u>Identifying and classifying things</u> What is a producer, consumer and predator and what are the differences? How can we use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things? How can food chains and webs be used to show the relationship between different living things? <u>Research using secondary sources</u> What are the life cycles of different animals? Frog, butterfly, rabbit	<u>Looking at naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> How does the Earth and other planets move relative to the sun and the solar system? How does the Earth's rotation and orbiting explain day/night/seasons of the year?	<u>Comparative and fair testing</u> What is the best shaped boat to move at speed? Are bigger parachutes better? What would be the best material for brakes on a bike?	<u>Research using secondary sources</u> What is the human life cycle? <u>Naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u> Do bigger animals have longer life spans?	<i>Skills focus</i>	<u>Comparative and fair testing</u> What materials make the best insulators? <u>Observing changes over time</u> How does a sugar cube change in water over time? .

Year 6

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
<u>6</u>	Evolution and Inheritance	Animals including humans	Living things and their habitats	Light	Electricity	Titanic Revision
<u>Questions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are offspring characteristics related to parents? What is the role of DNA? How can we control the characteristics of offspring? How do living things adapt to their environments? What is evolution? What is the difference between inheritance, adaption and evolution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the different parts of the hearts and lungs called? How does the circulatory system work? What does a real heart look like? What are the different parts of blood and what do they do? How are nutrients transported in the body? How does exercise affect the circulatory system? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can things be classified? How are things classified using the Linnaean system? What are the distinguishing characteristics of different groups of animals used for classification? What are microorganisms? How can microorganisms be classified using the Linnaean system? How can living things in the local environment be classified? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do we see? How well do different surfaces reflect light? What happens when light travel from air through another transparent material? How does the distance between the light source and the object affect the size of a shadow? What happens when light travels through a prism? How do we see colour? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How has our understanding of electricity changed over time? How can an electrical circuit be represented with symbols? How does voltage affect a circuit? How do changes in a circuit affect its performance? 	

	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
<u>6</u>	Evolution and Inheritance	Animals including humans	Living things and their habitats	Light	Electricity	Titanic Revision
<u>Enquiry type</u>	<p>*Introduce enquiry types</p> <p><u>Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships</u></p> <p>How are offspring characteristics related to parents?</p>	<p><u>Research using secondary resources</u></p> <p>How are nutrients transported around the body?</p> <p><u>Comparative and fair testing</u></p> <p>How is the circulatory system affected by exercise?</p>	<p><u>Identifying and classifying things</u></p> <p>How are things classified using the Linnaean system?</p> <p>What are the distinguishing characteristics of different groups of animals used for classification?</p> <p><u>Observing changes over time</u></p> <p>How does the cleanliness of hands affect the growth of microorganisms on bread?</p> <p><u>Identifying and classifying things</u></p> <p>How can living things in the local environment be classified?</p>	<p><u>Comparative and fair testing</u></p> <p>How well do different surfaces reflect light?</p> <p>What happens when light travel from air through another transparent material?</p> <p>How does the distance between the light source and the object affect the size of a shadow?</p> <p>How do we see colour?</p> <p><i>Skills focus: raise their own relevant questions in response to a range of scientific experiences</i></p>	<p><u>Research and secondary sources</u></p> <p>How has our understanding of electricity changed over time?</p> <p><u>Comparative and fair testing</u></p> <p>What are the effects of voltage in a circuit?</p> <p><u>Comparative and fair testing</u></p> <p>How can I carry out a comparative and fair test?</p>	<p><u>Comparative and fair testing</u></p> <p>Within the topic of the Titanic children to carry out a related enquiry e.g. what materials are the best for creating a reflective life-vest?</p> <p>What happens to your circulatory system when your body is exposed to extreme cold? How best should an electrical circuit be arranged to give the best warning system?</p>

4 PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE (SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE)

Animals Including Humans

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults; • find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air); • describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. 	<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. 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the changes as humans develop to old age. 	<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.

Plants

Evolution and Inheritance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Seasonal Changes		Living Things and Their Habitats			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• observe changes across the 4 seasons;• observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats;• 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways;• explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment;• recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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;• give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
Materials					
<p>Everyday Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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;• compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.	<p>Uses of Everyday Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	<p>Rocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties;• describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock;• recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	<p>States of Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 degrees Celsius (°C);• identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.	<p>Properties and Changes of Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	

				<p>uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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					
		<p>Forces and Magnets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 other, 		<p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain that unsupported objects fall towards the 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. 	

