



Wessex Learning Trust



Axbridge C of E Academy

We Learn Together

Science Curriculum Documents





Intent

At Axbridge we aim to inspire all children's natural curiosity about the world around them and support them to develop the key scientific knowledge and understanding that enables them to 'think like a scientist'. We believe that all children make the best progress in Science when they have real life, exciting and stimulating experiences which help them to understand scientific concepts. Through our development of a rich science environment, children develop their ability to pose questions, observe closely, investigate, communicate and evaluate their findings.

Implementation

At Axbridge we recognise that Science is an opportunity for pupils to demonstrate curiosity, passion and enthusiasm when exploring and making sense of the world around them, as a result teachers provide opportunities for children to 'think like scientists' and the use of science badges enable children to act like real scientists. Science is taught as a discrete lesson through block teaching and as part of cross-curricular themes when appropriate, to provide further opportunities to embed learning. We also recognise that Science has links with other areas of the curriculum including Geography, English, Maths, Art and Design Technology. The programmes of study describe a sequence of scientific knowledge and concepts. It is extremely important that children develop a secure understanding of each key block of knowledge and concepts in order to successfully build upon their learning and progress onto the next stage with a secure scientific understanding. Pupils are immersed in scientific environments that support them to describe associated processes and key characteristics using appropriate language, within these language rich environments children are exposed to scientific terminology which they continue to build upon throughout their time at Axbridge. Teachers at Axbridge understand that science can be applied to other areas of the curriculum therefore children are given opportunities to apply their mathematical knowledge which can including collecting, presenting and analysing data.



Implementation continued

A key element of science is 'working scientifically'. Children at Axbridge have the opportunity to develop these skills from Foundation Stage through to Year 4. In Foundation Stage, children work scientifically through exploring scientific concepts, observing closely, noticing patterns and verbally evaluating in discussion with teachers and peers. Throughout KS1, children continue to build on these skills and progress onto identifying and classifying, using their observations from simple tests to suggest answers to questions, gather and record data to help in answering questions through first hand and secondary sources. In KS2, children continue to develop and refine their scientific skills and begin to apply more complex concepts such as, fair and comparative testing this leads to more detailed recording, evaluating and presenting of data through a systematic and scientific approach. TAPS assessments are used at the end of the unit of work to assess understanding.

Impact

We are able to monitor and evaluate the impact of teaching through our embedded self-evaluation procedures. This will enable us to know if the curriculum is successful or not. These procedures include curriculum review in staff meetings, book looks, ongoing assessment, reinforcement of knowledge before a new unit of learning, talking to children and professional development opportunities. These procedures enable us to review provision in order to ensure that the curriculum meets the needs of the pupils as stated in our intent. The information gleaned from these strategies will provide the future action for the Annual Improvement Plan in order to improve teaching and learning further. Our children achieve highly and they enjoy a broad curriculum. They speak joyfully about what they have learnt and remembered.



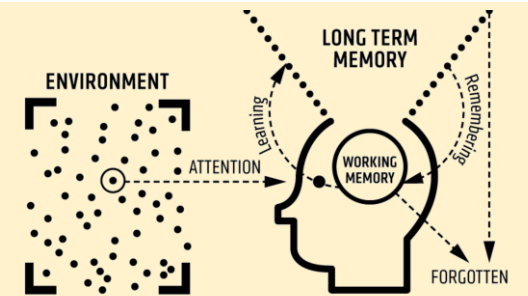
Wessex Learning Trust Principles

Strategic Aims

The Principles codify the shared language that contribute to high-quality, adaptive teaching and inclusion for all. Used routinely to bring the curriculum to life, the pedagogical principles support learning and progress over time. The Wessex Principles are not a linear planning tool, an expectation for every lesson or mandate a formulaic approach to lessons

The principles aim to:

- Reduce cognitive load
- Encourage self regulation
- Provide regular opportunities to identify misconceptions or gaps in learning
- Ensure teaching is adapted to need
- Make learning explicit and transferable across the curriculum, beyond school into the wider community and wider world



Ready To Learn
Routines



Linking Prior +
New Learning



Focused
Instruction '*I Do*'



Practise
Learning '*We Do*'



Learning Check
'*You Do*'









Consolidating
Learning

★ Subject pedagogies are key ingredients to adaptive teaching, alongside effective formative and summative feedback to monitor progress.

