

**Science Progression (EYFS to Year 1)**

Strand	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Working Scientifically</b> Planning	<p>To ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them.</p> <p>To articulate ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>To explore how things work.</p>	<p>Ask questions based on exploration of the world around them.</p> <p>Respond to prompts by making some suggestions about how to find an answer.</p>	<p>Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.</p> <p>Use simple secondary sources to find answers.</p> <p>Talk about similarities and differences.</p>	<p>Respond to suggestions of how to answer questions about the world around them and ask effective and relevant questions.</p> <p>Recognise when and how secondary sources should be used.</p> <p>Discuss the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer questions.</p> <p>Recognise that questions can be answered in different ways.</p>	<p>Raise own relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer questions.</p> <p>Recognise when and how secondary sources should be used.</p> <p>Make decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to answer questions.</p> <p>Recognise and identify the factors needed to make a test 'fair'.</p> <p>Identify the factors in a simple 'fair' test that we will measure (variables) and keep the same (control).</p>	<p>Explore ideas and raise a range of relevant questions.</p> <p>Recognise which secondary sources are most useful and begin to recognise the difference between fact and opinion.</p> <p>Select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry for answering a scientific question.</p> <p>Decide which variables to measure change and keep the same.</p> <p>Demonstrate how to change one factor (variable) whilst keeping others the same (control).</p> <p>Identify and use an appropriate unit to measure variables effectively.</p>	<p>Explore ideas and raise a range of different kinds of relevant questions based on accurate scientific principles.</p> <p>Recognise and use the secondary sources that are most useful separating opinion from fact.</p> <p>Select and plan accurately the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry for answering scientific questions.</p> <p>Decide which variables to measure change and keep the same and demonstrate how to change one factor (variable) whilst keeping others the same (control).</p> <p>Identify and use an appropriate unit to measure variables effectively.</p>
<b>Working Scientifically</b> Observation & Recording	<p>Talk about what they see, using a wide range of vocabulary.</p> <p>To learn new vocabulary and use in different contexts.</p> <p>To ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them.</p> <p>To articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>To plant seeds and care for growing plants.</p>	<p>Respond to prompts by making some suggestions about how to make an observation.</p> <p>Use senses and simple equipment to make observations.</p> <p>Talk about what happens and record using words and pictures.</p> <p>Begin to record data in simple templates.</p>	<p>Carry out instructions for a simple investigation.</p> <p>Talk about and record what is seen and observed.</p> <p>Take accurate measurements using simple equipment, e.g. cm and scales with one interval.</p> <p>Begin to identify and classify data and information.</p> <p>Record data using simple charts, tables and block graphs.</p>	<p>Describe what happens when taking part in simple investigations/fair tests.</p> <p>Begin to make decisions about what to observe, how long to observe for?</p> <p>Read simple scales and take accurate measurements using standard units, e.g. Thermometers, graduated beakers and data loggers.</p> <p>Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying, use simple keys.</p> <p>Record data using a range of charts, tables and block graphs and labelled diagrams.</p>	<p>Recognise when to set up simple practical enquires, comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>Make decisions about what to observe, how long to observe for, and the type of equipment needed.</p> <p>Make systematic and accurate observations and measurements.</p> <p>Use a range of measuring equipment appropriately including thermometers, data loggers etc.</p> <p>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions.</p>	<p>Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and begin to explain which variables need to be controlled and why.</p> <p>Make decisions about what to observe, what measurements to use and how long to measure them for.</p> <p>Choose appropriate equipment to make measurements, using standard units of measure and simple scales accurately and with precision.</p> <p>Gather, record, classify and present a range of data in different ways.</p> <p>Record data and results</p>	<p>Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and clearly explain which variables need to be controlled and why.</p> <p>Make independent and well founded decisions about what to observe, what measurements to use and how long to measure them for.</p> <p>Choose the most appropriate equipment (with a variety of intervals and units) to make measurements and explain how to use accurately and with precision.</p>