Electricity

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; • recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
		Light	Sound	Earth and Space	Light
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that they 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 an opaque object; • find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating; • recognise that vibrations from 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 sound source increases. 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines; • 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; • 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; • use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

Scientists and Inventors = Non statutory					
	Pupils might find out about people who have developed useful new materials, for example John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh or John McAdam.			<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>They should find out about how chemists create new materials, for example, Spencer Silver, who invented the glue for key notes or Ruth Benerito, who invented wrinkle-free cotton.</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 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>

5. PROGRESSION OF SKILLS (DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE)

Science

Reception

Communication and Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn new vocabulary. • Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them. • Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. • Describe events in some detail. • Use talk to work out problems and organise thinking and activities. Explain how things work and why they might happen. • Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
Physical Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular physical activity - healthy eating - toothbrushing - sensible amounts of 'screen time' - having a good sleep routine - being a safe pedestrian
Understanding the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel while they are outside. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

ELG

Communication and Language	Listening, Attention and Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.
Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Managing Self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.
Understanding the World	The Natural World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

KS1

LKS2

UKS2

Asking Questions and Carrying Out Fair and Comparative Tests

<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a explore the world around them, leading them to ask some simple scientific questions about how and why things happen; b begin to recognise ways in which they might answer scientific questions; c ask people questions and use simple secondary sources to find answers; d carry out simple practical tests, using simple equipment; e experience different types of scientific enquiries, including practical activities; f talk about the aim of scientific tests they are working on. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a start to raise their own relevant questions about the world around them in response to a range of scientific experiences; b start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; c recognise when a fair test is necessary; d help decide how to set up a fair test, making decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used; e set up and carry out simple comparative and fair tests. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a with growing independence, raise their own relevant questions about the world around them in response to a range of scientific experiences; b with increasing independence, make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; c explore and talk about their ideas, raising different kinds of scientific questions; d ask their own questions about scientific phenomena; e select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions; f make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for, and whether to repeat them; g plan, set up and carry out comparative and fair tests to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary; h use their test results to identify when further tests and observations may be needed; i use test results to make predictions for further tests.
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Observing and Measuring Changes		
<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a observe the natural and humanly constructed world around them; b observe changes over time; c use simple measurements and equipment; d make careful observations, sometimes using equipment to help them observe carefully. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a make systematic and careful observations; b observe changes over time; c use a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers; d ask their own questions about what they observe; e where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units using a range of equipment. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements and explain how to use it accurately; b take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision; c make careful and focused observations; d know the importance of taking repeat readings and take repeat readings where appropriate.
Identifying, Classifying, Recording and Presenting Data		
<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things; b decide how to sort and classify objects into simple groups with some help; c record and communicate findings in a range of ways with support; d sort, group, gather and record data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions such as in simple sorting diagrams, pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; b group and classify things; c collect data from their own observations and measurements; d present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; e use, read and spell scientific vocabulary correctly and with confidence, using their growing word reading and spelling knowledge; f record findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a independently group, classify and describe living things and materials; b use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials; c decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches; d record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graphs and line graphs.
Drawing Conclusions, Noticing Patterns and Presenting Findings		
<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a notice links between cause and effect with support; b begin to notice patterns and relationships with support; c begin to draw simple conclusions; d identify and discuss differences between their results; e use simple and scientific language; f read and spell scientific vocabulary at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at key stage 1; g talk about their findings to a variety of audiences in a variety of ways. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a draw simple conclusions from their results; b make predictions; c suggest improvements to investigations; d raise further questions which could be investigated; e first talk about, and then go on to write about, what they have found out; f report and present their results and conclusions to others in written and oral forms with increasing confidence. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a notice patterns; b draw conclusions based in their data and observations; c use their scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings; d read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly; e identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment; f look for different causal relationships in their data; g discuss the degree of trust they can have in a set of results; h independently report and present their conclusions to others in oral and written forms.
Using Scientific Evidence and Secondary Sources of Information		
<p>a</p>	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a make links between their own science results and other scientific evidence; b use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings; c identify similarities, differences, patterns and changes relating to simple scientific ideas and processes; d recognise when and how secondary sources might help them to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use primary and secondary sources evidence to justify ideas; b identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas; c recognise where secondary sources will be most useful to research ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact; d use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas; e talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time.

