

Yr	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
S						
N	Themes: All about me/People who help us/Fireworks.         Science curriculum links:         Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.         PD         Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. UW         Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. UW         Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family history. UW         Show interest in different occupations. UW         Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. UW         Explore how things work. UW	Themes: Nocturnal animals/Christmas. Science curriculum links: Use all their senses in hands- on exploration of materials. UW Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. UW	<ul> <li>Themes: Winter/Ice, snow and arctic animals/Chinese New Year.</li> <li>Science curriculum links:</li> <li>Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. UW</li> <li>Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. UW</li> <li>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experiences or seen in photos. UW</li> <li>Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. UW</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Themes: Lifecycles/Spring, growing daffodils/Easter.</li> <li>Science curriculum links:</li> <li>Understand 'why' questions like 'why do you think the caterpillar got fat?' CL</li> <li>Understand the key features of the lifecycle of a plant and animal. UW</li> <li>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. UW</li> <li>Plant seeds and care for growing plants. UW</li> <li>Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. UW</li> </ul>	Themes: Bears. Science curriculum links: Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials. UW Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. UW Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. UW	Themes: The Three Little         Pigs/Minibeasts/The Seaside         and sea creatures.         Science curriculum links:         Be able to express a point of         view. CL         Explore and talk about the         different forces they can feel.         UW         Talk about what they see,         using a wide vocabulary.



	Themes: All about me/My	Themes:	Themes: Winter/Ice and	Themes: Spring/Dinosaurs and	Themes: Lifecycles/Growing and	Thomas: Soosida/Rockpools/
ł	family/My favourite things.	Autumn/Seasons/Celebrations/ Christmas.	snow/Transport.	dragons.	changing.	Holes.
	Science Curriculum Links:	Science Curriculum Links:	Science Curriculum Links:	Science Curriculum Links:	Science Curriculum Links:	Science Curriculum Links:
	Learn new vocabulary. <b>CL</b>	Learn new vocabulary. CL	Learn new vocabulary. <b>CL</b>	Learn new vocabulary. <b>CL</b>	Learn new vocabulary. <b>CL</b>	Learn new vocabulary. <b>CL</b>
	Use new vocabulary in different contexts. <b>CL</b>	Use new vocabulary in different contexts. <b>CL</b>	Use new vocabulary in different contexts. <b>CL</b>	Use new vocabulary in different contexts. <b>CL</b>	Use new vocabulary in different contexts. <b>CL</b>	Use new vocabulary in different contexts. <b>CL</b>
	Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them. <b>CL</b>	Ask questions to find out more	Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them. <b>CL</b>	Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them. <b>CL</b>		Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them. <b>CL</b>
	Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. <b>CL</b>	Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. <b>CL</b>	Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. <b>CL</b>	Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. <b>CL</b>		Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. <b>CL</b>
	Describe events in some detail. CL	Describe events in some detail. CL	Describe events in some detail. <b>CL</b>	Describe events in some detail. CL		Describe events in some detail. CL
	Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. <b>CL</b>	Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might	Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. <b>CL</b>	Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. <b>CL</b>	and activities, and to explain how	Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. <b>CL</b>
	Describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside. <b>UW</b>	happen. <b>CL</b> Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. <b>UW</b>	Describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside. <b>UW</b>	Know and talk about a range of factors that supports their overall health and well-being including	Describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside. <b>UW</b>	Describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside. <b>UW</b>
	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. <b>UW</b>	Explore the natural world around them. <b>UW</b>	Explore the natural world around them. <b>UW</b>	physical activity, dental care, screen time, sleep routines and road safety. <b>PD</b>	Explore the natural world around them. <b>UW</b>	Explore the natural world around them. <b>UW</b>
		Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. <b>UW</b> Understand some important	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. <b>UW</b>	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. <b>UW</b> Explore the natural world around them. <b>UW</b>	processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. <b>UW</b>
		processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. <b>UW</b>		Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them. UW Enrichment: Planting seeds/	Enrichment: Trip to the beach.
		Enrichment: Walk to the park/ Trip to the garden centre.		changing states of matter. UW Recognise some environments	Tadpoles.	
				that are different from the one in which they live. <b>UW</b>		
				Enrichment: Visit from the dentist.		



