



Statement of Intent

"The important thing is to never stop questioning" Albert Einstein

Science has changed our lives and is vital to the world's future prosperity, and all pupils should be taught essential aspects of the knowledge, methods, processes and uses of science. Our Science curriculum intends to build up a body of key foundational knowledge and concepts, where pupils should be encouraged to recognise the power of rational explanation and develop a sense of excitement and curiosity about natural phenomena.

These aims ensure that all pupils:

- Develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through **learning** across specific disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics.
- Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that **inspire** them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.
- Are equipped with the scientific knowledge required to **flourish**, understanding the uses and implications of science, today and for the future.
- We ensure that the Working Scientifically skills are built-on and developed throughout children's time at the school so that they can apply their knowledge of science when using equipment, conducting experiments, building arguments and explaining concepts confidently and continue to ask questions and **enjoy** being curious about their surroundings.



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Implementation

Planning and Lesson

Teachers create a positive attitude to science learning within their classrooms and reinforce an expectation that all children are capable of achieving high standards in science. Our whole school approach to the teaching and learning of science involves the following;

- In EYFS the specific area of Understanding the World in the Early Years Foundation Stage contains the Science objectives which should be covered. Pupils should be learning scientific knowledge and vocabulary and 'working scientifically' appropriate to their developmental age through practical science linked to their termly Topic.
- From the long-term overview, teachers plan a sequence of lessons, using the skills and knowledge progression document alongside the National Curriculum.
- Through our planning, we involve problem solving opportunities that allow children to find out for themselves using independent practice. Children are encouraged to ask their own questions and be given opportunities to use their scientific skills and research to discover the answers. This is supported by our participation in 'The Big Science Project'.
- Planning involves teachers creating engaging lessons, often involving high-quality resources to aid understanding of conceptual knowledge. Teachers use precise questioning in class to test conceptual knowledge and skills, and assess children regularly using both weekly and monthly reviews, to identify those children with gaps in learning, so that all children keep up.
- We build upon prior learning and skill development of the previous years using small steps. As the children's knowledge and understanding increases, and they become more proficient in selecting, using scientific equipment, collating and interpreting results, they become increasingly confident in their growing ability to come to conclusions based on real evidence.
- Working Scientifically skills are embedded into lessons through guided practice, to ensure these skills are being developed throughout the children's school career and new vocabulary and challenging concepts are introduced through direct teaching. Teachers demonstrate how to use scientific equipment, and the various Working Scientifically skills in order to embed scientific understanding
- Teachers find opportunities to develop children's understanding of their surroundings by accessing outdoor learning and having Areas of English with a scientific focus.

Enhancements:

- Children are offered a wide range of extra-curricular activities, visits, trips and visitors to complement and broaden the curriculum. These are purposeful and link with the knowledge being taught in class. For example Year 2 visit Winchester Science Museum and in Key stage 2 they visit Bristol Aquarium. External visitors from Bright Sparks Science are frequent and supplemented with kit loans to support teaching in school. This is also supported by a dedicated yearly Science Week.
- Children learn the possibilities for careers in science, as a result of our community links and connection with local agencies such as Harwell Science Park and Science Oxford and learn from and work with professionals, ensuring that children have access to positive role models within the field of science from the immediate and wider local community.

Assessment:

Pupils are assessed against the criteria in their Science EYEs, which aligns with the National Curriculum. Pupils outcomes are formally recorded in Year 2 and Year 6 using the following criteria: HNM= Has Not Met or EXS= Expected. In all other primary years, pupils are assessed as: B=Working well below the age-related expectations; WTS= Working towards the age-related expectations; ARE= Working at age-related expectations.

Impact

By the time the children at Wantage leave our school they should have developed:

- A passion for Science and an enthusiastic engagement in learning, which develops their sense of curiosity about scientific phenomena, which builds on their foundations of knowledge for understanding the world.
- recognise that scientific ideas change and develop over time
- can select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry, including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping
 and classifying things, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information
- draw conclusions based on their data and observations, use evidence to justify their ideas, and use their scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings



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Skills Key: Working Scientifically Biology (Human/Animals & Plants) Chemistry (Materials/Rocks) Physics (Forces/Electricity/Earth and Space/Sound/Light)