6. SEND IN SCIENCE

Planning Inclusive Lessons Learning in science involves children and young people building their knowledge of important concepts and procedures. When learning new content, learners must connect this to what they already know. This means that it is important that learners develop secure understanding of previously taught concepts and procedures.

When planning lessons, it is important to consider learners with SEND. Carefully consider the objective of each individual lesson; **what specifically do you want pupils to learn? How can you present new information in a way that all learners can access? How can complex ideas be broken down into simpler parts for pupils to learn and practice? How can you focus learner's attention on the new content?** For example, learners could observe and explore a stimulus to hook them into the new learning. This could be an object, a model, or an image. You should encourage learners to ask questions about their learning and build in opportunities for small group and whole-class discussions. Oracy-led sessions, with visuals to support the access of all learners, can enable you to build on and extend your learners' scientific thinking. If you have an additional adult in the lesson, plan their role and share their responsibilities with them in advance.

Strategies to Scaffold Learning

How can I support learners who struggle to access lessons because of literacy difficulties?

- Provide topical word banks and picture cards that the learner can point or refer to when explaining scientific processes.
- Ask teaching assistants to collate word/picture banks on a mini whiteboard/paper with the learner during the teaching input to support their independent learning activity.
- Scaffold learning to make it accessible for all, e.g., if writing up the method for their experiment, a learner with writing difficulties could verbally explain for you or a teaching assistant to scribe, note-take or film explaining their answers.

How can I support learners who struggle to access lessons because of numeracy difficulties?

- Scaffold learning to make it accessible for all, e.g., when creating data tables for an experiment, learners with numeracy difficulties could create a pictogram.
- Employ manipulatives and resources used in maths lessons to support learning in science.
- Bring abstract concepts to life through concrete resources and comparisons.

How can I support learners who struggle to retain vocabulary?

- Begin each lesson with a review of the vocabulary learnt in the previous lesson.
- Provide word banks that are accessible throughout the science topic. Encourage learners to tick the words they feel confident with to help target language that still needs support, e.g., when learners can independently use a word in a sentence. This could also encourage and motivate the learner to use language they have yet to use.
- Refer to language regularly during lessons and, where applicable, throughout the school day, as this will embed the vocabulary and build stronger links and associations.

How can I support learners who need additional time to develop conceptual understanding?

- Provide pre-teaching opportunities for learners to hear vocabulary prior to the lesson, to support their access and engagement in whole-class teaching.
- Plan small group teaching opportunities, for example whilst learners who have already met an objective are doing enrichment activities independently, dedicate time to conference with and/or provide additional learning opportunities for learners working towards the learning objective.
- Provide learners with worked examples to use as a model whilst completing independent work.

How can I support learners who struggle with attention?

- Create a working classroom environment that is calming and simple, e.g., clear routines, organised workspaces.
- Use preferential seating and proximity to engage all learners – have learners who struggle to concentrate at the front of the class, or plan for a teaching assistant to encourage the learner to participate and maintain focus.
- Pre-expose learners to the equipment and nature of the lesson (especially for experiments and practical lessons) to spark engagement and interest in the upcoming lesson.
- Plan movement breaks and classroom jobs (e.g., handing out materials) for individual learners.

How can I support learners who struggle with change and transition?

- Science doesn't always follow the same lesson format and structure, so prepare learners in advance by explaining how the lesson will run.
- Use visuals (e.g., now, next, then boards or visual timetables) to segment the lesson into manageable chunks that are achievable for the learner.
- Think about the individual learner – some learners may be highly motivated if they know something in advance of a lesson. Show them an object, or picture about the lesson.

7. VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animal including humans Fish, reptiles, mammals, birds, amphibians, herbivore, omnivore, carnivore, leg, arm, elbow, head, ear, nose, beak, wings, back, senses, taste, sight, feel, smell, hear	Animal including humans Survival, water, air, food, adult, baby, offspring, kitten, calf, puppy, exercise, basic needs	Animal including humans Movement, muscles, bones, skull, nutrition, skeletons, endo skeletons, exoskeleton	Animal including humans Mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, herbivore, carnivore, canine, incisor, molar, digestive system	Animal including humans Foetus, embryo, gestation, baby, child, adolescence, teenager, early adulthood, middle adulthood, old age, growth, development	Animal including humans Puberty, circulatory, heart, aorta, ventricles, arteries, blood vessels, veins, oxygenated, deoxygenated, valve, exercise, respiration
Plants Deciduous, evergreen trees, leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem	Plants Seeds, bulb, water, light, temperature, growth, nutrients	Plants Air, light, water, nutrients, soil, reproduction, transportation, dispersal, pollination, photosynthesis	Living things and their habitats Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, snails, slugs, worms, spiders, insects, environment, habitat, classification, venn diagrams, food chain, food web	Living things and their habitats Habitat, adaption, mammal, reproduction, sexual reproduction, asexual reproduction, insect, metamorphosis, amphibian, bird, offspring, clone, habitat, food web, energy, producer, consumer, predator, prey	Living things and their habitats Classification, vertebrates, invertebrates, micro-organisms, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, insects
Everyday materials Wood, plastic, paper, water, glass, metal, rock, hard, soft, bendy, rough, smooth, flexible, rigid, waterproof	Living things and their habitats Living, dead, habitat, energy, food chain, predator, prey, woodland, pond, desert	Rocks Fossils, soils, sandstone, granite, marble, pumice, crystals, absorbent, sedimentary, metamorphic, igneous, rock cycle	States of Matter Solid, liquid, gas, evaporation, condensation, particles, temperature, freezing, heating, water cycle, precipitation,	Properties and changes of materials Hardness, soluble, solution, insoluble, transparent, opaque, thermal conductor, electrical conductor, insulator, dissolve, mix, rigid, flexible	Evolution and Inheritance Fossils, adaption, evolution, characteristics, reproduction, genetics, chromosomes, DNA, mutation

Seasonal Changes Summer, Spring, Winter, Autumn, Night, Day, Sun, Moon, Light, Dark	Everyday materials and their uses Hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, shiny, dull, rough, smooth, bendy, waterproof, absorbent, opaque, transparent, translucent, brick, paper, fabrics, squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, elastic	Light Light, shadows, Mirror, Reflective, Dark, reflection, opaque, translucent, transparent	Sound Volume, vibration, wave, pitch, amplitude, hertz, decibel, tone, speaker, cochlea, anvil, hammer, ear drum, auditory nerve,	Earth and Space Earth, Sun, moon, axis, rotate, orbit, day, night, seasons, hemisphere, star, solar system	Light Refraction, reflection, light, spectrum, rainbow, colour, shadow
		Forces and Magnets Magnetic, force, contact, attract, repel, friction, poles, push, pull, start, stop, magnetic field	Electricity Cell, wire, bulb, switch, buzzer, battery, circuit, series, conductor, insulator, parallel circuit, break, circuit	Forces and Magnets Force, push, pull, gravity, air resistance, water resistance, friction, gears, pulleys, levers, newton, weight, mass	Electricity Cell, wire, bulb, switch, buzzer, battery, circuit, series, conductor, insulator, amp, volts

6. KEY KNOWLEDGE

In order to help children remember key facts, the 'Key Knowledge' identified for Science will be revisited throughout school. Key knowledge is effectively knowledge that forms part of our long-term memory. The aim is that by the end of KS2, children can recall the key facts and use them to make links when faced with new scientific concepts, resulting in deeper understanding of science.

Year 1				
Biology			Chemistry	Physics
Animals, including Humans	Animals, including Humans	Plants	Everyday Materials	Seasonal Change
<p>Know how to classify a range of animals by amphibian, reptile, mammal, fish and birds</p> <p>Know and classify animals by what they eat (carnivore, herbivore and omnivore)</p> <p>Know how to sort by living and non living things</p>	<p>Know the name of parts of the human body that can be seen</p>	<p>Know and name a variety of common wild and garden plants Know and name the petals, stem, leaves and root of a plant Know and name the roots, trunk, branches and leaves of a tree</p>	<p>Know the name of the materials an object is made from</p> <p>Know about the properties of everyday materials</p>	<p>Name the seasons and know about the type of weather in each season</p>

Year 2

Biology

Chemistry

All living things and their habitats

Animals, including Humans

Plants

Everyday Materials

- Classify things by living, dead or never lived
- Know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals)
- Match living things to their habitat
- Name some different sources of food for animals
- Know about and explain a simple food chain

- Know the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, (including humans)
- Know why exercise, a balanced diet and good hygiene are important for humans

Know and explain how seeds and bulbs grow into plants.