<p><b>Working Scientifically</b> Observation &amp; Recording</p>					<p>Use and construct increasingly complex tables, line graphs and keys to record findings.</p>	<p>using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs.</p>	<p>Gather, record, classify and present data in a wide range of ways.</p> <p>Use a wide range of methods to record data including line graphs, scientific diagrams, classification keys, scatter, bar and line graphs etc.</p>
<p><b>Working Scientifically</b> Conclusions</p>	<p>Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.</p> <p>Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen.</p>	<p>Begin to use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things.</p> <p>Identify what has changed when observing objects, living things or events.</p> <p>Talk in simple terms about what might happen based own experiences.</p>	<p>Talk about describe and sort simple similarities and differences, noting patterns and relationships.</p> <p>Record and communicate findings in a range of ways using simple scientific language.</p> <p>Talk about what has been found out and how it was discovered.</p> <p>Talk in simple scientific terms about what might happen and why? (prediction)</p>	<p>Begin to look for patterns and decide what data to collect to identify them.</p> <p>Talk about data collected from observations and measurements, using drawings, labelled diagrams, notes, simple tables and keys, standard units and simple equipment including data loggers.</p> <p>Begin to draw and express some conclusions, by looking at changes, patterns, similarities and differences in data.</p> <p>Begin to identify new questions arising from data, make new predictions for new</p>	<p>Look for patterns and decide on the range of data needed to identify them.</p> <p>Collect data from observations and measurements, using notes, simple tables and standard units, using drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.</p> <p>Identify changes, patterns, similarities and differences in data in order to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Suggest improvements and identify new questions arising from data, make new predictions for new values within or beyond the data collected.</p>	<p>Decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches.</p> <p>Use relevant scientific language to communicate findings and justify scientific ideas.</p> <p>Look for different relationships in data and begin to identify evidence that refutes or supports ideas.</p> <p>Make practical suggestions about how working methods could be improved.</p> <p>Use results to identify when further tests and observations might be needed.</p> <p>Make general statements such as: 'the hotter the water, the</p>	<p>Decide in detail how to record data accurately from a choice of familiar approaches.</p> <p>Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify findings and scientific ideas.</p> <p>Look for a range of different relationships in data and begin to identify evidence that refutes or supports ideas.</p> <p>Identify when tests need to be repeated in order to attain reliable results.</p> <p>Use test results to make predictions and set up further comparative and fair tests.</p>

				values within or beyond the data collected.	Report on findings from enquires including oral and written explanations.  Begin to use scientific evidence to support findings.	faster the sugar dissolves'	Use scientific evidence to support or refute findings from investigations and explorations, making increasingly general statements.
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<p><b>Plants</b></p> <p>Key Questions: EYFS- how do plants grow and get their food? S1- What is a plant? S2- What do plants need to grow? S3- How do plants function? S4- Are all plants the same? S5- What do we know about plant life cycles? S6 - What do we know about the features and functions of plants?</p>	<p>To understand 'why' questions: like 'Why do plants need water?'</p>	<p>Use senses to explore and talk about plants.</p> <p>Describe what a plant/tree looks like.</p> <p>Identify, name and describe the basic structure of common plants, including garden plants and trees, both deciduous and evergreen.</p>	<p>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</p> <p>To know that seeds need water to germinate, but not light (and have food within them).</p> <p>Identify and describe the basic structure of a flowering plant including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>Find out about and describe what plants need to grow and stay healthy, including, water, light and temperature.</p>	<p>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p> <p>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants, including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow) and how these vary from plant to plant and the way in which water is transported in plants.</p>	<p>Explore in detail the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p> <p>Identify and describe detail the functions of different parts of flowering plants, including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow) and how these vary from plant to plant and the way in which water is transported in plants.</p>	<p>Describe using scientific vocabulary the key functions of a plant, including reproduction.</p>	<p>Describe the features and function of the stigma, root and leaf.</p> <p>Describe the process of photosynthesis.</p>
