

	Working Scientifically	Plants	Animals Including Humans	Seasonal Changes	Everyday Materials
EYFS	Ask simple questions about	ldentify plants by using	Show care and concern for	Notice changes in the weather.	Play and experience natural
	their familiar world.	vocabulary such as tree,	living things and the		materials eg wood and talk
		flower, bush, weed.	environment.	Talk about how plants/ animals	about its properties eg
	Talk about how things happen			grow, die and decay.	strong for building.
	and why eg shadow.	Name some parts of a plant	Talk about how we grow and		
		such as petal and leaf.	change from being babies to	Know some nocturnal animals,	
	Look closely at things they		children to adults and how our	why some animals hibernate eg	Notices similarities and
	find.	Know that plants need water	capabilities increase.	hedgehogs.	differences in relation to
		and sunlight to grow well			objects and material.
	Talk about changes and begin		Show care and concern for	Names different types of	
	to use some scientific vocab eg	ldentify plants by using	living things and the	weather; describing some	Sort a variety of objects
	melting, freezing.	vocabulary such as tree,	environment, such as our pet	positive/negative effects for our	into groups — size, colour,
		flower, bush, weed.	snail.	environment and ourselves.	texture, function.
	Asks questions about aspects of				
	their familiar world.	Can name some common trees	Develops understanding of	Know what happens within each	
		and flowers (daffodil, daisy,	growth, decay and changes over	season and how the weather	
	Find out how things work by	etc).	time e.g. leaves outdoors.	changes.	
	observations and				
	experimentation.	Names parts of a plant (leaf,	Makes close observations of	Understand ideas connected to	
		flower. stalk, root) and	animals and begins to	light and dark — e.g. reflection,	
	Generates a variety of ideas	understands what is needed for	understand the different	shadows, nocturnal animals etc.	
	for testing (not always	a plant to grow (sun, water,	habitats animals live in.		
	realistic.	soil,).			
			Names parts of the body and		
	Explores simple recording of		the senses		
	tests/experiments e.g. through				
	pictures/images and video				
	best' – simple comparative				
	statement.				
	Use scientific descriptive terms				
	with increasing confidence.				



Year I	Ask simple questions when	Identify and describe the basic	Identify and name a variety of	Observe changes across the four	Distinguish between an
, 333.	prompted.	structure of a variety of	common animals.	seasons.	object and the material
	h	common flowering plant.			from which it is made.
	Suggest ways of answering a		Classify animal groups.	Observe and describe the seasons.	J
	question.	Identify and name common			ldentify and name a
		wild and garden plants.	Classify animals as carnivores,		variety of everyday
	Make relevant observations.	J 9 1 p	herbivores and omnivores.		materials.
		Identify and name common			
	Conduct simple tests, with	animals.	Describe and compare the		ldentify, name and describe
	support.		structure of a variety of		the simple physical.
	"	Identify deciduous and	common animals.		1 1 3
	Use observations to suggest	evergreen trees.			Identify properties of a
	answers to questions.	3	Identify and label basic parts of		variety of everyday
	· ·	Identify and describe the	the human body.		materials.
	Recognise findings.	structure of plants and trees.	j		
	3 0 0		ldentify which part of the body		Compare and group
	Gather and record data.		is associated with each sense.		everyday materials.
	With prompting, suggest how				
	findings could be recorded.				
	Working Scientifically	Plants	Animals Including Humans	Living Things and their Habitats	Everyday Materials
Year 2	Ask simple questions and	Observe and describe how seeds	Notice that animals, including	Compare things that are living,	Identify and compare the
	recognise that they can be	and bulbs grow into mature	humans, have offspring which	dead, and things that have	suitability of materials for
	answered in different ways.	plants.	grow into adult.	never been alive.	particular uses.
	Observe closely, using simple	Find out and describe what	Find out about and describe the	Understand habitats and where	Find out how the shapes of
	equipment.	plants need to grow and stay	basic needs of animals,	some plants and animals live.	solid objects made from
	D. C. L. L.	healthy.	including humans, for survival.		some materials can be
	Perform simple tests.			Understand habitats and how	changed.
	11 "6 1 1 16		Describe how humans can keep	they provide basic needs of living	
	ldentify and classify.		healthy by exercising.	things.	
	Suggest answers to questions by		Describe how humans can keep	Understand the term	
	observing, gathering and		healthy by eating different types	microhabitat.	
	recording data.		of food.		