★ Disciplinary and substantive learning is integral to any planned sequence of learning.



<h2>Ready To Learn Routines</h2>		<p>Ref SLC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emotional learning environment - physical learning environment 	<p>Learning environments are safe, inclusive and welcoming. Relationships are positive and love of learning is promoted. Everyone feels safe to take risks and explore learning without judgement. Praise and rewarding effort is used to motivate and engage. A sense of pace and challenge is established from the start of the lesson.</p>
<h2>Linking Prior + New Learning</h2>		<p>Ref SLC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pace of talk, clarity of instruction 	<p>Prior learning is checked and revisited to strengthen connections and longer-term memory. Know more, remember more. Planning ensures new learning builds on prior learning. Vocabulary is explicitly taught using the schools agreed pedagogies so that words are understood, contextualized and barriers to learning are reduced. Problem solving and number skills are revisited, retaught and applied in unfamiliar contexts to support deeper learning. Gaps in learning and misconceptions are revisited, including feedback and improvement tasks. Planning is adapted lesson on lesson so that core skills and knowledge are retaught where necessary. Precision learning is explained so that skills and knowledge are well understood, and misconceptions are minimised.</p>
<h2>Focused Instruction 'I Do'</h2>		<p>Ref SLC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explicit teaching of vocabulary - Explicit teaching of listening 	<p>The steps to new learning are broken down into manageable amounts and reduce cognitive load. High-quality explanations are used to model thinking, decision making, and application of knowledge. Self-regulation is taught through decision making modelled, visible and explicit. Approaches to getting unstuck are taught and accepted as part of learning. Practical skills and strategies are modelled so that there is a clear understanding of how to solve problems solve and minimize misconceptions. Deeper learning is sequenced so that all learners can understand each developing stage. Learners know what excellent learning looks like and have success criteria to support their independent work.</p>
<h2>Practise Learning 'We Do'</h2>		<p>Ref SLC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explicit teaching paired, small group talk 	<p>Guided practice and worked examples are used to link new learning and decision making with prior learning. Formative assessment, including rich questioning, is used skilfully to check understanding and the impact of planned learning. Peer explanation + modelling scaffolds and prepares for independent practice. Learners use expert thinking and talking to explore deeper learning. Scaffolding and support (including TAs) is in place to develop and build independence.</p>
<h2>Learning Check 'You Do'</h2>			<p>Skills and knowledge are explored using a variety of contexts. Independent practice and application of learning (including homework) builds confidence, self esteem and motivation. Metacognition and self-regulation are developed over time. Learning is consolidated. Scaffolding and support is reduced and removed over time. Feedback is used to deepen learning and address misconceptions.</p>
<h2>Consolidating Learning</h2>			<p>Learner's plan, review and evaluate their progress reflecting on what excellent learning looks like and success criteria. Next steps are identified and used to inform teacher planning and develop mastery approaches over time. Learning skills continue. <i>Next lessons, rest of day, community, wider world.</i></p>



National Curriculum and EYFS Framework

Substantive Knowledge

Learning how to...

What scientists need to know so they can collect, understand and evaluate scientific evidence (Working Scientifically)

- Exploration
- Similarities and Differences
- Asking Questions
- Gather and record data and make observations
- Performing tests to answer questions
- Draw conclusions, make predictions and evaluate their work

Disciplinary Knowledge

Learning about...

The knowledge produced by science, the concepts which underpin the structure of science, such as evolution and the idea of force.