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<p><b>Animals, including Humans</b> Key Questions EYFS- How are animals the same as and different to us? S1 – Are all animals the same? S2 – How do animals live and grow? S3- What do animals need to be healthy? S4 – ‘What’s inside my body?’ S5 – How do my organs work? S6 – How do animals live and grow?</p>	<p><b>To make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.</b></p> <p><b>To know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and well-being:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regular physical activity</li> <li>healthy eating</li> <li>toothbrushing</li> <li>sensible amounts of ‘screen time’</li> </ul> <p><b>To manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.</b></p>	<p>Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.</p> <p>Name and talk about their members of immediate and extended family.</p> <p>Identify, name and describe a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.</p> <p>Describe and compare the structure of common animals such as birds, fish, reptiles and pets.</p> <p>Describe what is needed to healthy and clean.</p>	<p>Draw and label the main parts of the human body and link body parts to the associated senses.</p> <p>Name and talk about the young of humans and other animals which grow into adults.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of common animals such as amphibians, mammals and invertebrates.</p> <p>Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals including humans for survival (water, food and air).</p> <p>Describe the importance for humans of exercise, a balanced diet and hygiene, including how to look after teeth.</p>	<p>Identify and describe simple features of human and other animal skeletons, and how muscles are used for support, protection and movement.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms the changes that take place as animals grow.</p> <p>Identify that animals including humans need the right types and amount of nutrition and that they cannot make their own food, that they need nutrition from what they eat.</p> <p>Describe the link between an animal’s diet and their type of teeth.</p>	<p>Name and describe key features of the human body, including organs, skeleton and muscles.</p> <p>Talk in simple terms about how animals grow &amp; reproduce.</p> <p>Describe the simple functions of the human digestive system in humans.</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</p>	<p>Describe scientifically the function of the main organs in the body, including muscles, the skeleton and their main functions.</p> <p>Describe the changes that take place as humans develop from birth to old age.</p> <p>Learn about the changes that take place during puberty.</p> <p>Use scientific terms to describe the key features of a healthy diet, including main food groups.</p> <p>Draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans.</p>	<p>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>Recognise that normally the offspring of a living thing will not be identical to its parents.</p> <p>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the functions of the body.</p> <p>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p>
<p><b>Life Processes</b> Key Questions: EYFS: How does a butterfly grow and change S1-What do living things need to survive? S2-What is the difference between living and non-living? S3- What do all living things do? S4- What causes disease? S5- What are the effects of Disease? S6- Do all plants and animals share the same life processes?</p>	<p><b>Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family’s history.</b></p> <p><b>To understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.</b></p> <p><b>To know how to plant seeds and care for growing plants.</b></p>	<p>Use the senses to describe similarities and differences.</p> <p>Identify the parts of the body associated with the each of the senses</p>	<p>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.</p>	<p>Recognise that living things grow and reproduce.</p> <p>Describe the basic conditions that plants and animals need in order to survive.</p> <p>Describe and compare features of living, dead and non-living things.</p>	<p>Describe basic life processes, e.g. growth and reproduction.</p> <p>Identify and discuss in simple terms things that can cause illness or decay.</p> <p>Identify and talk about known micro-organisms e.g. mould in some cheeses.</p> <p>Describe differences and similarities between a range of living and non-living things.</p>	<p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p> <p>Use scientific vocabulary to describe life processes, e.g. respiration in animals, pollination in flowering plants etc.</p> <p>Identify the key features of living and non-living things in detail.</p>	<p>Learn about the 3 types of micro-organisms (Bacteria, Fungi, Virus) and the differences between them.</p> <p>Recognise that micro-organisms feed, grow and reproduce like other organisms.</p> <p>Recognise and suggest ways of preventing the spread of harmful micro-organisms.</p> <p>Identify an increasing range of features of living and non-living things in detail.</p>