. /-	Learning focus: Everyday	Learning focus: Seasonal	Learning focus: Animals	Learning focus: Living things	Learning focus: Plants – Year 1.	Learning focus: Plants -
./2	materials – Year 1.	Changes – Year 1.	including humans – Year 1.	and their habitats. – Year 2	Learning locus. Flants – fear 1.	Year 2
1		Changes – Tear T.	including humans – rear 1.		Knowledge:	
	Knowledge:	Knowledge:	Knowledge:	Knowledge:	Identify and name a variety of	Knowledge:
	Distinguish between an object and		Kilowieuge.	Kilowiedge.	common wild and garden plants,	Observe and describe how
	the material from which it is made.		Identify and name a variety of	Explore and compare the	including deciduous and	seeds and bulbs grow into
			,		evergreen trees.	mature plants.
	Identify and name a variety of	Observe and describe weather	common animals including fish,	differences between things that		
	everyday materials, including	associated with the seasons	amphibians, reptiles, birds and	are living, dead and things that	Identify and describe the basic	Find out and describe how
	wood, plastic, glass, metal, water,	and how day length varies.	mammals.	have never been alive.	structure of a variety of common	plants need water, light, and a
	and rock.				flowering plants, including trees.	suitable temperature to grow
			Identify and name a variety of	Identify that most living things		and stay healthy.
	Describe the simple physical		common animals that are	live in habitats to which they		
	properties of a variety of everyday		carnivores, herbivores and	are suited and describe how		
	materials.		omnivores.	different habitats provide for		
				the basic needs of different		
	Compare and group together a		Describe and compare the	kinds of animals and plants,		
	variety of everyday materials on		structure of a variety of common	and how they depend on each		
	the basis of their simple physical		animals (fish, amphibians,	other.		
	properties.		reptiles, birds and mammals,	other.		
	Learning focus: Everyday			I den l'économica en entre la complete de la		
	materials – Year 2.		including pets).	Identify and name a variety of		
				plants and animals in their		
	Knowledge:		Identify, name, draw and label the	habitats, including micro-		
	Identify and compare the		basic parts of the human body	habitats.		
	suitability of a variety of everyday		and say which part of the body is			
	materials, including wood, metal,		associated with each sense.	Describe how animals obtain		
	plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper			their food from plants and other		
	and cardboard for particular uses.		Learning focus: Animals	animals, using the idea of a		
			including humans – Year 2.	simple food chain, and identify		
	Find out how the shapes of solid			and name different sources of		
	objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing		Knowledge:	food.		
	bending, twisting and stretching.					
	bending, twisting and stretching.		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.			



	Assessment overview					
/2	<b>Learning focus:</b> Living things and their habitats. – Year 2	<b>Learning focus:</b> Animals including humans – Year 1.	<b>Learning focus:</b> Everyday materials – Year 1.	<b>Learning focus:</b> Animals including humans – Year 1.	Learning focus: Plants – Year 1.	Learning focus: Plants – Year 2
	<ul> <li>Knowledge:</li> <li>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Knowledge: 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.	<ul> <li>Knowledge:</li> <li>Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.</li> <li>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.</li> <li>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</li> <li>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials.</li> <li>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</li> <li>Learning focus: Everyday materials – Year 2.</li> <li>Knowledge:</li> <li>Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</li> <li>Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials bending, twisting and stretching.</li> </ul>	Knowledge: 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.	Knowledge: 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.	Knowledge: 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.



	Learning focus: Sound.	Learning focus: Scientist Study – Alexander Graham	Learning focus: States of Matter	Learning focus:	Learning focus: Plants.	Learning focus: Living things and their habitats.
Δ	Knowledge:	Bell.	Knowledge:	Knowledge:	Knowledge:	
	0	Dell.	0	Kilowiedge.		Knowledge:
	Identify how sounds are made,	Kee and a data	Compare and group materials		Identify and describe the functions	
	associating some of them with	Knowledge:	together, according to whether		of different parts of flowering	Recognise that living things
	something vibrating.		they are solids, liquids or gases.		plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.	can be grouped in a variety of ways.
1	Recognise that vibrations from		Observe that some materials			
	sounds travel through a medium		change state when they are		Explore the requirements of plants	Explore and use classification
	to the ear.		heated or cooled, and measure or		for life and growth (air, light,	keys to help group, identify and
			research the temperature at which		water, nutrients from soil, and	name a variety of living things
	Find patterns between the pitch of		this happens in degrees Celsius.		room to grow) and how they vary	in their local and wider
	a sound and features of the object				from plant to plant.	environment.
	that produced it.		Identify the part played by			
			evaporation and condensation in		Investigate the way in which water	Recognise that environments
	Find patterns between the volume		the water cycle and associate the		is transported within plants.	can change and that this can
	of a sound and the strength of the		rate of evaporation with			sometimes pose dangers to
	vibrations that produced it.		temperature.		Explore the part that flowers play	living things.
					in the life cycle of flowering plants,	
	Recognise that sounds get fainter				including pollination, seed	
	as the distance from the sound				formation and seed dispersal.	
	source increases.				ionnation and seed dispersal.	
	Assessment overview					



