



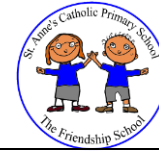
St Anne's Science Topic Overview



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	Throughout nursery the children will cover these objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to understand 'why' and 'how' questions. (Communication and Language, Understanding 30-50) • Listens and responds to ideas expressed by others in conversation or discussion. (Communication and Language, Understanding 40-60+) • Learns new words very rapidly and is able to use them in communicating. (Communication and Language - Speaking 22-36) • Uses talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening. (Communication and Language - Speaking 30-50) • Questions why things happen and gives explanations. (Communication and Language - Speaking 30-50) • Builds up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences. (Communication and Language - Speaking 30-50) • Extends vocabulary, exploring the meaning of new words. (Communication and Language - Speaking 40-60) • Notices detailed features of objects in their environment. (Understanding the World, The World 22-36) • Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world and the natural world. (Understanding the World, The World 30-50) • Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. (Understanding the World, The World 30-50) • Talks about why things happen and how things work. (Understanding the World, The World 30-50) • Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. (Understanding the World, The World 30-50) • Shows care and concern for living things and the environment. (Understanding the World, The World 30-50) • Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. . (Understanding the World, The World 40-60+) 					
Reception	Extends vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming. (Sp 40-60) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events (Sp 40-60) • They develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events. (ELG Sp) • They answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences or events. (ELG Und) • Shows some understanding that good practices with regard to exercise, eating, sleeping and hygiene can contribute to good health. (HSC 40-60) • Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. (40-60 The world) • Children know about similarities and differences in relation to objects, materials and living things. (ELG The World) • They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. (ELG World) • Children know the importance for good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy (ELG HSC) 					
Year 1	<u>Use of everyday materials/ properties and changes of materials</u> 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	<u>Seasonal changes (Autumn and Winter)</u> Observe changes across the four seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	<u>Animals, including humans</u> 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	<u>Seasonal changes (Spring and Summer)</u> Observe changes across the four seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	<u>Plants</u> 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.	<u>Focused Assessments</u> Children will complete focused assessments in order to revisit and assess their science knowledge and progress. The activities are designed to assess what they can do and what they can remember from this year's learning in science.



St Anne's Science Topic Overview



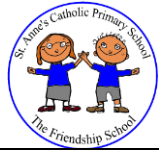
	their simple physical properties.					
Year 2	<p><u>Use of everyday materials/ properties and changes of materials</u></p> <p>Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p> <p>The focus for autumn term 1 will be revisiting and extending properties of materials (from Y1) and linking them to uses. Properties relating to shaping materials can be introduced. Links to class themes can also be made.</p> <p>The focus for autumn term 2 will be more teaching relating to the second curriculum statement and providing the children with more experiences of testing properties to provide contexts for embedding new vocabulary and to develop aspects of working scientifically.</p>	<p><u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u></p> <p>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 micro-habitats. 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.</p>	<p><u>Animals Including Humans</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Order butterfly set)</p>	<p><u>Plants</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><u>Focused Assessments</u></p> <p>Children will complete focused assessments in order to revisit and assess their science knowledge and progress. The activities are designed to assess what they can do and what they can remember from this year's learning in science.</p>	
Year 3	<p><u>Rocks</u></p> <p>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>	<p><u>Forces and Magnets</u></p> <p>compare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between two 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</p>	<p><u>Animals Including Humans</u></p> <p>identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</p>	<p><u>Plants</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><u>Light</u></p> <p>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</p>	<p><u>Focused Assessments</u></p> <p>Children will complete focused assessments in order to revisit and assess their science knowledge and progress. The activities are designed to assess what they can do and what they can remember from this year's learning in science.</p>



St Anne's Science Topic Overview



		whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials describe magnets as having two poles predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.		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.	a light source is blocked by an opaque object find patterns in the way that the size of shadows changes.	
Year 4	<u>Animals Including Humans</u> 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.	<u>Sound</u> 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.	<u>States of Matter</u> 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.	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u> 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.	<u>Electricity</u> 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.	<u>Focused Assessments</u> Children will complete focused assessments in order to revisit and assess their science knowledge and progress. The activities are designed to assess what they can do and what they can remember from this year's learning in science.
Year 5	<u>Earth and Space</u> 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	<u>Forces and Magnets</u> 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,	<u>Materials</u> 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	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u> 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.	<u>Focused Assessments</u> Children will complete focused assessments in order to revisit and assess their science knowledge and progress. The activities are designed to assess what they can do and what they can remember	



St Anne's Science Topic Overview



	<p>describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.</p>	<p style="background-color: yellow;">(Order chick eggs)</p> <p><u>Animals Including Humans</u></p> <p>Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</p>	<p>from this year's learning in science.</p>	
Year 6	<p><u>Animals including Humans</u> Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p>	<p><u>Evolution and inheritance</u> Pupils should be taught to: 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.</p>	<p><u>Electricity</u> 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.</p>	<p><u>Light</u> 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.</p>	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u> 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.</p>	<p><u>Focused Assessments</u> Children will complete focused assessments in order to revisit and assess their science knowledge and progress. The activities are designed to assess what they can do and what they can remember from this year's learning in science.</p>