Year/	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Term						
Term Nursery Reception	Learn about how food is produced and harvested Investigation – what's the best material to build a house? Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials explore collections of materials with similar	Contrast light and dark as part of a variety of play activities Materials- Potions investigation Link: Expressive art and design link	Learn about 'hot' and cold' through a variety of play activities / stories. Keep a daily chart lce investigation ➤ explore and talk about different forces they can feel ➤ talk about the differences between meterials and abapted	Observe seasonal change and look for signs of spring Link: To next Science focus- plants Seasons and spring linked to Easter ➤ plant seeds and care for growing plants ➤ understand the key features of the life cyclo of a plant and	Learn about lifecycles and animals that lay eggs. Observe tadpoles, germinating seeds etc. Plant vegetables and care for the garden Link: Back to harvest-Term 1 Life cycles and growth Tad poles explore how things work understand the key features of the life	Examine real objects: fish, shells, wet/dry sand, minibeasts Understanding importance of healthy bodies and lifestyles Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage
	 materials with similar or different properties talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary Link: Homes topic in History 		 materials and changes they notice Linked Ideas how the water pushes up when they try to push a plastic boat under it how they can stretch elastic, snap a twig, but cannot bend a metal rod magnetic attraction and repulsion 	 cycle of a plant and an animals explore the natural world around them describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them 	 begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things 	 personal needs independently be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, for example, brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and tooth brushing





Year 1	Where are my body parts	Why do we have different	What animals live in our local	What materials are	What animals live in	How do the seasons and plants
	and how do my senses	materials?	habitat and how can we	suitable for a castle?	hotter habitats and how	change overtime?
	work?		identify them?		are they different?	
		National Curriculum:	Animals in the local area	Big Science Investigation-		National Curriculum:
	National curriculum:	Distinguish between an object		Pupil led investigation	Animals 2 – looking at	Identify and name a variety of
	Identify name draw and label	and the material from which it	National Curriculum:	Link to materials to cover	animals in a hotter climate	common wild and garden plants,
	the basic parts of the human	is made	use the local environment	Knowledge & Skills:	different locality.	including deciduous and evergreen
	body and say which part of the	Identify and name a variety of	throughout the year to explore	5	National Curriculum:	trees
	body is associated with each	everyday materials, including	and answer questions about	Working Scientifically	Animals in different settings	Identify and describe the basic
	sense.	wood, plastic, glass, metal,	animals in their habitat. They	ask simple	Identify and name a variety	structure of a variety of common
		water, and rock.	should understand how to take	scientific	of common animals	flowering plants, including trees.
	Knowledge & Skills:	Describe the simple physical	care of animals taken from their	questions	including fish, amphibians,	
	Biology-Animals, including	properties of a variety of	local environment and the need	use simple	reptiles, birds and	Knowledge & Skills:
	humans	everyday materials	to return them safely after	equipment to	mammals.	Biology Plants
		Compare and group together a	Identify and name a variety of	make	Describe and compare the	name a variety of
	name the parts of	variety of everyday materials	common animals including fish,	observations.	structure of a variety of	common wild and garden
	the human body	on the basis of their simple	amphibians, reptiles, birds and	carry out simple	common animals (fish,	plants
	that I can see	physical properties.	mammals.	tests	amphibians, reptiles, birds	name the petals, stem,
	link the correct part		Describe and compare the	suggest what I	and mammals, including	leaf and root of a plant
	of the human body		structure of a variety of common	have found out	pets)	name the roots, trunk,
	to each sense	Knowledge & Skills:	animals (fish, amphibians,	use simple data to answer	Identify and name a variety	branches and leaves of a
		Chemistry - Everyday materials	reptiles, birds and mammals,	questions	of common animals that are	tree
	Key Vocabulary: head, neck,	distinguish	including pets)		carnivores, herbivores and	
	arms, elbows, legs, knees, face,	between an object		Knowledge & Skills:	omnivores	Key Vocab: deciduous and evergreen
	ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth,	and the material it	Knowledge & Skills:	Chemistry -Everyday		trees, and plant structures (including
		is made from.	Biology-Animals, including	materials	Knowledge & Skills:	leaves, flowers (blossom), petals,
		explain the	humans	describe the	Biology-Animals, including	fruit, roots, buib, seed, trunk,
		materials that an	name a variety of	properties of	humans	branches, stem
		object is made	animals including fish,	everyday	name a variety	
		Irom.	amphibians, reptiles,	materials.	of animals	Observe shares severe the four
		name wood, plastic,	birds and mammals	group objects	including fish,	Observe changes across the four
		glass, metal, water	sort animals into	based on the	amphibians,	Seasons
		and fock.	categories (including	materials they	reptiles, birds	Observe and describe weather
		Key Vocabulany:	tisn, amphibians,	are made from.	and mammais	day longth varios
		hard/soft: stratshy/stiff:	reptiles, birds and	explain why a sector is a sector with a s	Classify and classify and	uay length valles.
		shiny/dull: rough/smooth	mammais)	material might	name animals by	Knowledge & Skills: Link plants to
		bendy/not bendy:	 Sort living and non- living things 	pe userul for a	(carreivere	change in seasons
		waterproof/not waterproof	IIVIIIR CIIIIRS	specific job	borbivoro and	
		absorbent/not absorbent.		shapos can bo		Physics -Seasonal changes
		opaque/transparent		shapes can be	onnivorej	







				changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching Key Vocabulary: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy;	Key Vocabulary: texture, sound, habitat, amphibians, reptile, carnivore, herbivore and omnivore	 observe and comment on changes in the seasons name the seasons and suggest the type of weather in each season observe how the length of a day changes with the seasons
Year 2	 Why do we make things out of different materials? National Curriculum: Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Knowledge & Skills: Chemistry -Everyday materials > identify and name a range of materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard Link Famous Scientist in history: Waterproof (chemistry) − link with significant individual, Charles Mackintosh Float/sink (physics) 	Do living things change or stay the same? National Curriculum: 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). Knowledge & Skills: Biology-Life Cycles > explain the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, including humans > explain that animals grow and reproduce > describe what animals and humans need to survive	 Children to create their own question based around diet, exercise and hygiene. National Curriculum: Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. Biology – Importance of good personal hygiene diet and exercise. describe why exercise, a balanced diet and good hygiene are important for humans Big Science investigation -child led Knowledge & Skills: Working Scientifically ask simple scientific questions use simple equipment to make observations. carry out simple tests suggest what I have found out use simple data to answer questions Link to History: Changes in hygiene since Victorian time. Also link to prior history topic on 	 How do I grow a healthy plant? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology-Plants describe how seeds and bulbs grow into plants describe what plants need in order to grow and stay healthy (water, light and suitable temperature) explain that plants grow and reproduce compare how plants grow in different conditions by making measurements 	 How can materials be manipulated /changed? This should build on term 1s knowledge of materials. National Curriculum: Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. Chemistry -Everyday materials suggest why a material might or might not be used for a specific job explore how shapes can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching How can a material be changed by hysical force? - squash, twist etc Pattern seeking, how do materials change with heat? How have materials changed over time? - research based 	 Who eats what? National Curriculum: 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. 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology-Living things and their habitats identify things that are living, dead and never lived describe how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals) identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats





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Year 3	How are different rocks	What happens without	Florence Nightingale and her movement in hygienic nursing Why do I have a skeleton?	How do magnets work?	When does Friction	 match living things to their habitat describe how animals find their food name some different sources of food for animals explain a simple food chain Why do plants have different
	formed?	light?			occur?	parts?
				National Curriculum:		
	National Curriculum:	National Curriculum: Recognise	National Curriculum:		Compare how things move	National Curriculum:
	Compare and group together	that they need light in order to	Identify that animals, including	Compare how things move	on different surfaces	
	different kinds of rocks on the	see things and that dark is the	humans, need the right types	on different surfaces	notice that some forces	Identify and describe the functions of
	basis of their appearance and	absence of light	and amount of nutrition, and	notice that some forces	need contact between two	different parts of flowering plants:
	simple physical properties.	Notice that light is reflected	that they cannot make their own	need contact between two	objects.	roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
	Describe in simple terms how	from surfaces.	food; they get nutrition from	objects, but magnetic forces		Explore the requirements of plants
	fossils are formed when things	Recognise that light from the	what they eat	can act at a distance.	Physics – Forces friction	for life and growth (air, light, water,
	that have lived are trapped	sun can be dangerous and that	Identify that humans and some	Observe how magnets	explore and describe	nutrients from soil, and room to
	within rock.	there are ways to protect their	other animals have skeletons and	attract or repel each other	how objects move on	grow) and how they vary from plant
	Recognise that soils are made	eyes.	muscles for support, protection	and attract some materials	different surfaces	to plant.
	from rocks and organic matter.	Recognise that shadows are	and movement.	and not others		Investigate the way in which water is
		formed when the light from a	Knowladza & Skiller	compare and group		transported within plants.
	Knowledge & Skills:	light source is blocked by an	Knowledge & Skills:	overvday materials on the		Explore the part that flowers play in
	Chemistry -Rocks	opaque object	Dielegy Animals, including	basis of whether they are		the life cycle of flowering plants,
	compare and group rocks	find patterns in the way that	bumons	attracted to a magnet and		and cood disportal
	based on their	the size of shadows change.	 explain the importance of a 	identify some magnetic		and seed dispersal.
	appearance and physical	Knowledge & Skills:	nutritious balanced diet	materials.		Knowledge & Skills:
	reason	Physics -Light	 explain how nutrients. 	Describe magnets as having		
	 describe how fossils are 	 describe what dark is 	water and oxygen are	two poles.		Biology-Plants
	formed.	(the absence of light)	transported within animals	Predict whether two		describe the function of
	describe how soil is	> explain that light is	and humans	magnets will attract or repel		different parts of flowing plants
	made.	needed in order to see	describe and explain the	each other, depending on		and trees
	describe and explain the	 explain that light is 	skeletal system of a human	which poles are facing.		explore and describe the needs
	difference between	reflected from a surface	describe and explain the			of different plants for survival
	sedimentary and igneous	explain and demonstrate	muscular system of a	Knowledge & Skills:		explore and describe how water
	rock.	how a shadow is formed.	human	Physics Magnets		is transported within plants
	describe and explain how	explore shadow size and		evolain how some		 describe the plant life cycles, especially the importance of
	different rocks can be	explain		forces require contact		especially the importance of flowers
	usetui to us	 explain the danger of direct suplight and 		and some do not.		nowers
	Link: Properties of rocks to	describe how to keep		giving examples		
	stone age tools in history topic	protected		 explore and explain 		
	stone age tools in history topic	protected		how objects attract		