- Plants
- Forces
- Animals including humans
- Materials
- Environments/ Habitats / Seasonal changes
- Evolution and Inheritance
- Rocks and Soils
- Light
- Electricity
- States of Matter
- Sound
- Earth and Space



National Curriculum Programmes of Study and EYFS Framework

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><i>Development Matters 4-5 Years:</i> Emphasis on exploration Beginning to describe what they see Beginning to see similarities and differences</p>	<p><i>consider how they can be answered</i> Starting to gather and record data, making close observations Performing simple tests to answer questions Note: Key Stage 1 are not expected to evaluate findings, draw conclusions or make predictions</p>		<p><i>Develop practical enquiries with greater complexity to answer own questions</i> Observations and measurements become much more accurate and findings/data are presented in a variety of ways Key Stage 2 pupils will draw conclusions, make predictions and evaluate their work.</p>			

Learning how to...

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the resources they need for chosen activities - say when they do/don't need help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognise and control variables where necessary 	
Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use senses in hands on exploration Making observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> observe closely, using simple equipment perform simple tests identify and classify 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, use a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take measurements, use a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, take repeat readings when appropriate 	
Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about what they see, hear and feel Drawing pictures Labels and sentence writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather and record data to help in answering questions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, tables 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> record data and results of increasing complexity use scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs 	
Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences Offer explanations for why things might happen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use test results to make predictions to set up more comparative and fair tests report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments 	



Disciplinary Knowledge
Learning about...

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Plants	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Plant seeds and care for growing plants. Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) Explore the natural world around them. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. (Reception – Seasonal changes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 flowering plants, including trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
	<p>*National Curriculum statements in red are from other linked topics Additional Information for EYFS can be found here: EYFS Matrices Additional Information for Y1-Y6 can be found here: Knowledge Matrices Y1-Y6</p>				
Tier 3 Vocabulary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaf, leaves, flower, fruit, berry, root, bulb, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk, vegetable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds, bulbs fully grown, water, light, damp, wet/dry/dark/light, hot/warm/cool/cold, grow/growth, healthy, shoot, seedling, wither/limp, die, dry/crips, soil, earth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part, role, leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry, root, bulb, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk, water, light, air, nutrients, soil, fertiliser, comparatives, healthy, transported, life cycle, pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal 	



Disciplinary Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Living thing and their habitats	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants) Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants) Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans) Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1 - Animals including humans) Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, including humans) Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 - Seasonal change) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 microhabitats. 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. Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals including humans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. (Y4 - Animals, including humans)
Vocabulary			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living, dead, never been, alive, move, grow, Feed, have offspring/young/babies, name, local habitats, name, micro-habitats, damp/wet/dry, dark/light, hot/warm/cool/cold, suited/suitable, basic needs, food, food chain, shelter 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification keys, environment, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, vertebrates, invertebrates, human impact



Disciplinary Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Animals, including humans	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Name and describe people who are familiar to them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. 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. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Tier 3 Vocabulary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild animals, pets, body, head, neck, arms, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, nose, hair, mouth, teeth, tongue, feet, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, senses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offspring, babies, young, grow, change, adults, older/younger, baby/toddler/child/teenager, basic needs, water, food air, breathing, survival, exercise, food types, fruit and vegetables, bread, rice, potato, pasta, milk, dairy, meat, fish, eggs, beans, hygiene, medicine, drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition, nutrients, food types, fruit and vegetable, carbohydrates, protein, vitamins and minerals, fat, fibre, water, balanced diet, skeleton, muscles, support, protection, movement, skull, ribs, spine/vertebra, joints, sockets, bones, tendons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digestive system, mouth, teeth, canines, incisor, molar, pre-molar, saliva, tongue, rip, tear, chew, grind, cut, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, producer, consumer, predator, prey, food chain.
Evolution and inheritance	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. (Nursery – Living things and their habitats) <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats) Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. (Y3 - Rocks) Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
Tier 3 Vocabulary					



