

Greenmount Science Curriculum overview

School topic	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
	<u>Where in the world is Beeston?</u>	<u>Let's Celebrate!</u>	<u>Can you travel in time?</u>	<u>Let's be curious!</u>	<u>Freestyle</u>	<u>Moving on up!</u>	
Nursery Understanding the World (30-40 months)	Continuous provision + In the moment planning. Follow 'Development Matters' ·Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. ·Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. ·Talks about why things happen and how things work. ·Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. ·Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.						
	My family My family and where I live	Birthdays How old I am and when my birthday is	How I've changed The differences between me now and when I was a baby	The outside world Growing seeds and watching tadpoles grow	(Child led topic)	People who help us Different occupations and my aspirations	
Reception Understanding the World	Continuous provision + In the moment planning. Follow 'Development Matters'						
	The World 30-50m- To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as a place that they live or the natural world.	The World 40-60m- Talks about the features of their own immediate environments. - <i>What are the signs of Winter?</i>	The World -40-60m- Looks closely at similarities, differences and change. - <i>Order and label pictures of different stages of life.</i> - <i>Labels pictures of themselves and friends.</i>	The World ELG- Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects and living things. -They make observations of animals and plants and explain why somethings occur and talk about changes. - <i>Observe tadpoles and monitor change.</i> - <i>Take photos of the different stages of - tadpoles.</i> - <i>Minibeast hunts</i> - <i>None fiction books to extend learning</i> - <i>Comment on ways to look after nature and animals.</i>	(Child led topic)	The World ELG- Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places and living things. <i>EXC- Knows that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity. 2. Can describe some actions which people in their own community do that help to maintain the area they live in. 3. Knows the properties of some materials and can suggest some of the purposes they are used for. 4. Are familiar with basic scientific concepts such as floating, sinking, experimentation.</i>	
Year 1 Seasonal Changes throughout the year Now>Press>Play: Seasons observe changes across the four seasons □ observe and describe	Humans Now>Press>Play: Humans identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.		Everyday Materials distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made □ identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock □ describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials		Plants Now>Press>Play: Plants 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		Animals Now>Press>Play: Animals 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

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<p>weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>		<p>□ compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</p>	<p>flowering plants, including trees.</p>	<p>carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Science - key stages 1 and 2 8 Statutory requirements □ describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</p>	
<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Animals including Humans Now>Press>Play: Animals Now>Press>Play: Healthy Living</p> <p>□ notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>□ find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</p> <p>□ describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p>	<p>Everyday Materials</p> <p>✱ identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p>	<p>Everyday Materials</p> <p>□ find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</p>	<p>Living things and their Habitats Now>Press>Play: EYFS Minibeasts</p> <p>explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</p> <p>□ 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</p> <p>□ identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats</p> <p>□ 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.</p>	<p>Plants Now>Press>Play: Plants</p> <p>observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>□ find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p>

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<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Forces and Magnets Now>Press>Play: Forces compare how things move on different surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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 facing. 	<p>Animals including Humans 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. 	<p>Rocks Now>Press>Play: Dinosaurs</p> <p>Light compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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 	<p>Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light □ 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 that the size of shadows change. 	<p>Plants Now>Press>Play: Plants identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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 □ investigate the way in which water is transported within plants □ explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 	
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Living things in their habitats recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment □ recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose 	<p>Animals construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p>	<p>States of Matter Now>Press>Play: Materials and Changing State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases □ observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in 	<p>Electricity Now>Press>Play: Electricity identify common appliances that run on electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ construct a simple series electrical circuit, 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 	<p>Humans describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions 	<p>Sound identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear □ find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it □ find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that

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	<p>dangers to living things.</p>		<p>degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}C$)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. 	<p>not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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. 		<p>produced it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.
<h3>Year 5</h3>	<p>Earth and Space Now>Press>Play: Mission to Mars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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. 	<p>Properties of Materials Now>Press>Play: Materials and changing state</p> <p>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</p> <p>give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to know that materials are either solids, liquids or gases and some materials can change between different states 	<p>Animals including Humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ describe the changes as humans develop to old age= - To describe the stages of human development - To explain how babies grow and develop - To describe and explain the main changes that happen during puberty - To identify the main changes in old age - To investigate the gestation period in mammals 	<p>Changes of Materials Now>Press>Play: Materials and changing state</p> <p>know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating □ 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 	<p>Living things and their Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird □ describe the life cycle in common plants <p>Explore the work of well know naturalists and animal behaviourists (David Attenborough and Jane Goodall</p>	<p>Forces Now>Press>Play: Forces</p> <p>explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces □ recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

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		(water, eggs) (Now press play: Solids, liquids and gases and changing states).		of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	
Year 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Electricity</p> <p>Now>Press>Play: Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Light</p> <p>recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Evolution and Inheritance</p> <p>Now>Press>Play: Evolution</p> <p>Now>Press>Play: Dinosaurs</p> <p>recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Living Things and their Habitats</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Animals including Humans</p> <p>identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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.

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:

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

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:

- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

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- making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

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:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.