| **Our Lady & St Patrick’s Catholic Primary School** | | | | | | | |
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| **Curriculum Flight Path**: **Science** | | | | | | | |
|  | Early Years | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|  | **Autumn 1** | | | | | | |
| **Possible Themes** | **Animals including humans** | **Plants** | **Animals including humans** | **Animals including humans** | **Animals including humans** | **Animals including humans** | **Animals including humans** |
| **Substantive knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning about* | Knows some of the things that make them unique.  Talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family.  Talk about some of the things they have observed such as animals. | 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. | 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. | 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. | 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. | Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. | 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. |
| **Disciplinary Knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning to* | Evaluating: Talk about the features and how they vary from one animal to another.  Explain why some things occur and talk about changes. | Begin to observe closely, using simple equipment. | Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. | Begin to ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. | Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. | Begin to take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. | Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. |
| **Possible leading enquiry question** | **What makes me me?** | **What do I know about the trees and plants in my garden?** | **What helps me to grow?** | **How can I look after and protect my body?** | **What journey does my food go on?** | **How will my body change as I get older?** | **How do I keep a healthy heart?** |
| **Vocabulary** (progressive – so what are the new words?) | Animal names  Family  Friend  Parents  Brother  Sister | Common plant  Wild plant  Garden plant  Tree  Deciduous  Evergreen  Flowering  Root  Trunk | Offspring  Reproduce  Survival  Growth  Hygiene  Exercise | Nutrition  Mammal  Skeleton  Muscle  Joint  Socket  Ligament  Bend  Flex | Digest  Saliva  Mouth  Teeth  Incisor - cutting/slicing  Canine - ripping/tearing  Premolar  Molar - chewing, grinding  Wisdom Teeth  Enzyme  Oesophagus  Stomach  Transports  Absorbs  Small intestine  Large intestine  Rectum  Anus  Water  Vitamins  Acid  Producer  Consumer (Secondary, Tertiary)  Predator  Prey | Human  Development  Baby  Toddler  Child  Teenager  Adult  Puberty  Gestation  Length  Mass  Grows/Grow/Growing | Internal Organs  Heart  Lungs  Liver  Kidney  Brain  Skeletal  Skeleton  Muscle  Muscular  Digest  Digestion  digestive  Circulatory System  Heart  Blood Vessels  Blood  Impact  Diet  Exercise  Drugs  Lifestyle  Nutrients  Damage  Alcohol  Substances |
|  |  | Autumn 2 | | | | | |
| Theme | **Everyday Materials** | **Seasonal Changes** |  | **Light** | **States of Matter** | **Properties & changes of materials** | **Light** |
| **Substantive knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning about* | Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as natural and found objects.  Shows an interest in technological toys with knobs or pulleys, or real objects such as cameras or mobile phones.  Shows skill in making toys work by pressing parts or lifting flaps to achieve effects such as sound, movements or new images.  Begin to be interested in and describe the texture of things. | Observe changes across the 4 seasons  Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. |  | 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 a solid object.  Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. | 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. | Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.    Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.    Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.    Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.    Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.    Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda. | 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. |
| **Disciplinary Knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning to* | Predicting.  Observing changes over time.  Explore and perform simple tests. | Begin to gather and record data to help in answering questions. |  | Begin to gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. | Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. | Begin to plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer their own questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.  Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. | Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. |
| **Possible leading enquiry question** | **What are my toys made of?** | **Do all trees stay the same throughout the seasons?** |  | **Is my shadow a reflection of me?** | **Can a material be a solid, liquid and a gas?** | **How do I know if a change is reversible or irreversible?** | **How can I change the direction of light?** |