		Link: Light to the topic of 'ls fire		and repair in relation to		
		a gift or a surrea?		and reperint relation to		
		a gift of a curse?		objects and other		
				magnets		
				predict whether		
				objects will be		
				magnetic and carry		
				out an enquiry to test		
				this out		
				describe how magnets		
				work		
				predict whether		
				magnets will attract or		
				repel and give a		
				reason		
Voor 4	How do circuits work?	What hannens to our food?	Solid liquid or goo?	How do we hear poises?	Where does water come	How can we protect our
	National Curriculum:	National Curriculum:	Solid, liquid of gas!	now do we near hoises:	from?	environment?
	Identify common appliances	Describe the simple functions	National Comissions	Big Science Investigation	National Curriculum:	environmenti
	that run on electricity	of the basic parts of the		National Curriculum:	Identify the part played by	National Curriculum:
	Construct a simple series	digastiva system in humans	Compare and group materials	Identify how sounds are	avaparation and	Recognize that living things can be
	construct a simple series	digestive system in numans.	together, according to whether	identity now sounds are	evaporation and	Recognise that living things can be
	electrical circuit, identifying	identify the different types of	they are solids, liquids or gases.	made, associating some of	condensation in the water	grouped in a variety of ways.
	and naming its basic parts,	teeth in humans and their	Observe that some materials	them with something	cycle and associate the rate	Explore and use classification keys to
	including cells, wires, bulbs,	simple functions	change state when they are	vibrating.	of evaporation with	help group, identify and name a
	switches and buzzers.	Construct and interpret a	heated or cooled, and measure	Recognise that vibrations	temperature.	variety of living things in their local
	Identify whether or not a lamp	variety of food chains,	or research the temperature at	from sounds travel through		and wider environment.
	will light in a simple series	identifying producers,	which this happens in degrees	a medium to the ear.	Letcombe Brook project	Recognise that environments can
	circuit, based on whether or	predators and prey.	Celsius (°C)	Find patterns between the		change and that this can sometimes
	not the lamp is part of a			pitch of a sound and	Knowledge & Skills:	pose dangers to living things.
	complete loop with a battery.	Knowledge & Skills:	Chemistry-States of Matter	features of the object that	Chemistry-States of Matter	
	Recognise that a switch opens	Biology-Digestion		produced it.		Knowledge & Skills:
	and closes a circuit and	identify and name the	group materials based on	Find patterns between the	I describe the water	-
	associate this with whether or	parts of the human	their state of matter (solid	volume of a sound and the	cycle	Biology-Living things and their
	not a lamp lights in a simple	digestive system	liquid gas)	strength of the vibrations	explain the part	habitats
	series circuit	 describe the functions of 	> describe how some	that produced it	played by evaporation	A group living things in different
	Becognise some common	the organs in the human	materials can change state	Recognise that sounds get	and condensation in	way
	conductors and insulators and	digestive system	> ovploro how materials	fainter as the distance from	the water cycle	use classification keys to group
	associate metals with being	 identify and describe the 	explore now materials shange state	the sound source increases	the water cycle	identify and name living things
	good conductors	different types of teeth in	change state	Knowledge & Skiller		A create classification kovs to
	good conductors.	humans	measure the temperature at	Kilowiedge & Skils.		Create classification keys to group, identify and name living
	Knowladza & Chiller	numans	which materials change state	Dhumion Cound		group, identify and name inving
	Nhowledge & Skills:	describe the functions of different housen to the		Physics-Souria		things (for others to use)
	Physics-Electricity	aifferent numan teeth		describe now sound is		 describe now changes to an
		use food chains to		made.		environment could endanger
	Identify and name	identify producers,		explain how sound		living things
	appliances that	predators and prey		travels from a source		
	require electricity to	construct food chains to		to our ears.		
	function	identify producers,		explain the place of		
	iunction	predators and prey		vibration in hearing.		





