

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL – WHOLE SCHOOL SCIENCE OVERVIEW

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically
Living things and their habitats-Small world play. Playing with farm animals, wild beasts in their role play. Looking carefully at the world around them.		<b>3.4. Living things and their habitats.</b> Living and dead, describe habitats, basic food chains.		<b>2.Living things and their habitats.</b> Group living things, use classification keys. Change in environment can threaten life.	<b>6.Living things and their habitats.</b> Animal - different life cycles, reproduction in plants and animals. (covered as one topic with animals/humans)	<b>6. Living things and their habitats.</b> Classifications including microorganisms, plants and animals.
Plants-Investigations. Observing features in their immediate environment. Learning how things grow.	<b>6. Plants.</b> Name basic parts— identify common plants	<b>6.Plants.</b> Seed/bulb grow into plants. What plants need	<b>5.6 Plants.</b> Function - including how water is transported Life cycle of plants			
<b>Animals, including humans</b> -Making observations of animals and plants and explaining why some things occur. Talk about change.	<b>4.5. Animals, including humans.</b> Name common animals Name carnivores, herbivores, omnivores.	<b>5.Animals, including humans.</b> Animals have offspring, basic needs for survival. Importance of exercise, food hygiene.	<b>4.Animals, including humans.</b> Need for right amount of nutrition Skeletons and muscles.	<b>1.Animals, including humans.</b> Basic function of digestive system. Teeth. Food chains.	<b>6. Animals, including humans.</b> How humans change with age.	<b>4. 5. Animals, including humans.</b> Human circulatory system. Exercise, drugs and lifestyle.
			<b>3.Rocks.</b> Group different rocks, how they are formed Fossils.			<b>3. Evolution and inheritance.</b> Fossil Offspring different to parents. Animal adaptation— Evolution
<b>Everyday materials.</b> Looking closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.	<b>2.3. Everyday materials.</b> Name. Describe and sort everyday materials	<b>1.2. Uses of everyday materials.</b> Uses of materials Changing shape of materials		<b>3.States of matter.</b> Solids, Liquids, gases Change state, Evaporation/condensation	<b>1.3.4. Properties and changes of materials.</b> Dissolve, separating, reversible changes. Change that produce new materials.	

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			<b>1.Light.</b> Need for light to see. How shadows are formed-size.	<b>4.Sound.</b> How sound is made, travels. Pitch and volume.		<b>1. Light.</b> Travels in straight lines, how light enables us to see. How shadows are formed - shape
			<b>2.Forces and magnets.</b> Compare different surfaces. Magnets.		<b>2.Forces.</b> Gravity, air/water resistance, friction. Levers, pulleys and gears	
<b>Seasonal Changes.</b> Develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.	<b>1. Seasonal Changes.</b> Observe weather and changes across seasons.				<b>5.Earth and Space.</b> Movement Earth, planets & moon. Night and day	
				<b>5.Electricity.</b> Simple circuits, Switches Conductors and insulators		<b>2.Electricity.</b> brightness of lamp, volume of buzzer. symbols circuit diagrams

**Green-Biology**

**Blue-Chemistry**

**Red-Physics**

**Suggested scientific reading-**

**Biology-** look at Carl Linnaeus-Swedish (1707-1778) Botanist. Charles Darwin-Natural history (English-1809-1882) Evolution. Alfred Wallace-British Naturalist (1823-1913) Discovered evolution through natural selection. George Washington Carver 1860s-1943 (born into slavery-America). Rachel Carson-Marine Biologist (American-1907-1964). David Attenborough-English (1926-present day). Jane Goodall-English (1934-1980) Christiane Nusslein-Volhard (German, 1942-present day-Nobel prize winner) Molecular biology.

**Chemistry-** Antoine Lavoisier (French-1743-1794). Marie Curie-French-Polish (1867-1934) (Nobel prize winner for chemistry and physics). Dorothy Hodgkin (British-1910-1994-Only British woman to ever win a Nobel prize in science). Ruth Benerito-American (1916-2013) Inventor of wrinkle free cotton. Spencer Silver-American (Inventor of adhesive used on post-it notes) (1941-2019). Mae Carol Jemison-American 1956-present day) NASA astronaut.

**Physics-** Aristotle-Greek (385BC-323BC). Ibn al-Halaytham (Alhazen)-Arabic (965AD-1040). Claudius Ptolemy-Roman (100AD). Nicolaus Copernicus-Polish (1473-1543) Galileo Galilei-Italian astronomer (1564-1642) Discovered rings of Saturn. Issac Newton (1642-1727). Tycho Brahe-Danish (1646-1601) Discovered a new star. Ada Lovelace-English (1815-1852) World's first computer programmer. Marie Curie French-Polish (1867-1934 Nobel prize winner for chemistry and physics). Stephen Hawking (English- 1942-2018). Brian Cox OBE (British-1968-present day).

