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| KS1 | Term 1 | Term 2 | Term 3 | Term 4 | Terms 5 & 6 |
| Year  1/2 | Change For The Better? | What Have they taught Us? | Where Would We Be Without Water? | Healthy Body, Healthy Minds | Our Beautiful World |
| A | What are things made from? Everyday materials and their simple physical properties  **Wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, transparent, opaque, waterproof, absorbent, flexible and stiff** | The suitability of everyday materials for their particular uses  What did Charles Macintosh do?  **Squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, Macintosh, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, transparent, opaque, waterproof, absorbent, flexible and stiff** | What are the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, air)?  **Human, survival, nutrition, Life cycle, Life stage, change, different, reproduce, shelter, baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult, elderly, lamb, calf, foal, piglet, chick, duckling, gosling, cygnet, puppy, kitten, cub and tadpole** | The basic parts of the human body and associated senses  Keeping clean and hygienic  **The 5 Senses**  **Smell, taste, touch, hearing and sight**  **Hygiene: wash, bath, shower, soap, shampoo, tooth brush, tooth paste, hair brush, com, tissue, doctor and dentist** | Common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals and their structure  What are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores? What is a simple food chain?  **Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals, Carnivore, Herbivore, Omnivore and Food chain** |
| B | Seasonal Changes across the year including weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies  **Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, cold, warm, hot, wind, dry, rain, shower, drizzle, sleet, hail, ice, snow, sun, cloud, storm, thunder, lightning, fog, mist, temperature.**  **Morning, evening, afternoon, noon, sunrise, sunset, night-time, dawn, dusk.**  **Daylight, darkness and hibernate** | | -Seasonal Changes across the Year.  How do seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants?  How do plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy?  **Seed, bulb,**  **Germination, growth, survival, anchor, wilt** | Why do we need the right amount of exercise and need to eat the right amounts of different types of food?  **Balanced diet, exercise, pulse and muscles** | -Seasonal Changes across the Year  What is the difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive?  How are living things suited to their habitats?  How do different habitats, including micro-habitats, provide for the basic needs of different plants and animals  **Habitat, suited to habitat, alive, once-living, dead, never lived and decay**  ? |
| Identifying and naming common flowering plants and trees and their basic structures  **Deciduous, Evergreen, flower, petal, bud, leaves, stem, roots, twig, branches, leaves, trunk, blossom, fruit, seeds, bulbs** | |

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| LKS2 | Term 1 | Term 2 | Term 3 | Term 4 | Terms 5 & 6 |
| Year  3/4 | Change For The Better? | What Have they taught Us? | Where Would We Be Without Water? | Healthy Body, Healthy Minds | Our Beautiful World |
| A | Solids, liquids or gases? What happens when things are heated and cooled?  **Solid, liquid, gases, temperature, thermometer, evaporation, vapour, condensation, melting, freezing and boiling point** | Who was Alexander Graham Bell?  How are sounds made?  How does sound travel to our ears?  **Sound, repeating, continuous, strike, blow, shake, pluck, vibration, volume, strength of vibration, sound source, fainter, amplitude, distance, pitch and tuning fork.** | The Water Cycle - Evaporation and condensation  **Dry, evaporate, evaporation, water vapour, precipitation, water droplets, condense and condensation** | Types and functions of teeth  The human digestive system  Food chains – producers, predators and prey  **Mouth, tongue, teeth, Oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, Incisors, Premolars, Molars, Canines, Tooth Decay, Carnivore, Herbivore, Omnivore, Producer, Consumer, predator and prey** | Sorting and grouping living things  Use of classification keys to group, identify and name a variety of living things  **Classification, identity, characteristic, vertebrate, invertebrate, flowering plants, non-flowering plants, cold blooded and warm blooded** |
| Electricity; what uses electricity, simple series circuits, common conductors and insulators  **Cell, batteries, electrical waire, buzzer, switch, circuit, conductor and insulator** |