| **Vocabulary** (progressive – so what are the new words?) | Fast  Slow  Smooth  Rough  Bumpy  Material  Wood  Plastic  Metal  Paper  Fabric  Soft  Hard | Season  Weather  Equinox  Sunrise  Sunset  Dusk  Dawn  Day  Night  Temperature  Wet  Dry  Wind  Thermometer  Degrees |  | Reflection  Surface  Shadow  Light Source  Natural light  Absence of light  Opaque  Transparent | Solid/solidify  Iron  Ice  Melt  Freeze  Liquid  Evaporate  Condense  Gas  Container  Changing State  Heat/heated  Cool/cooled  Degrees Celsius  Thermometer  Water cycle  Evaporation  Condensation  Temperature  Melting  Warm/cool  Water vapour | Solubility  transparency  conductive response  dissolve  liquid  solution  solute  separate  separating  filtering  sieving  evaporating  reversible/irreversible changes  mixing  melting  conductivity  insulation  chemical  rusting  residue | Periscope  rainbow  filters  refraction |
|  |  | Spring 1 | | | | | |
| Possible Theme | **Plants (whole of Spring)** | **Everyday Materials** | **Everyday Materials** | **Rocks** | **Living things and their habitats** | **Living things and their habitats** | **Living things and their habitats** |
| **Substantive knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning about* | Talk about some of  the things they have observed such as plants.  Make observations of plants and explain why some things occur. | 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 | Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for different uses.  Compare how things move on different surfaces.  Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. | 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. | 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. | 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. | Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals.  Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. |
| **Disciplinary Knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning to* | Explain why some things occur and talk about changes.  Make observations of animals and plants. | Begin to ask simple Qs and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.  Begin to perform simple tests. | Ask simple Qs and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.  Perform simple tests. | Begin to report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Begin to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. | Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. | Begin to report and present findings from enquiries, inc conclusions and causal relationships, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations, using appropriate scientific language. | Report and present findings from enquiries, inc conclusions and causal relationships, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations, using appropriate scientific language  Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. |
| **Possible leading enquiry question** | **What can I see in my garden?** | **What is the best material for a boat?** | **How can I make my car travel furthest?** | **How can rocks unlock secrets of the past?** | **Who’s who in the animal kingdom and will they survive?** | **What is the circle of life?** | **How is a woodlouse related to a crab?** |
| **Vocabulary** (progressive – so what are the new words?) | Leaf  Flower  Sun  Water  Plant  Stem  Growth | Object  Properties  Man-made material  Natural material  Malleable  Non-malleable  Waterproof  Non-waterproof  Absorbent  Non-absorbent  Brittle  Rigid  Shiny  Dull  Stretchy  Squashy | Translucent  Squashing  Bending  Twisting | Sedimentary  Metamorphic  Igneous  Organic  Volcanic  Permeable  Non-permeable  Porous  Non-porous  Grains  Crystals | Environment  classification  flowering  non-flowering plants  vertebrate/invertebrate  dangers  fish  amphibians  reptiles  birds  mammals  insects  plants  flowering plants (including grasses) non-flowering (including mosses and ferns)  human impact  positive - nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, garden ponds  negative - population, development, litter, deforestation | Asexual/sexual reproduction  fertilise  gestation  life cycle  metamorphosis  pollination  reproduction | Micro-organisms  habitat/microhabitat  taxonomy  bacteria  virus  fungi |
|  |  | **Spring 2** | | | | | |
| **Possible Theme** | **Living things and their habitats & Seasonal Changes (Summer)** | **Seasonal Changes** | **Living things and their habitats** | **Plants** | **Sound** | **Earth & Space** | **Electricity** |
| **Substantive knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning about* | Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time  Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.  Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.  Developing an understanding changes over time. | Observe changes across the 4 seasons  Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. | 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. | 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. | 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. | 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. | 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. |
