





Science

Vision

At Village Primary school we strive to broaden children's scientific views of the world around them. We encourage curiosity and exploration about relevant and challenging scientific concepts. Children are taught to ask questions and use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to these questions. Real life experiences are a fundamental element of the curriculum and links are made to careers in science, scientific inventions and scientists to ensure children are aware of the place of science in the wider world. Through practical lessons, our learning is full of discovery and we provide opportunities for exploration and investigation about the universe we live in. Our curriculum is a combination of scientific knowledge, understanding and enquiry skills. We ensure that children are equipped to make links with our classroom experiences and jobs in the real world. Each and every year group is on a scientific skills journey that is rich in vocabulary and always hands on.









Science - Curriculum Map

Each lesson will include the teaching of scientific knowledge and the development of a skill. Lessons will be practical and hands on using real life equipment where possible.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	Three and	l four-year-olds	Re	Reception		ELG	
EYFS	Understand 'why' questions Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing Use all their senses in hands-on experiences		Know and talk about different factors that support overall health; Eating Sleep Toothbrushing Safe pedestrian Exercise Sensible screen time Explore the natural world around them Describe what they see hear and feel outside Recognise some environments that are different to the one we live in Understand the changing seasons	 Describe some events in detail Use talk to work out problems and organise thinking Use new vocabulary in different contexts Learn new vocabulary Ask questions to find out more Articulate ideas in well-informed sentences Make comments about what there ask questions to clarify understar Manage their own basic hygiene needs, including dressing, going to importance of healthy food choice. Explore the natural world, making drawing pictures of animals and province of the natural world around them and convironments. Understand some important province in the natural world around them seasons and changing states of more seasons. 		ify understanding asic hygiene and personal asing, going to the toilet and the by food choices world, making observations and unimals and plants es and differences between the dithem and contrasting aportant processes and changes around them, including the	
Year 1	Everyday Materials Global Goal 9 and 12	Seasonal changes Weather Global Goal 13	Animals including Humans Global Goal 12	Seasonal changes Weather Global Goal 13	Plants Global Goal 11 and 15	Seasonal changes Weather Global Goal 13	
	 Distinguish between the object and the material from which it is made 	 Observe changes across the four seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the 	 Identify and name a variety of common animals and group them into carnivores, 	 Observe changes across the four seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the 	 Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including 	 Observe changes across the four seasons Observe and describe weather 	









	 Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials Perform simple tests to test the properties of the materials 	seasons and how day length varies. Observe Autumn weather closely using simple equipment	omnivores and herbivores Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Classify and identify animals including humans	seasons and how day length varies. • Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.	deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	associated with the seasons and how day length varies. Gathering and recording data to help answer questions
Year 2		cluding Humans al Goal 12	Use of everyday materials Global Goal 9 and 12	Plants Global Goal 11 and 15	Living things and their habitats Global Goal 13, 14 and 15	Living things and their habitats Global Goal 13, 14 and 15
	 Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals including humans for survival (water, 		 Know a variety of different everyday materials and name them. 	 Name the parts of a plant. Know what a plant needs to live. 	Know that som nocturnal.Know that anin habitats.	e animals are







	food, air) and explore the benefits of a healthy lifestyle and good hygiene • Perform simple tests and gather and record data to answer questions	 Know the properties of everyday materials using scientific vocabulary Be able to compare everyday materials and test their properties. 	Be able to observe and record the growth of a plant.	Be able to complete a simple food chain.	
Skills KS1	 Record simple data. Carry out simple tests. Talk about what they have found and why. Identifying and classifying. Explore the world around them and raise their o Asks people questions. Observe closely using simple equipment. With h Experience different types of scientific enquiries Use simple measurements and equipment (hand With help they should record and communicate Begin to recognise different ways in which they 	nelp, observe changes over including practical activiti I lenses, egg timers to gath their findings in a range of might answer scientific qu	es. ner data) ways and begin to use scientifi estions.		
	Key Stage 1 COVID Awareness in Science – Extra Unit 4 Lessons Other Links: English, PSHE, Art and Design Lesson 1 – Introduction to microbes Lesson 2 – Hand Hygiene Lesson 3 – Respiratory Hygiene Lesson 4 – Oral Hygiene				







Year 3	e-Bug England Home Animals including Humans Global Goal 11	Rocks Global Goals 14 and 15	Forces Global Goal 9	Magnets	Light Global Goal 1, 7, 11 and 13	Plants Global Goal 11 and 15
	 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 skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. Record findings using simple scientific language, 	 Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter and describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions 	 Compare how things move on different surfaces Notice that some forces need contact between two objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer question or to support their findings 	 Observe how magnets attract or repel each and attract some materials and not others. Describe magnets as having two poles. Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other depending on which poles are facing. 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. 	 Notice that light is reflected from surfaces and notice that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. Recognise that light form the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect your eyes. Find patterns in the way that the size 	 Identify and explore the different parts of flowering plants and know the functions of each part. Explore the requirements of plant for life and growth. Explore the part that flowers play in the lifecycle of flowering plants including pollination, seed formation









	drawings, labelled diagrams, keys bar charts and tables.				of shadows change	and seed dispersal Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
Year 4	Animals, including humans – teeth and digestion Global Goal 3	Animals including humans – food chains Global Goal 11	Electricity Global Goal 9 and 11	States of Matter/The Water Cycle Global Goal 6	Living things and their habitats Global Goal 13, 14 and 15	Sound
	 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 Identify produced, predators and prey. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. 	 Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Know when a circuit is 	 Compare and group materials together according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases and observe that some materials change state when heated or cooled. Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the 	 Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a 	Identify how sounds are made associating some of them with something vibrating and recognise that vibrations from sounds travel







