	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working Scientifically	Asking simple questions. Observing using simple equipment. Performing simple tests. Identifying and classifying. Using observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gathering and recording data to help answer questions.		Asking relevant questions. Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparatives and fair tests. Making accurate measurements. Gathering recording classifying and presenting data. Recording and reporting on findings. Drawing simple conclusions. Identifying observations related to scientific ideas and processes. Using scientific evidence.		Planning enquiries. Taking measurements. Recording data and results. Using test results to make predictions. Reporting and presenting findings. Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to refine ideas.	
Everyday materials	Distinguish between objects and their materials. Identify and name everyday materials-what, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock. Describe simple physical properties. Compere and group materials.	Identify and compare uses of materials. Changing shape by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.		(States of matter) Sort materials according to their state of matter: Solid, liquid, gas. Changing state of solids when heated or cooled; temperature measurement. Evaporation and condensation in the water cycle; evaporation with temperature.	(Properties and changes of materials) Compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from fair tests. Understand some materials will dissolve in a liquid form a solution and how to recover a substance from solution. Use the knowledge of states of matter to describe how mixtures might be separated. Give reasons based on fair tests for particular uses of materials. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Some changes are irreversible and result in new materials; changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	
Rocks			Compare different types of rock from simple physical properties. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.			

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animals including hu-	Identify and name, and animals-fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Classify carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of top and animals. Name main body parts.	Animals have offspring that grow into adults. Basic needs of animals and humans. Importance of exercise, diet and hygiene for humans.	Animals need right type and amount of nutrition. And some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protec-	Describe simple functions of the human digestive system. Identify different types of teeth and their functions. Construct and interpret food	Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old-age.	Identify and name main parts of human circulatory system; describe functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on body function. How nutrients and water are transported in animals.
Plants	Identify and name, and plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe roots, stem/ trunk, leaves and flowers.	Observe and describe how seeds/ involves grow into plants. Plants need water, light and suitable temperature to grow.	Identify and describe the function of different parts of flowering plants. Requirements of plan for life and growth and how they vary. Investigate how water is transported in plants. Role of flowers in life-cycle of			
Living things & habitats		Identify and name, plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe roots, stem/ trunk, leaves and flowers.		Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Recognise environments are changing and this can pose dangers to living things.	Describe life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Scribe for life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals.	Explain the classification of living things into broad based on observable characteristics and similarities/ differences. Give reasons for classifying the
Evolution and Inheritance						Fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Recognise that living things produce offspring of a similar kind, but they usually vary and are not identical to their parents. Identify how animals and plants are suited to, and adapted to, their environment.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Seasonal changes	Changes across the seasons. Observe and describe weather and how day length varies.					
Forces and magnets			Compare how things move on different surfaces. Some forces need contact between two objects and some actors and distance. How magnets attract or repel each other and attract some objects but not others. Group materials according to their magnetism		Unsupported objects fall because of gravity between objects and the Effects of drag forces such as air resistance water resistance and friction. Mechanical devices such as levers, pulleys and gears allow a small force to have greater effect.	
Sound				Vibration create sounds. We hear with our ears. Patterns between pitch and features of objects producing it. Patterns between volume and strength of five actions.		
Light			Light is needed to see things; dark is the absence of light. Light is reflected from surfaces. Sun safety. Shadows with a blocked light source. Find patterns that determines shadow size.			Light appears to travel in straight lines. Objects are seen due to giving out light - reflection. Light travels from light sources to our eyes sometimes via an object. Relate light travelling in straight lines to shadow formation.
Electricity				Identify electrical appliances. Identify and name part of the circuit: Construct a series circuit. Identify if a lamp light in a series circuit. Recognised that a switch opens/closes the circuit. Recognise conductors and insulators.		Associate brightness of the lamp or volume of a buzzer with number and voltage of cells used. Compere and give reasons for variations in how components function. Use a recognised symbols in a simple circuit diagram.
Earth and Space					Describe movement of: Earth relevant to the sun; the moon relevant to the Earth. Describe the Earth, and Sun as approximately spherical bodies. Earth's rotation explains day/night.	