<p><b>All Living Things and Habitats</b>  Key Questions:  EYFS- Why do animals live in different places?  S1- What is similar a group of animals or plants?  S2-What is the difference between a selection of animals or plants? S3- What questions could you ask to sort a group of living animals/plants?  S4-How could you sort a group of animals or plants?  S5- How are groups of animals interdependent?  S6-How have groups of animals changed over time?  S7- Why and how animals and plants survive in various habitats?</p>	<p>To 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.</p>	<p>Identify and talk about a range of common animals.</p> <p>Talk about similarities between animals and plants and where some animals &amp; plants are found.</p> <p>Talk about what animals eat.</p>	<p>Sort and group plants and animals according to simple features.</p> <p>Identify a range of similarities and differences between animals and plants.</p> <p>Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of simple food chain.</p> <p>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.</p> <p>Explore the habitats of living things, recognising the features of that habitat that meet the basic needs of the plants and animals that live there and how they depend on each other.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.</p>	<p>Describe reasons for criteria for sorting and grouping, for example, number of legs, shape of leaf.</p> <p>Recognise and talk about different living things found in different places, for example, ponds, woods.</p> <p>Use a simple food chain, identifying and naming different sources of food.</p> <p>Identify ways in which an animal or plant is suited to its environment, for example, a fish having fins to help it swim.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</p> <p>Talk about and describe the features of a habitat and how it supports the animals and plants that depend on it.</p> <p>Describe how plants are used by animals (food chains).</p> <p>Talk about the similarities and differences between living things in different places.</p>	<p>Describe features of plants and animal and compare similarities and differences between sub-groups, recognising that all living things can be grouped in different ways.</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help to group, identify and name a variety of living things in the local and wider environment.</p> <p>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can pose dangers to living things.</p> <p>Identify features of a plant or animal that makes it suitable for given environments.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms ways in which animals have adapted due to changes in their environment. Use a simple key to represent and identify animals and plants in local habitats.</p> <p>Identify features of a plant or animal that makes it suitable for given environments.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms ways in which animals have adapted due to changes in their environment. Use a simple key to represent and identify animals and plants in local habitats.</p>	<p>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.</p> <p>Use keys based on external features to help identify and group living things systematically.</p> <p>Describe relationships using food chains, for example, predator and prey.</p> <p>Explain the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Represent and describe feeding relationships as a food chain beginning with a green plant! (Consumer and producer).</p> <p>Draw a detailed food chain from a range of habitats.</p> <p>Generate a key to identify the animals and plants in a range of habitats.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Give reasons for classification of plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p> <p>Describe the feeding relationships between plants and animals in a range of habitats.</p> <p>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p> <p>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago (Charles Darwin / Mary Anning).</p> <p>Identify and describe the environmental factors needed to support a given plant or animal.</p> <p>Identify how animals and plants adapt to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution (Charles Darwin / Mary Anning).</p>
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<p><b>Earth and Space</b> Key Questions: Why does the sky change colour during the day and night? S1- What's the difference between the winter and summer? S2- Where does this animal/ plant live? S3- How do we get day and night? S4-Why does the shape of the moon change? S5- What's in our Solar system? S6-How are organisms, habitats and environmental factors linked?</p>	<p>To understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around then, including the seasons and changes states of matter.</p>	<p>Name the four seasons and describe the changes that take place.</p> <p>Observe and describe the weather associated with the seasons.</p>	<p>Observe and talk about changes across the four seasons.</p>	<p>Observe and describe weather associated with the four seasons and how the day length varies.</p>	<p>Identify the changes that occur in shape of the moon over time.</p> <p>To know how time relates to the movement of the Earth and Moon relative to the sun.</p>	<p>Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</p> <p>Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</p> <p>Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</p> <p>Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.</p>	<p>Identify and describe the environmental factors needed to support a given plant or animal.</p> <p>Identify how animals and plants adapt to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution (Charles Darwin / Mary Anning).</p> <p>To understand how the movement and the tilt of the Earth within the solar system effects seasonal change.</p> <p>Consider human scientific endeavour in space exploration to find out the unknowns of space e.g. Tim Peak, Neil Armstrong, Helen Sharman, etc.</p>