| B | The impact of changing environments on living things  Rocks and fossil formation  What is soil made from?  **Environment, stones, pebble, absorb, texture, particle, granule, organic material, sediment, weathering, trilobite, ammonites** | What did the Ancient Greek shepherd called Magnes discover?  Forces and magnets – how do things move on different surfaces? How do magnets attract and repel?  **Force, magnetic force, magnet, magnetic materials, non-magnetic materials, attrat, repel, North and South Poles** | The functions of different parts of flowering plants  What do plants need to live and grow, and how does this vary from plant to plant?  How is water transported within plants?  **Nutrients, absorption, reproduction, transportation, adaption, pollination, pollinators, nectar and seed dispersal** | How can Usain Bolt move so quickly?  The right types and amounts of nutrition – Animals and humans cannot make their own food; nutrition from what we eat  Skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement  **Balanced diet, Nutrition, Nutrients, Carbohydrates, proteins, roughage, fibre, dairy products, fats, Vitamins and minerals, skeleton, joints, tendon, muscle, vertebrates, skull, pelvis, spine and rib cage** | Light – we need light in order to see things. Dark is the absence of light  How are shadows formed and changed  Safety in the sun  **Light, dark, shadow, mirror, bright, dim, reflect, opaque, transparent, translucent, ultraviolet, infrared** |
| Life cycle of flowering plants – pollination, seed formation and dispersal  **Flower, bud, sepal, petal, carpel, stamen, pollen, nectar, reproduction and pollination** |

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| UKS2 | Term 1 | Term 2 | Term 3 | Term 4 | Terms 5 & 6 |
| Year  5/6 | Change For The Better? | What Have they taught Us? | Where Would We Be Without Water? | Healthy Body, Healthy Minds | Our Beautiful World |
| A | Electricity – What happens when you change the components of a circuit?  Using recognised symbols in circuits  **Cell, batteries, electrical wire, buzzer, switch, circuit, voltage, current, watts, electrons, resistor, variable resistor, conductor and insulator** | What have we learnt from Sir Isaac Newton and his falling apple?  How can levers, pulley’s and gears help us?  **Gravity, mass, weight, friction, Sir Isaac Newton, lever, pulley, gear and force** | What are the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction?  **Gravity, mass, weight, surface area, air resistance, water resistance, up-thrust, friction and force** | The main parts of the human circulatory system including the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood  How are nutrients and water transported within animals including humans  **Heart, left and right atriums, left and right ventricles, heart valves, blood vessels, arteries, veins, capillaries, Aorta, Pulmonary vein, Pulmonary artery, oxygen, carbon dioxide, oxygenated blood, deoxygenated blood, red blood cells, white blood cells, plasma and platelets** | Classification of living things – What is significant about the work of Carl Linnaeus?  Evolution and inheritance - What did Mary Anning discover?  How does adaptation lead to evolution?  **Identity, identification, classify, classification, common characteristics, distinguishing characteristics, family, species, invertebrates, vertebrates, population, variation, inheritance, adaptation, natural selection, evolution and extinction** |
| B | Life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds  Life process of reproduction in some plants and animals  **Reproduction, gestation period, Embryo, metamorphosis, Pupa, Nymph, asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, pollination, fertillisation, sperm** | Light – How do the inventions of Percy Shaw work?  What is the relationship between light sources, objects and shadows?  **Shadow, refelection, ultra violet (UV), ray, beam, refraction, medium,spectrum and dispersion** | Properties of everyday materials  Dissolving and recovering substances from a solution  How can mixtures be separated?  Are all changes reversible?  **Organic material, natural materials, man-made materials, weathering, decay, durability, malleable, brittle, reversible changes, irreversible changes, evaporating, filtering, sieving, melting, dissolving, suspension, solution, solubility, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity** | Humans developing to old age  What impact do diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle have upon the way our bodies function  **Reproduction, pregnant, gestation, puberty, genitals, pubic hair, vagina, menstruation, period, egg, breasts, penis, testes/testicles, scrotum, sperm, larynx, breaking voice, perspiration, medication, and recreational drugs** | Earth and Space  Was Copernicus’ view of the solar system correct?  Inspired by Maggie Aderin-Pocock?  **Galaxy, Milky Way, star, solar sytem, revolving, rotating, sun, moon-waxing/waning, celestial body, constellation, orbit,comet and asteroids,** |