

Strand	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Biology	<u>Plants</u>	<u>Plants</u>	<u>Plants</u>	<u>Plants</u>			-
	<ul> <li>Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things</li> <li>Talk about features of their own immediate environment &amp; how environments may vary from one another</li> <li>Make observations of animals and plants</li> <li>Explain why some things occur &amp; talk about changes</li> </ul>	<ul> <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> </ul>	<ul> <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>	<ul> <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 that flowers play in the life cycle of</li> </ul>			



Animals, including humans  I Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things  Talk about features of their own immediate environment & how environments may vary from one another  Make observations of animals and plants  Explain why some things occur & talk about changes	Animals, including humans  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 carnivores, herbivores and omnivores  describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)	Animals, including humans  Inotice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  If find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)  Independent describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene	flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.  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 identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	Animals, including humans  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, identifying producers, predators and prey from multiple	Animals, including humans describe the changes as humans develop to old age	Animals, including humans  I identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood  I recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function  I describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans
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	<ul> <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> </ul>	viewpoints and perspectives	
inheritance  Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things Talk about			inheritance  recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth
features of their own immediate environment & how environments may vary from one another			millions of years ago recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their
observations of animals and plants  Explain why some things occur & talk about changes			parents  identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution



Living things and	Living things and	Living things and	Living things and	Living things and their
their habitats	their habitats	their habitats	their habitats	<u>habitats</u>
<ul> <li>Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things</li> <li>Talk about features of their own immediate environment &amp; how environments may vary from one another</li> <li>Make observations of animals and plants</li> <li>Explain why some things occur &amp; talk about changes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</li> <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 microhabitats</li> </ul>	<ul> <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>	<ul> <li>describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird</li> <li>describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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</li> <li>give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</li> </ul>



			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.			
Chemistry	Materials  ■ Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things  ■ Talk about features of their own immediate environment &	<ul> <li>Everyday materials</li> <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,</li> </ul>	■ identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic,	<ul> <li>compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases</li> <li>observe that some materials change state</li> </ul>	Properties and changes of materials  ■ compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties,	
	how environments may vary from one another  • Make observations of	plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock  describe the simple physical properties of a	glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard, for particular uses  • find out how the shapes of solid	when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at	including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and	



animals and plants Explain why some things occur & talk about changes	variety of everyday materials compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties	objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.		which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C)  identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.	thermal) and response to magnets know 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	
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particular
uses of
everyday
materials,
including
metals, wood
and plastic
<ul><li>demonstrate</li></ul>
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
of change is
not usually
reversible,
including
changes
associated
with burning
and the action
of acid on
bicarbonate
of soda.



	<u>Rocks</u>		Rocks		
	<ul> <li>Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things</li> <li>Talk about features of their own immediate environment &amp; how environments may vary from one another</li> <li>Make observations of animals and plants</li> <li>Explain why some things occur &amp; talk about changes</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</li> <li>describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</li> <li>recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter</li> </ul>		
Physics	Seasonal changes  • Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things	<ul> <li>Seasonal changes</li> <li>observe changes         <ul> <li>across the four</li> <li>seasons</li> </ul> </li> <li>observe and         <ul> <li>describe weather</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



■ Talk about features of their own immediate environment & how environments may vary from one another ■ Make observations of animals and plants ■ Explain why some things occur & talk about changes	associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		
<u>Forces</u>		Forces and magnets	<u>Forces</u>
<ul> <li>Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things</li> <li>Talk about features of their own immediate environment &amp; how environments may vary from one another</li> <li>Make observations of</li> </ul>		<ul> <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</li> </ul>	<ul> <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         effects of air         resistance,         water         resistance         and friction,</li> </ul>



animals and plants  Explain why some things occur & talk about changes	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	that act between moving surfaces  recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect
	two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing	
Light  Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects,	Light  recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light	Light  recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines  use the idea that light travels in



materials and living things  Talk about features of their own immediate environment & how environments may vary from one another  Make observations of animals and plants  Explain why some things occur & talk about changes	<ul> <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 the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object</li> <li>find patterns in the way that the</li> </ul>	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
	size of shadows changes	objects that cast them.
<u>Electricity</u>	Electricity	<u>Electricity</u>
<ul> <li>Know about similarities and differences in relations to places, objects, materials and living things</li> <li>Talk about features of their own immediate environment &amp;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identify common appliant run on electrici</li> <li>construct simple state electrication</li> <li>dentify</li> </ul>	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



how	naming its	components
environments	basic parts,	function, including
may vary from	including cells,	the brightness of
one another	wires, bulbs,	bulbs, the loudness
■ Make	switches and	of buzzers and the
observations of	buzzers	on/off position of
animals and	■ identify	switches
plants	whether or not	<ul><li>use recognised</li></ul>
Explain why some	a lamp will light	symbols when
things occur & talk about	in a simple	representing a
changes	series circuit	simple circuit in a
Changes	based on	diagram
	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	
	• (4) recognise	
	some common	
	conductors and	
	insulators, and	
	associate	
	metals with	
	metals with	



	being good conductors
	Conductors
<u>Sound</u>	<u>Sound</u>
	■ identify how
■ Know about	sounds are
similarities and	made,
differences in	associating
relations to	some of them
places, objects,	with vibrating
materials and	■ recognise that
living things	vibrations from
■ Talk about	sounds travel
features of their	through a
own immediate	medium to the
environment & how	ear
environments	• find patterns
may vary from	
one another	between the
■ Make	pitch of a
observations of	sound and
animals and	features of the
plants	object that
■ Explain why some	produced it
things occur &	• find patterns
talk about	between the
changes	volume of a
	sound and the
	strength of the
	vibrations that
	produced it.
	<ul><li>recognise that</li></ul>
	sounds get
	fainter as the



	distance from
	the sound
	source
	increases
Earth and Space	Earth and space
	describe the
■ Know about	movement of
similarities and	the Earth, and
differences in	other planets,
relations to	relative to the
places, objects,	Sun in the
materials and	solar system
living things	describe the
■ Talk about	movement of
features of their	the Moon
own immediate environment &	relative to the
how	Earth
environments	describe the
may vary from	
one another	Sun, Earth
■ Make	and Moon as
observations of	approximately
animals and	spherical
plants	bodies
Explain why some	■ use the idea
things occur &	of the Earth's
talk about	rotation to
changes	explain day
	and night and
	the apparent
	movement of
	the Sun
	across the sky