Know what plants need in order to grow and stay healthy (water, light & suitable temperature)

- Know how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching

- Know why a material might or might not be used for a specific job

Year 3

Year 3					
Biology			Chemistry	Physics	
Animals, including humans	Plants	Plants	Rocks	Forces	Light
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet Know how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans Know about the skeletal and muscular system of a human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the function of different parts of flowering plants and trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how water is transported within plants Know the plant life cycle, especially the importance of flowers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving reasons Know how soil is made and how fossils are formed Know about and explain the difference between sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about and describe how objects move on different surfaces Know how a simple pulley works and use to on to lift an object Know how some forces require contact and some do not, giving examples Know about and explain how magnets attract and repel Predict whether magnets will attract or repel and give a reason 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that dark is the absence of light Know that light is needed in order to see and is reflected from a surface Know and demonstrate how a shadow is formed and explain how a shadow changes shape Know about the danger of direct sunlight and describe how to keep protected

Year 4

Biology

Chemistry

Physics

Animals, including humans

All living things and their habitats

States of Matter

Electricity

Sound

- Identify and name the parts of the human digestive system

- Know the functions of the organs in the human digestive system

- Identify and know the different types of human teeth
- Know the functions of different human teeth

- Use and construct food chains to identify producers, predators and prey

- Use classification keys to group, identify and name living things
- Know how changes to an environment could endanger living things
- Group materials based on their state of matter (solid, liquid or gas)

- Know the temperature at which materials change state
- Know about and explore how some materials can change state
- Know the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle

- Identify and name appliances that require electricity to function
- Construct a series circuit
- Identify and name the components in a series circuit (including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers)

Predict and test whether a lamp will light within a circuit

Know the function of a switch

Know the difference between a conductor and an insulator; giving examples of each

- Know how sound is made, associating some of them with vibrating
- Know how sound travels from a source to our ears
- Know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound
- Know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it
- Know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source

Year 5

Biology		Chemistry	Physics	
All living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Properties and changes in materials	Forces	Earth and Space
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the life cycle of different living things e.g. mammal, amphibian, insect and bird Know the differences between different life cycles Know the process of reproduction in plants Know the process of reproduction in animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in humans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group materials based on their properties (e.g. hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity, [electrical & thermal], and response to magnets Know and explain how a material dissolves to form a solution Know and show how to recover a substance from a solution Know and demonstrate how some materials can be separated (e.g. through filtering, sieving and evaporating) Know and demonstrate that some changes are reversible and some are not Know how some changes result in the formation of a new material and that this is usually irreversible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what gravity is and its impact on our lives Identify and know the effect of air and water resistance Identify and know the effect of friction Explain how levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about and explain the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun Know about and explain the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth Know and demonstrate how night and day are created Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon (using the term spherical)

Year 6

Biology

Physics

Animals, including humans

All living things and their habitats

Evolution and Inheritance

Electricity

Light

- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system

Know the function of the heart, blood vessels and blood Know the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on health

- Know the ways in which nutrients and water are transported in animals, including humans

- Classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences

- Know how living things have been classified

- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way

- Know how the Earth and living things have changed over time
- Know how fossils can be used to find out about the past

- Know about reproduction and offspring (recognising that offspring normally vary and are not identical to their parents)
- Know how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment
- Link adaptation over time to evolution
- Know about evolution and can explain what it is

- Compare and give reasons for why components work and do not work in a circuit Draw circuit diagrams using correct symbols

- Know how the number and voltage of cells in a circuit links to the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer

- Know how light travels
- Know and demonstrate how we see objects
- Know why shadows have the same shape as the object that casts them
- Know how simple optical instruments work e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc.

7. RESOURCES AND WEBSITES

PRIMARY SCIENCE TEACHING TRUST (PSTT)

A wealth of resources for teachers on how to plan and teach science. It includes resources for EYFS [Play Observe Ask \(EYFS\) | Primary Science Teaching Trust \(pstt.org.uk\)](https://www.pstt.org.uk/)

And PLAN

PLAN [PLAN primary science resources \(planassessment.com\)](https://www.planassessment.com/)

Plan Knowledge Matrices show progression of knowledge as progress from EYFS to Y6. Includes misconceptions to be addressed by year group and topic.

Explorify [Explorify](https://www.explorify.com/)

Create your own log in and use the pictorial resources to help promote deeper thinking. Ranges of useful activities include 'odd one out', 'zoom in/out' and 'What's going on?'

Twinkl

Resources for teaching lessons as required. Teachers often amend or use other appropriate resources as required.