3/4 B	Learning focus: Rocks. Knowledge: Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.	Learning focus: Animals including humans. Knowledge: Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.	Learning focus: Light. Knowledge: Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.	Learning focus: Animals including humans. Knowledge: Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and	Learning focus: Electricity. Knowledge: Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series circuit,	Learning focus: Forces and magnets. Knowledge: Compare how things move on different surfaces.
	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.	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.	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 the size of shadows change.	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.	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.	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 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
	Assessment overview		1		1	facing.



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5/6	Learning focus: Forces – Year 5.	Learning focus: Light – Year	Learning focus: Properties and changes of material – Year 5.	Learning focus: Evolution and inh	eritance – Year 6.
-		6.			
Α	Knowledge:			Knowledge:	
	Explain that unsupported objects	Knowledge:	Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their	Recognise that living things have o	hanged over time and that fossils
	fall towards the Earth because of	Recognise that light appears to	properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency,	provide information about living thi	ngs that inhabited the Earth
	the force of gravity acting between	travel in straight lines.	conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.	millions of years ago.	
	the Earth and the falling object.				
		Use the idea that light travels in		Recognise that living things produc	
	Identify the effects of air	straight lines to explain that	and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.	normally offspring vary and are not	identify to their parents.
	resistance, water resistance and	objects are seen because they			
	friction, that act between moving	give out or reflect light into the	Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures	Identify how animals and plants are	e adapted to suit their environment
	surfaces.	eye.	might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and	in different ways and that adaptatic	n may lead to evolution.
			evaporating.		
	Recognise that some	Explain that we see things			
	mechanisms, including levers,	because light travels from light	Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for		
	pulleys and gears, allow a smaller	sources to our eyes or from	the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and		
	force to have a greater effect.	light sources to objects and	plastic.		
	_	then to our eyes.			
		-	Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are		
		Use the idea that light travels in	reversible changes.		
		straight lines to explain why	Ů		
			Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials,		
		as the objects that cast them.	and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including		
		·····	changes associated with burning and the action of acid on		
			bicarbonate of soda.		
	Assessment overview		·	•	
F /C	Learning focus: Electricity – Year	Learning focus: Animals	Learning focus: Living things and their habitats – Year 5/6.	Learning focus: Animals	Learning focus: Earth and
5/6	6.	including humans – Year 6.		including humans – Year 5.	space – Year 5.
В			Knowledge – Year 5:		
-	Knowledge:	Knowledge:		Knowledge:	Knowledge:
	Associate the brightness of a lamp		amphibian, an insect and a bird.	Describe the changes as humans	Describe the movement of the
	or the volume of a buzzer with the	parts of the human circulatory		develop to old age.	Earth, and other planets,
	number and voltage of cells used	system, and describe the	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	develop te ela age.	relative to the Sun in the solar
	in the circuit.	functions of the heart, blood			system.
		vessels and blood.	Knowledge – Year 6:		oyotom.
	Compare and give reasons for		Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according		Describe the movement of the
	variations in how components	Recognise the impact of diet,	to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and		Moon relative to the Earth.
1	function, including the brightness	exercise, drugs and lifestyle on	differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.		
	of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers	the way their bodies function.	and one of gamono, plante and dilinitide.		Describe the Sun, Earth and
	and the on/off position of		Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific		Moon as approximately
	switches.	Describe the ways in which	characteristics.		spherical bodies.
	SWITCHES.	nutrients and water are			sphendal boules.
	Use recognised symbols when	transported within animals,			Use the idea of the Earth's
	representing a simple circuit in a	including humans.			rotation to explain day and
	diagram.	including numans.			night and the apparent
1	ulayian.				movement of the sun across
					the sky.
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Assessment overview