Disciplinary Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Seasonal changes	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. (Nursery – Plants & Animals, excluding humans) <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. (Y3 - Light) 	N/A
Tier 3 Vocabulary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Season, spring, summer, autumn, winter, weather, hot/warm, cool/cold, sun/sunny, cloud/cloudy, wind/windy, rain/rainy, snow/snowing, hail/hailing, sleet, frost, fog/mist, ice/icy, rainbow, thunder, lightning, storm, light/dark, day/night 			
Materials	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. (Y3 - Rocks) Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. (Y3 - Rocks) 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. (Y3 - Forces and magnets) 	<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 degrees Celsius (°C). Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. (Y4 - Electricity)
Tier 3 Vocabulary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Object, materials, wood, plastic, glass, water, rock, brick, paper, fabrics, elastic, foil, card, cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy/floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see through, not see through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable/unsuitable, use/useful, object, material, property, hard, soft, stretchy, rigid, flexible, waterproof, absorbent, strong/weak, rough, smooth, reflective, non-reflective, transparent, opaque, translucent, shape, changed, push, pull, twist, squash, bend, stretch, pinch, poke, roll, squeeze 		



Disciplinary Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Rocks	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (Nursery – Living things and their habitats) Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. (Nursery – Living things and their habitats) <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. (Reception – Living things and their habitats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. (Y1 - Everyday materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 organic matter. 	N/A
Tier 3 Vocabulary				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, soil, fossils, grains, crystals, hard/soft, texture, absorb, water, let water through, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, sandy soil, clay soil, chalky soil, peat 	
Light	<p>FS1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how things work. Talk about the differences in materials and changes they notice. <p>FS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans) Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Materials) 	N/A	<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. 	N/A
Tier 3 Vocabulary				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light source, names of light sources e.g. torch, dark/darkness, reflect, reflective, mirror, shadow, block, direct/direction, transparent, opaque, translucent. 	



Disciplinary Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Forces	FS1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how things work. Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. FS2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare how things move on different surfaces. 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. 	N/A
Tier 3 Vocabulary				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forces & Magnets, force, push, pull, contact force, non-contact force, magnetic force, magnet strength, bar magnet, ring magnet, button magnet, horseshoe magnet, attract, repel, material, metal, iron, steel, non-magnetic materials, poles, north pole, south pole 	
Sound	FS1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how things work. FS2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans) 	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. 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 produced it. Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases
Tier 3 Vocabulary					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound, noise, vibration, travel, solid/liquid/gas, pitch, tone, high/low, volume, loud/quiet, fainter, muffle, strength, insulation, instrument, percussion, strings, brass, woodwind, tuned instrument



Disciplinary Knowledge

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Electricity	FS1 • Explore how things work. FS2 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Tier 3 Vocabulary					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity, appliances, device, electrical circuit, complete circuit, diagram, circuit symbol, components, cell, battery, positive/negative, terminal, connect/connection, loose connection, short circuit, wire, crocodile clip, bulb, bright/dim, switch, buzzer, volume, motor fast/faster,
Earth and space	FS1 N/A FS2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 – Seasonal changes) Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. (Y1 – Seasonal changes) 	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tier 3 Vocabulary					