	 Ask relevant 		complete and	water cycle and	variety of	through a
	questions and		the	associate the rate of	living things	medium to
	use different		components	evaporation with	in their local	the ear.
	types of		that influence	temperature.	and wider	 Find patterns
	scientific		this. Recognise	 Make systematic 	environment.	between the
	enquiries to		that a switch	and careful	Know that	pitch of a
	answer them.		opens and	observations taking	these	sound and
			closes a circuit.	accurate	environments	the strength
			 Set up simple 	measurements	can change	of the
			practical	using standard units	and pose	vibrations
			enquires,	using a range of	danger to	that
			comparative	equipment	living things	produced it.
			and fair tests.	including	Record	Record
			3113 1311 3333	thermometers and	findings using	findings using
				data loggers.	simple	simple
				ua.tu 1988e.e.	scientific	scientific
					language,	language,
					drawings,	drawings,
					labelled	labelled
					diagrams,	diagrams,
					keys, bar	keys, bar
					charts and	charts and
					tables	tables.
	A Acking relevant questi	ans and using different tunes of	scientific anguiries to ansu	uar tham	tables	tables.
	~	ons and using different types of	· ·	ver them		
		tical enquiries, comparative and				-f i
CI-:II-	~ ·		re appropriate, taking accu	irate measurements using standa	ard units, using a range	of equipment,
Skills	including thermomete					
Lower	<u> </u>	classifying and presenting data i		<u> </u>		
KS2		ng simple scientific language, dr				
		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	splays or presentations of results		
	•	•		est improvements and raise furth	er questions	
	 Identifying differences 	, similarities or changes related	to simple scientific ideas a	nd processes		









	using straightforward sci	entific evidence to answer ques	tions or to support their fin	dings.	
Year 5	Forces Global Goal 9	Earth and Space Global Goal 9	Properties of Materials Global Goal 9 and 12	Changes in Materials Global Goal 11 and 13	Animals, including humans Living things and their habitats Global Goal 13, 14 and 15
	 Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces Planning different types of scientific 	 Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. 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 Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity 	 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 Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including 	 Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, 	 Describe the changes as humans develop to old age Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary 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







	enquires to answer questions including, recognising and controlling variable where necessary.	acting between the Earth and the falling object 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	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	including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.		
Year 6	Animals including humans Global Goal 12	Electricity Global Goal 11 and 12	Light Global Goal 1, 7, 11 and 13	Living things and their habitats Global Goal 13, 14 and 15	Evolution and inheritance Global Goals 14 and 15	We are scientists working scientifically
	 Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory 	 I know that the brightness of a bulb is associated with the voltage of cells in a circuit 	 Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines and use this 	 Describe and classify living things into broad groups according to observable 	 Recognise that living things have changed over time and that 	 I can report and present findings from enquiries, including







system and	Compare and give	idea to explain	characteristics and	fossils	conclusions,
describe the	reasons for	that objects are	based on	provide	causal
functions of	variations in how	seen because	similarities and	information	relationships
the heart,	components	they give out	differences	about living	and
blood vessels	function, including	or reflect light	 Give reasons for 	things that	explanations
and blood as	the brightness of	into the eye	classifying certain	inhabited the	of and degree
well as how	bulbs and the	 Explain that we 	animals and plants	earth millions	of trust in
nutrients are	loudness of buzzers.	see things	based on specific	of years ago.	results, in
transported	 Use recognised 	because light	characteristics	 Identify how 	oral and
Recognise the	symbols when	travels from	 Report and present 	animals and	written forms
impact of diet,	representing a	light sources to	findings from	plants are	such as
exercise,	simple circuit in a	our eyes or	enquiries including	adapted to	displays and
lifestyle and	diagram.	from light	explanations of	suit their	other
drugs on the		sources to	results in oral and	environment	presentations
way their		objects and	written forms.	in different	(project
bodies		then our eyes		ways and	presentation)
function.		Plan different		that	
Recording data		types of		adaptation	
and results of		scientific		may lead to evolution	
increasing complexity		enquiries to answer			
using scientific		questions		 Identify scientific 	
diagrams and		including		evidence that	
labels,		recognising and		has been	
classification		controlling		used to	
keys, tables		variables		support or	
and bar/line		where		refute ideas	
graphs.		necessary		or arguments	
8.24.21		,		2. 2. 2	
				Charles Darwin,	
				Alfred Wallace and	
				Mary Anning	







Skills Upper KS2	 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.
	Key Stage 2 COVID Awareness in Science – Extra Unit 10 Lessons Other Links: English, PSHE, Art and Design Lesson1 – Introduction to microbes Lesson 2 – useful microbes Lesson3 – Harmful microbes Lesson4 – Hand Hygiene Lesson 5 – Respiratory Hygiene Lesson 6 – Food Hygiene Lesson 7 – Animal and Farm Hygiene Lesson 8 – Oral Hygiene Lesson 9 – Vaccinations Lesson 10 – Antibiotics Lesson plans and Supporting Materials e-Bug Website e-Bug England Home









