

ST. TERESA'S R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL



Subject Statement of Intent for Science : It is our intent that children become naturally curious about the world around them. They will find out about the world by developing a range of skills including questioning, researching, observing and working scientifically for themselves. We will provide children with an engaging, exciting and empowering curriculum which equips them for today and tomorrow. Our Science curriculum is designed to be aspirational, ensuring that pupils leave with an appreciation of Science in every aspect of human life, with a view to working together to create a better world for future generations by learning how to take care of, respect and value our common home.

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
SKILLS PROGRESSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	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)	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 Identify that humans and some animals have	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	Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.	Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain 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 and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and including pets). Identify, name draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which parts of the body is associated with each sense	Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.		Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS		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, including micro-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.		recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways 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 dangers to living things	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 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 Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics
MATERIALS & their properties	Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, water and rock. Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday	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	Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties 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	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 degrees Celsius (°C)	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>materials. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their physical properties.</p>	<p>be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p>	<p>organic matter.</p>	<p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p>	<p>Understand 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 plastic Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes</p> <p>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.</p>	
PLANTS	<p>Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as deciduous and evergreen Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</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>	<p>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of plants; roots, stem, leaves and flowers. 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 ways in which water is transported within plants. Explore the role of flowers</p>			

			in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal			
FORCES, MAGNETS & ELECTRICITY			<p>Compare how things move on different surfaces Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</p> <p>Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not other. 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</p> <p>Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p>	<p>Identify common appliances that run on electricity 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 not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery 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>	<p>Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object</p> <p>Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces</p> <p>Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</p>	<p>Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</p> <p>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>
LIGHT & Sound			<p>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</p> <p>Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from</p>	<p>Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating Recognise that vibrations from a sound 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</p>		<p>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</p>

			<p>a light source is blocked by a solid object Find patterns in the way that the sizes of shadows change.</p>	<p>the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>		<p>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>
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