Long Term Plan

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Theme 1 <i>Ourselves and <u>Humankind</u></i>	Magnificent Me!	Who are we? Everyday materials	How do animals and humans live alongside each other? Uses of everyday materials	How does the earth move and change? Rocks	How do humans adapt to their environment? States of Matter
Theme 2 <i>Culture and Diversity</i>	What's around me?	Where do we live? Seasonal Changes	What is the UK? Living things and their habitats	Why has human culture changed through time? Light	What is democracy? Sound
Theme 3 <i>Community and Citizenship</i>	Why is the world special?	What is our community? Plants	Why is it important to explore? Living things and their habitats	How do Humans use landscapes? Forces and Magnets	What is the impact of empires? Electricity
Theme 4 <i>Exploration and Discovery</i>	Lets explore!	Let's go on a journey Seasonal Changes	What can we discover by exploring? Plants	How can we understand life in the past? Plants	Can exploration help us understand the world? Living things and their habitats
Theme 5 <i>Expression and Creativity</i>	Can we imagine?	What is the natural world? Animals including Humans	What is the impact of our climate? Animals including Humans	How does nature shape landscapes? Animals including Humans	How do people influence others? Animals including Humans
Theme 6 <i>Ourselves and humankind</i>	How are we changing?	What have we discovered? Seasonal Changes RSHE - Jigsaw Changing Me	How does where we live affect how we live? Animals including Humans RSHE - Jigsaw Changing Me	How different was the ancient world to my life today? Animals including Humans RSHE - Jigsaw Changing Me	What change can we make? Animals including Humans RSHE - Jigsaw Changing Me

Classes	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Pine Class Reception See plans from PLAN (Matrix- Trial resources)	NB: Themes linked to MTP and core strands of Science delivered as part of these themes.	TBC BASED ON INQUIRY	NB: Themes linked to MTP and core strands of Science delivered as part of these themes.	TBC BASED ON INQUIRY	NB: Themes linked to MTP and core strands of Science delivered as part of these themes.	TBC BASED ON INQUIRY
Hazel (Year 1)	Everyday Materials TAPS WS- Scavenger Sort- (Identifying and Classifying)	Seasonal Change (Autumn) TAPS WS – Seasons Throughout the Year (Observe over time and record data to help in answering questions)	Plants TAPS WS- Drawing Leaves (Observing closely using simple equipment)	Seasonal Change (Spring) TAPS WS – Seasons Throughout the Year (Observe over time and record data to help in answering questions) Additional time to observe Plants overtime/grow/sow seeds and plants	Animals including Humans TAPS WS – Taste Test – Performing simple tests use of senses and predictions	Seasonal Change (Summer) TAPS WS – Seasons Throughout the Year (Observe over time and record data to help in answering questions) Jigsaw – Changing Me
Chestnut (Year 2)	Uses of Everyday Materials TAPS WS focus – Material Hunt (gather and record data to help in answering questions)	Living Things and their Habitats – With links to uses of Everyday Materials (Bug houses/ Environment focus) TAPS- Micro Habitat Animal Home build – (Plan and ask questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways)	Living Things and Their Habitats (Animal and Plant Focus) TAPS- Feeding simulation links with food chain (performing simple tests)	Plants (Bean diary) TAPS – Comparing plant growth in different conditions (Observing closely, using simple equipment)	Animals Including Humans TAPS WS – Exercise ideas – (using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions)	Jigsaw – Changing Me TAPS WS- Comparing Hands Spans - (using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions)
Redwood (Year 3)	Rocks TAPS WS – Rock Water Test –(using results to draw simple conclusions)	Forces and Magnets TAPS WS- Forces car graph (recording findings using bar charts and/or tables)	Light TAPS WS- Shadow investigation – (reporting on findings from enquiries)	Plants TAPS WS- Functions of a Plant Stem- (Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings)	Animals Including Humans TAPS WS- Digestion Modelling- (Reports collaboratively and individually using a range of methods.)	Jigsaw – Changing Me
Oak (Year 4)	States of Matter TAPS WS – Investigating Ice Cubes- Plan and set up a fair test	Sound TAPS WS- Explaining Pitch (prior task make instruments) - Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them	Electricity TAPS WS- Conductor or Insulator – (using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings)	Living Things and their Habitats TAPS WS- Local survey sorting- (Gather, record and classify data)	Animals Including Humans TAPS WS – Teeth in eggs - (Use results to draw simple conclusions, suggest improvements and raise further questions)	Jigsaw – Changing Me