K.Gibney-Science Lead

UPPER KEY STAGE 2			
Working Scientifically	Biology Pupils should be taught to:	Chemistry Pupils should be taught to:	Physics Pupils should be taught to:
<p><u>Working scientifically</u> During Years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate</li> <li>recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs,</li> <li>using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests</li> <li>reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations results, explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</li> <li>identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics</li> <li>describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals</li> <li>describe the differences in the life cycle of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird</li> <li>recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</li> </ul> <p><u>Animals, including humans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describe the changes as humans develop to old age</li> <li>identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood</li> <li>recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</li> <li>describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals including humans</li> </ul> <p><u>Evolution and inheritance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents</li> <li>recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide the information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago</li> <li>identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaption leads to evolution</li> </ul>	<p><u>Properties of everyday materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</li> <li>use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</li> <li>give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</li> </ul> <p><u>Reversible change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Changes that form new materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</li> <li>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</li> <li>use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram</li> </ul> <p><u>Forces</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object</li> <li>identify the effect of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces</li> <li>recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</li> </ul> <p><u>Light</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them</li> </ul> <p><u>Earth and space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system</li> <li>describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth</li> <li>describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies</li> <li>use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky</li> </ul>

<b>LOWER KEYSTAGE 2</b>			
<b>Working Scientifically</b>	<b>Biology</b> Pupils should be taught to:	<b>Chemistry</b> Pupils should be taught to:	<b>Physics</b> Pupils should be taught to:
<p><u>Working scientifically</u> During Years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>• setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests</li> <li>• making systematic and careful observations and , where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>• gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>• recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>• reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li>• using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions</li> <li>• identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> <li>• using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</li> <li>• explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment</li> <li>• recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things</li> </ul> <p><u>Animals, including human</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</li> <li>• describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</li> <li>• identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</li> <li>• Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey</li> </ul> <p><u>Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• investigate the way in which water is transported within plants</li> <li>• explore the part of flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rocks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple physical properties</li> <li>• recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter</li> <li>•describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</li> </ul> <p><u>States of matter</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases</li> <li>•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),</li> <li>•identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•identify common appliances that run on electricity</li> <li>•construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers</li> <li>•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</li> <li>•recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit</li> <li>•recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors</li> </ul> <p><u>Forces and magnets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•compare how things move on different surfaces</li> <li>•notice that some forces need contact between two objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance</li> <li>•observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</li> <li>•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</li> <li>•describe magnets as having two poles</li> <li>•predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing</li> </ul> <p><u>Light</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light</li> <li>•notice that light is reflected from surfaces</li> <li>•recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</li> <li>•recognise that shadows are formed when a light source is blocked by a solid object</li> <li>• find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change</li> </ul> <p><u>Sound</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating</li> <li>•recognise that vibrations from sound travel through a medium to the ear</li> <li>•find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it</li> <li>•find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</li> <li>•recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> </ul>

KEY STAGE 1			
Working Scientifically	Biology Pupils should be taught to:	Chemistry Pupils should be taught to:	Physics Pupils should be taught to:
<p>During Years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>• observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>• performing simple tests</li> <li>• identifying and classifying</li> <li>• using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>• gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</li> </ul>	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</li> </ul> <p><u>Animals, including humans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify and name a variety of common animals including, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>• identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</li> <li>• describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals ( fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)</li> <li>• identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.</li> <li>• notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</li> <li>• find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</li> <li>• describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene</li> </ul> <p><u>Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants including deciduous and evergreen trees</li> <li>• identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</li> <li>• observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</li> <li>• find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</li> </ul> <p><u>Habitats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p><u>Everyday materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 on the basis of their simple physical properties</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 find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Seasonal changes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• observe changes across the four seasons</li> <li>• observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</li> </ul>

## EYFS Development Matters 2020 Statements and ELGs Understanding the World

### Birth to Three

- Repeat actions that have an effect.
- Explore materials with different properties.
- Explore natural materials, indoors and outside.
- Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips.
- Make connections between the features of their family and other families.
- Notice differences between people.

### Three and Four-Year-Olds

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.
- Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties.
- Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.
- Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history.
- Show interest in different occupations.
- Explore how things work.
- Plant seeds and care for growing plants.
- Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.
- Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.
- Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.
- Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.
- Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.
- Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.

### Children in Reception

- Talk about members of their immediate family and community.
- Name and describe people who are familiar to them.
- Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.
- Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.
- Draw information from a simple map.
- Understand that some places are special to members of their community.
- Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.
- Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
- Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.

### Early Learning Goals

#### Past and Present

- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

#### People, Culture and Communities

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.

#### The Natural World

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.