| **Disciplinary Knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning to* | Know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.  Make observations of animals and plants.  Talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. | Begin to gather and record data to help in answering questions. | Gather and record data to help in answering questions.  Identify and classify. Use appropriate scientific language to communicate ideas. | Begin to make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. | Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.  Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. | Begin to record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. | Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer their own questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary  Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. |
| **Possible leading enquiry question** | **Where is the best place for my minibeast to live?** | **Do all trees stay the same throughout the seasons?** | **Is an animal's habitat important?** | **Which is the most important part of a flower?** | **How do I hear a siren?** | **Where does the sun go at night?** | **How can we use electricity to protect the nation’s treasures?** |
| **Vocabulary** (progressive – so what are the new words?) | Grow  Alive  Dead  Desert  Jungle  Hot  Cold  Light  Dark  Spring  Summer  Autumn  Winter  Sun  Wind  Rain  Cloud  Snow  Fog | Season  Weather  Equinox  Sunrise  Sunset  Dusk  Dawn  Day  Night  Temperature  Wet  Dry  Wind  Thermometer  Degrees | Habitat  Microhabitat  Interdependent  Dependent  Food chain  Predator  Prey  Energy | Nutrients  Soil  Transportation  Pollination  Dispersal  Life Cycle | Vibrate/vibration/ vibrating  Air  Medium  Ear  Hear  Sound  Volume  Pitch  Faint/fainter  Loud/louder  String  Percussion  Woodwind  Brass  Insulate | Earth  planets  solar system  Moon  celestial body  sphere/ spherical  rotate/ rotation  Mercury  Venus  Mars  Jupiter  Saturn  Uranus  Neptune  Pluto  ‘dwarf’ planet  orbit  revolve  geocentric model  heliocentric model  sundials  astronomical | Voltage  brightness  volume  danger  series circuit  safety  symbols |
|  |  | **Summer** | | | | | |
| **Theme** | **Y1 Seasons** | **Animals including humans** | **PLANTS**  Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.  Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. | **Forces and Magnets** | **Electricity** | **Forces and Magnets** | **Evolution and Inheritance** |
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| **Substantive knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning about* | 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. | 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, depending on which poles are facing. | 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. | 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. | 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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| **Disciplinary Knowledge**  *As a scientist, I am learning to* | Begin to set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.  Begin to use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Begin to use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. | Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.  Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. | Begin to explain the degree of trust in results. Identify and evaluate scientific evidence (their own and others’) that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. |  |
| Begin to identify and classify. Use appropriate scientific language to communicate ideas.  Begin to use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. | Observe closely, using simple equipment. |
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| **Possible leading enquiry question** | **Are magnets magic?** | **What materials do I need to complete a circuit?** | **Which forces will affect my egg drop?**  **(Egg Drop by Mini Grey)** | **Who am I and where have I come from?** |
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| **What team is my animal in?** | **How can my seed change into a flower?** |
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| **Vocabulary** (progressive – so what are the new words?) | Friction  Magnetic  Pole  Positive  Negative  Attract  Repel | Appliances  Electricity  Electrical Circuit  Cell  Wire  Bulb  Buzzer  Danger  Electrical safety  Sign  Insulators  Conductors  Switch | Gravity  air resistance  water resistance  surface  force  effect  move  accelerate  decelerate  stop  change direction  brake  mechanism  pulley  gear  spring  theory of gravitation  Galilei  Isaac Newton | fossils  offspring  vary  non identical  characteristics  variation  evolution  adaption  inherit/inheritance  Charles Darwin  adapt  environment  extreme  conditions  advantageous/disadvantageous  palaeontologists |
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| Amphibian  Reptile  Mammal  Invertebrate  Vertebrate  Carnivore  Herbivore  Omnivore  Skeleton  Bone | Seed  Bulb  Bud  Temperature  Healthy  Germination  Reproduction |
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*WS (Disciplinary skills) for each theme based on focus objectives for TAPS Assessment Task for each unit rather than trying to focus on all WS in a unit. All skills covered over the year.*

<https://pstt.org.uk/resources/curriculum-materials/assessment>

<https://pstt.org.uk/application/files/5216/0388/1615/PSTT_working_scientifically_progression_grid_8.3.19.pdf>