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- MA 201	 construct a series circuit. Identify and name the components in a series circuit (including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers) Draw a circuit diagram predict and test 			 explore the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound. explore the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that 		
	 whether a lamp will light within a circuit describe the function of a switch in a circuit Describe the difference between a conductor and insulators; giving 			 produced it. describe what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source 		
Year 5	 How does a life cycle work? National Curriculum: Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Knowledge & Skills: Biology- Habitats describe the life cycle of different plants describe the process of reproduction in plants. Link: Geography-How is land used; how could this impact habitats? 	 Why do objects always fall to the ground? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills: Physics -Forces explain what gravity is and its impact on our lives. identify and explain the effect of air resistance. 	 What is up in space and how does it work? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills: Physics -Earth and space	 Why do we need Levers Pulleys and Gears? Big Science question National Curriculum: Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. identify and explain the effect of friction. explain how levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. 	 How does a life cycle work? National Curriculum: 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 animals. Knowledge & Skills: Biology- Habitats describe the life cycle of different living things e.g mammal, amphibian, insect, bird. describe the difference between different life cycles. 	How can materials be changed and is this reversible? National Curriculum: 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 olastic.





		identify and explain the effect of water resistance.	 describe and explain the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth explain and demonstrate how night and day are created describe the Sun, Earth and Moon (using the term spherical) 		 describe the process of reproduction in animals. Do we change as we grow? Puberty National Curriculum: Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal (Non-Statutory guidance) Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty. Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows. Knowledge & Skills: Humans and other animals describe the changes as humans develop to old age Link: PSHCE- Nurse visit- discussion on puberty 	 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. Knowledge & Skills: Chemistry-properties and changes of materials compare and group materials based on their properties (e.g hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity, [electrical and thermal] and response to magnets) describe how a material dissolves to form a solution; explaining the process of dissolving describe how some materials can be separated demonstrate how materials can be separated demonstrate how materials and some are not explain how some changes result in a formation of a new materials and that this is usually irreversible and irreversible and irreversible and irreversible and should be used for specific purposes
Year 6	How are living things classified?	What effects the brightness of a bulb?	How does light travel?	Why is it important to look after our heart?	Why do things adapt?	Revisiting Science Child Led VAT Transition project
	National Curriculum:	National Curriculum:	National Curriculum:	National Curriculum: Identify and name the main parts of the human	Recognise that living things have changed over time and	





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 Becyclibe how living things are classified processified a some of a lasse of a similarities and differences. Account the analysis of buzzers and the classified plants and animals in a specific way is give reasons for classified processor for classified processor for classified plants and animals in a specific way is maintain a specific way is an animals in a specific way is an animals in a specific way Account of a work and a specific way is an animals in a specific					
 > link adaptation over time to evolution. > explain evolution 	 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology-Living things and their habitats classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences. describe how living things have been classified give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way 	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. Knowledge & Skills: Physics- Electricity > explain how the number and voltage of cells in a circuit links to the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer > compare and give reasons for why components work and do not work in a circuit. > draw circuit diagrams using the correct symbols.	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. Knowledge & Skills: Physics -Light > explain how light travels > explain and demonstrate how we see objects > explain why shadows have the same shape as the object that casts them > explain how simple optical instruments work e.g periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc	 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology- Animals, including humans identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system describe the function of the heart, bloody vessels and blood discuss the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and life-style on health describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported in animals, including humans 	 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology- Evolution and inheritance describe how the earth and living things have changed over time explain how fossils can be used to find out about the past explain about reproduction and offspring (recognising that offspring normally vary and are not identical to their parents) explain how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment link adaptation over time to evolution.



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