<p><b>Everyday Materials</b> Key Questions: EYFS: What materials are these objects made from? S1 How could you describe this material? S2 How would you sort these materials? S3- Where do you find rocks? S4- What could this material be used for? S5- What material would keep something warm? S6 – Why is this material good for...?</p>	<p>Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.</p> <p>To explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties.</p>	<p>Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.</p> <p>Identify and name some everyday materials.</p> <p>Use senses to explore a wide range of materials.</p>	<p>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastics, glass, metal, water and rock.</p> <p>Describe the physical properties of a range of everyday materials.</p> <p>Identify and compare the suitability of a range of everyday materials based on simple physical properties, e.g. smooth, soft, hard...</p> <p>Talk about what common materials are used for, e.g. glass for windows.</p>	<p>Identify/compare a range of common everyday materials.</p> <p>Compare and group different kinds of rocks based on appearance/ physical properties.</p> <p>Compare how objects move on different surfaces.</p> <p>Talk about magnetic materials.</p> <p>Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</p> <p>Describe how fossils are formed.</p>	<p>Use knowledge and understanding of materials to sort and group materials.</p> <p>Identify and describe the features of sub-groups within a material with the same properties, e.g. oak, beech, birch etc.</p> <p>Describe why materials are used for different purposes, e.g. glass for windows.</p> <p>Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</p>	<p>Identify and give reasons why materials are used for a specific task or purpose.</p> <p>Compare and group everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, based on hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and response to magnets.</p>	<p>Explain how the differences between the properties of different materials can be used to classify substances.</p> <p>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago.</p>

<p><b>Changing Materials</b></p> <p>Key Questions:          EYFS- What happens when materials are heated?          S1-What happens when I squash, roll stretch this material?          S2- How can I separate a simple solids mixture?          S3- What happens when I warm this material in warm water?          S4- What are reversible changes and irreversible changes?          S5-How does temperature change water and other materials (states of matter)?          S6-How has this material, mixture, solution been changed?</p>	<p>To understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around then, including the seasons and changes states of matter.</p>	<p>Name some familiar solids and liquids.</p> <p>Talk about some shapes that can be changed, e.g. by pinching, squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p> <p>Compare and group materials based on their properties.</p>	<p>Name and describe some simple solids and liquids.</p> <p>Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed, e.g. Bending, twisting and stretching. melting, freezing and forces etc.</p> <p>Separate a solid from a liquid with support.</p>	<p>Describe processes that can be used to change the shape of some materials, e.g. bending and stretching.</p> <p>Identify a range of simple reversible and irreversible changes, e.g. heating and cooling.</p> <p>Recognise that some things dissolve.</p>	<p>Measure or research the temperature at which materials change state when heated or cooled.</p> <p>Describe the difference between solids and liquids.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms the separation of solids by filtration.</p> <p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation within the water cycle.</p> <p>Associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p>	<p>Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.</p> <p>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</p> <p>Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>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 vinegar (acid) on bicarbonate of soda.</p> <p>Describe in detail the properties of liquids, solids and gases.</p>	<p>Describe evaporation and condensation in the water cycle making the link between the rates of evaporation with temperature.</p> <p>Use developing knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to describe how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</p>