	Record and communicat findings using simple sci language.			U	nderstand simple food chains.	
	Working Scientifically	Plants	Animals Including Humans	Rocks	Light	Forces and Magnets
Year 3	Ask relevant questions when prompted. Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative tests. Make systematic observations, gather and record data. With prompting, record, group and display evidence and report findings. With prompting, suggest conclusions, possible improvements or further questions.	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants. Explore the requirements of specific plants for life and growth. Investigate how water is transported within plants. Explore the part that flowers play in plant life cycles. Understand pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	Identify how animals get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles. Identify functions of a skeleton and muscles.	Compare and group toge different kinds of rocks Describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped in rock. Recognise that soils are n from rocks and organic matter.	in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and how to protect eyes.	Compare how things move on different surfaces Group everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet. Understand magnetic poles.
	Working Scientifically	Living Things and their Habitats	Animals Including Humans	States of Matter	Sound	Electricity
Year 4	Ask relevant questions and plan scientific enquiries to answer them. Set up simple and practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Make systematic and careful observations and measurements to answer questions.	Group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environment change can pose dangers to living things.	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.	Compare and group materials as solids, liquid or gases. Understand the water cu Observe that changes in temperature cause some materials to change state	Explore patterns in pitch and volume of sounds.	Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts. Recognise that a closed circuit is required for lamp to light in a simple series circuit.



	Record and report on findings from enquiries. Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Use results.					Recognise common conductors and insulator.
	Working Scientifically	Living Things and their	Animals Including	Properties and Changes of	Earth and Space	Forces
		Habitats	Humans	Materials	·	
Year 5	With prompting, plan scientific enquiries, controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, repeating as necessary. Record data. Suggest further comparative or fair tests. Report and present findings from enquiries. With prompting, identify that not all results may be trustworthy. Suggest how evidence can support conclusions.	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 the changes as humans develop to old age. Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties.	Understand how solutions are formed and separated. Understand how to separate mixtures. Use comparative and fair tests to explain reasons for particular uses of everyday materials. Understand and demonstrate reversible and irreversible changes.	Describe the movement of the planets in the solar system, relative to the Sun. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. Understand the effects of the Earth's rotation. Explain effects of gravity on Earth.	Identify the effects of forces that act between moving surfaces. Recognise that some mechanisms allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
	Working Scientifically	Living Things and their	Animals Including	Evolution and Inheritance	Light	Electricity
	, , ,	Habitats	Humans			
Year 6	Plan scientific enquiries to answer questions, controlling variables where necessary.	Describe how and why living things are classified into broad groups.	Identify and name main parts of human circulatory system, and describe their function.	Recognise fossils show how living things have changed over time.	Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.	Understand effect of changing number and voltage of cells used in a circuit.



Take measurements.	Recognise impact of diet,	Recognise living things	Explain that, to see, light	Compare and give reasons
	exercise, drugs and lifestyle	produce offspring, but	travels from light sources,	for variations in how
Record data and results of	on the way bodies function.	normally offspring are not	reflects from objects then to	components of a circuit
increasing complexity.		identical to parents.	our eyes.	function.
	Describe how nutrients and			
Use test results to make	water are transported within	Identify that living things	Explain why shadows have	Use recognised symbols when
predictions to set up further	animals, including humans.	adapt and that adaptation	the same shape as the	representing a simple circuit
comparative and fair tests.		may lead to evolution.	objects that cast them.	in a diagram.
Report and present findings from enquiries.				
ldentify scientific evidence				
that has been used to				
support or refute ideas or				
arguments.				