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<p><b>Light and Sound</b></p> <p>Key Questions:          EYFS- What makes sounds and light different from each other?          S1- Where do light /sounds come from?          S2- What are the differences between light and dark?          S2 - How are sounds made?          S3- How is a shadow formed?          S4- Why does a shadow length change?</p>	<p>To understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around then, including the seasons and changes states of matter</p>	<p>Observe and name sources of light, including electric lights, flames and the Sun.</p> <p>Observe and name a variety of sources of sound.</p>	<p>Talk about features of light and dark.</p> <p>Talk about and describe how a shadow is formed.</p> <p>Describe the link between brightness and distance.</p> <p>Use everyday words to describe sounds.</p>	<p>Recognise that light is needed to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</p> <p>Recognise that shadows are formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object, and find patterns in how shadows change.</p> <p>Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that sunlight can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect the eyes.</p>	<p>Describe what happens to a light source in the dark.</p> <p>Find patterns that determine the size of shadows.</p> <p>Describe the way in which light is reflected from surfaces.</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how light travels and what happens.</p> <p>Describe in detail how sound travels it can be changed, through vibration, through a medium to the ear.</p>	<p>Use the terms transparent &amp; opaque when describing light.</p> <p>Use scientific terms to describe shadows, including the way in which they are formed and can be altered.</p> <p>Use scientific terms to describe the functions of the eye.</p> <p>Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</p>	<p>Recognise and explain how light appears to travel in straight lines.</p> <p>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the object that casts them.</p> <p>Use knowledge of how light travels to explain the formation of shadows.</p>
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<p>S4- How does distance affect light or sound?  S5 - How does light /sound travel.  S5- Why can I hear sounds?  S6- How can sounds /light be changed?  S6 – How can we change shadows?</p>				<p>Talk about how sound travels. Use the term vibration, when describing sounds and recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</p> <p>Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>	<p>Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</p> <p>Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produce it.</p> <p>Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the source increases.</p>	<p>Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produce it.</p>	<p>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects can be seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.</p> <p>Explain that things are seen because light travels from light sources to the eye or from light sources to objects and then to the eye.</p>
<p><b>Electricity</b></p> <p>Key Questions:  EYFS: How does electricity make things light up and work?  S1- How can I light a bulb/make a circuit?  S2-How can I turn a bulb on and off? S3- How can I make this component work better?  S4- Why doesn't this circuit in series work?  S5- Which material would make the best switch?  S6- How does this circuit (series and parallel) work?</p>	<p>To understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changes states of matter</p>	<p>Identify the brightest bulb.</p> <p>Name equipment that uses electricity.</p> <p>Identify some electricity dangers.</p>	<p>Recognise that a light switch turns a bulb on and off.</p> <p>Explain in simple terms how a circuit works.</p> <p>Make and draw a simple series circuit.</p>	<p>Recognise that batteries are a source of electricity.</p> <p>Make circuits with more one than 1 bulb.</p> <p>Explain simply how the number of batteries affects the amount of electricity.</p> <p>Talk about the effect of making or breaking contacts in a circuit.</p> <p>Recognise common conductors and insulators.</p>	<p>Describe why a bulb won't light and identify the problem within the circuit.</p> <p>Construct and record a simple series circuit, and name its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <p>Know that a bulb lights up when there is an effective conducting material in the circuit and is part of a complete circuit.</p> <p>Describe what happens when making and breaking a circuit, recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and link to the lighting of a bulb.</p> <p>Identify common appliances that run on electricity.</p> <p>Recognise common conductors and insulators and associate metals with being good conductors.</p>	<p>Explain scientifically what happens if you change the number of bulbs.</p> <p>Record and construct a series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts.</p> <p>Identify whether or not a bulb will light in a simple series circuit based on whether or not the bulb is part of a complete loop with a battery.</p> <p>Explain how to/what happens when you connect more than 1 battery.</p> <p>Describe the use of conductors &amp; insulators in wires.</p>	<p>Record and construct a parallel and series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts.</p> <p>Explain the link between the brightness of a bulb or volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit diagram.</p> <p>Identify whether or not a bulb will light in a simple parallel or series circuit based on whether or not the bulb is part of a complete loop with a battery.</p> <p>Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and the impact on a bulb within a series circuit.</p> <p>Use by knowledge of conductors/insulators to construct wires.</p>



<p><b>Forces &amp; Magnets</b></p> <p>Key Questions:  EYFS: Why do some things stick together while others push apart?  S1-How do things move?  S2-What makes things move?  S3- What is a force?  S4- Why do magnets move each other?  S5- How can I measure the size of a force?  S6- What does a force look like?</p>	<p>Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.</p>	<p>Talk about and describe the movements made.</p> <p>Talk about and describe the movement of objects, e.g. squashing, turning, rolling, pushing, etc.</p>	<p>Talk about why some objects will not move.</p> <p>Recognise that actions such as, throw, kick and blow are examples of pushes and pulls.</p> <p>Describe the way in which pushes and pulls can make objects speed up, slow down and change direction.</p>	<p>Compare how things move on different surfaces.</p> <p>Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.</p> <p>Describe magnets as having two poles.</p> <p>Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p>	<p>Recognise that pushes and pulls will bring an object to rest more quickly.</p> <p>Describe situations where friction is helpful and where it is not.</p> <p>Identify the effects of friction acting between moving surfaces.</p> <p>Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p> <p>Describe situations where there is more than one force acting on an object.</p> <p>Compare and group everyday materials that are magnetic and identify magnetic materials.</p> <p>Identify factors that increase resistance.</p>	<p>Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</p> <p>Recognise that weight is a force and is measured in Newtons.</p> <p>Use a Force meter accurately.</p> <p>Recognise that when an object is at rest the forces are balanced.</p> <p>Recognise that unsupported objects fall to Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</p>	<p>Identify the effects of air and water resistance that act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that force and motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs.</p> <p>Explain how motion is affected by forces such as gravitational attraction, magnetic attraction and friction.</p> <p>Describe motion in detail, in terms of balanced and unbalanced forces.</p> <p>Describe how gravity acts between the Earth and a falling object.</p>
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<p><b>Famous Scientists</b>  <b>Key Questions:</b>          EYFS: What animal did the scientist study?          S1- What did the scientist discover or invent?          S2- What inspired the scientist to become interested in their area of study?          S3: Did the scientist face any challenges/obstacles while doing their work? How did they overcome them?          S4: Did the scientist work with other scientists. Did they have friends/enemies in the scientific community?          S5 What were some interesting facts or fun aspects about the scientist's life?          S6: How did the scientist's discoveries or inventions impact our lives today?</p>	<p><b>Jane Goodall</b></p> <p>Jane Goodall is a primatologist and ethologist known for her extensive research on chimpanzees in Tanzania. Her studies on primate behaviour and conservation efforts have contributed to our understanding of animal behaviour and the importance of protecting wildlife.</p>	<p><b>Marie Curie</b></p> <p>Marie Curie was a physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She discovered the radioactive elements polonium and radium and was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. Her work laid the foundation for advancements in nuclear physics and medical treatments</p>	<p><b>Mary Anning</b></p> <p>Mary Anning was a palaeontologist and fossil collector who made important discoveries in the field of palaeontology, particularly in the Jurassic marine fossil beds in Lyme Regis. Her findings contributed to our understanding of prehistoric life and the history of the Earth.</p>	<p><b>Alexander Graham Bell</b></p> <p>Alexander Graham Bell was an inventor and scientist who is credited with inventing the telephone. His work in telecommunications revolutionised communication and paved the way for the development of modern telecommunication systems</p>	<p><b>Isaac Newton</b></p> <p>Isaac Newton was a physicist and mathematician who made significant contributions to our understanding of gravity, motion and optics. His laws of motion and universal gravitation laid the foundation for classical mechanics.</p>	<p><b>Albert Einstein</b></p> <p>Albert Einstein was a theoretical physicist known for his theory of relativity which revolutionised our understanding of space, time and gravity. His famous equation, <math>E=mc^2</math> established the equivalence of energy and mass leading to advancements in nuclear physics and development of atomic energy.</p>	<p><b>Charles Darwin</b></p> <p>Charles Darwin was a naturalist and biologist known for his theory of evolution through natural selection. His book "The Origin of Species" presented compelling evidence for the idea that species evolve over time, revolutionising the field of biology</p>
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