

**Bexton Primary School**  
**Subject Specific Planning Documents Science**



Use real life learning experiences



Encourage a love of learning



Enriching memorable moments

**Whole School Curriculum Aims**

<p><b>Intent</b></p> <p>We want children to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See themselves as scientists, encourage them to be curious about the world around them, being observant, asking questions and testing out ideas in a logical way.</li> <li>• Develop a broad and balanced understanding of the big ideas of science.</li> <li>• Remember key content and connect it to current knowledge.</li> <li>• Have hands on opportunities to test out ideas through regular practical investigations, data collection, observations and research.</li> <li>• Learn about a diverse range of scientists to exemplify how they changed our understanding of the world around us.</li> </ul> <p>By the time our children leave us they will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a good understanding of the big ideas of science</li> <li>• Be able to explain how the big ideas connect and build on each other.</li> <li>• Be able to explain their understanding, they will ask questions that lead to testing a hypothesis and evaluate what they have learnt.</li> <li>• Be ready for the next stage in their education.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science is taught each half term.</li> <li>• The curriculum is clearly set out in this scheme of work to ensure children progressively develop age-appropriate understanding.</li> <li>• Teachers will assess what children know at the start of a unit so that they know which content needs revision and recapping, teachers should work flexibly to ensure they adapt planning to meet the needs of the children.</li> <li>• An emphasis is put on children learning and applying their understanding through regular hands on investigations.</li> <li>• Cross-curricular links with other subjects, particularly maths &amp; geography are encouraged and developed through our whole school long-term plan.</li> <li>• The school provides quality resources to help teachers plan their science lessons. Teachers use White Rose Science and ClickView (incorporating TigTag and TigTag Jr.) for resources, ideas for investigations, effective questions, video clips to exemplify key content and an emphasis in developing children’s vocabulary.</li> <li>• All children must be included in science lessons through sensitive and careful adaptation of lessons.</li> <li>• Children’s understanding is assessed through regular monitoring of books, observations of practical investigations (at least one per unit) and a final evaluation of their understanding through an independent investigation.</li> <li>• Teachers are given regular CPD in science to ensure the overall quality of teaching is good across the school.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children will be able to ask questions and explain what they have learnt from investigations and observations.</li> <li>• Children can talk about what they have learnt in their lessons, often making connections between content in different year groups.</li> <li>• Children use scientific language in the correct context.</li> <li>• The science curriculum will preparing them for an ever-changing world, e.g., they will understand their impact on the environment, habitats and how these can be protected.</li> <li>• Children will report that they enjoy science lessons, find them interesting and engaging. This will include children with special educational needs.</li> </ul>

**Overview of Subject Content**

Chemistry (C) Biology (B) Physics (P) Sustainability (S)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Year 1</b>	The Human Body (B) Seasonal Changes (B)	Materials (C) Seasonal Changes (B)	Planting A (B) Animals (B)	Animals (B) Caring for the Planet (S) Seasonal Changes (B) Planting B (B)	Plants (B) Planting C (B)	Growing and Cooking (S) Seasonal Changes (B)
<b>Year 2</b>	Animals’ Need for Survival (B) Humans (B)	Materials (C) Plastic (S)	Plants (light and dark) (B) Living Things and Their Habitats (B)	Living Things and Their Habitats (B) Plants (light and dark) (B)	Plants (bulbs and seeds) (B) Growing Up (B)	Bulbs and Seeds (B) Growing Up (B) Wildlife (S)
<b>Year 3</b>	Skeletons (B) Movement (B) Nutrition and Diet (B)	Nutrition and Diet (B) Food Waste (S) Rocks (C)	Fossils (C) Soils (C) Light (P)	Light (P)	Plants A (B)	Forces (P) Magnets (P) Plants B (B) Biodiversity (S)
<b>Year 4</b>	Group and Classify Living Things (B) Data Collection A (B) States of Matter (C)	States of Matter (C)	Sound (P) Data Collection B (B)	Electricity (P) Energy (S)	Data Collection C (B) Habitats (B) Deforestation (S)	The Digestive System (B) Food Chains (B)
<b>Year 5</b>	Forces (P) Space (P)	Space (P) Global Warming (S)	Properties of Materials (C) Animals Including Humans (B)	Animals Including Humans (B) Life Cycles (B)	Reproduction A (B) Reversible and Irreversible Changes (C)	Plastic Pollution (S) Reproduction B (B)
<b>Year 6</b>	Living Things and Their Habitats (B)	Electricity (P)	Light (P) Light Pollution (S)	The Circulatory System (B) Diet, Drugs and Lifestyle (B)	Variation (B) Adaptations (B)	Fossils (B)

# Animals, including humans

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</li> <li>Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</li> <li>Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</li> <li>Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</li> <li>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions</li> <li>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the changes as humans develop to old age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood</li> <li>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function</li> <li>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans</li> </ul>
<p>Autumn 1 Spring 2</p>	<p>Autumn 1, Autumn 2 Spring 2 Summer 2, Summer 4</p>	<p>Autumn 1, Autumn 2, Autumn 3</p>	<p>Summer 4, Summer 5</p>	<p>Spring 2</p>	<p>Summer 3, Summer 4</p>

# Living things and their habitats

Year 2	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Spring 2 Summer 2, Summer 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1, Autumn 2 Spring 2 Summer 1, Summer 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3 Summer 1, Summer 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</li> </ul>
<p>Spring 1, Spring 5 Summer 1, Summer 2</p>	<p>Spring 1, Spring 3 Summer 1, Summer 3</p>	<p>Summer 1, Summer 4</p>

Year 1	Year 2	Year 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock</li> <li>• Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</li> <li>• Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</li> <li>• Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</li> <li>• use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</li> <li>• Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</li> <li>• Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Autumn 3	Autumn 3	Spring 1 Summer 2

## Year 4

- 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

Spring 3

## Year 6

- Associate the 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 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

Autumn 2

# Rocks

## Year 3

- 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

Autumn 5  
Spring 1, Spring 2

# States of matter

## Year 4

- 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

Autumn 3

# Sound

## Year 4

- 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

Spring 1

# Light

## Year 3

- 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

Spring 3

## Year 6

- Recognise that light travels 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 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

Spring 1



# Earth and space

## Year 5

- 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
- Describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies
- Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

Autumn 2

# Seasonal change

## Year 1

- Observe changes across the 4 seasons
- Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

Autumn 2, Autumn 4  
Spring 4  
Summer 4

# Forces and magnets

Year 3	Year 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compare how things move on different surfaces</li><li>• Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</li><li>• Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</li><li>• 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</li><li>• Describe magnets as having 2 poles</li><li>• Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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, that act between moving surfaces</li><li>• Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</li></ul>
Summer 2, Summer 3	Autumn 1

# Evolution and inheritance

Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago</li><li>• Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents</li><li>• Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution</li></ul>
Summer 1, Summer 2, Summer 3

# Ask questions

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask simple questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask questions and understand there are different enquiry types they could use to answer them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer them.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask scientific questions and begin to understand which questions would be best suited to each enquiry type.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask relevant scientific questions and choose which enquiry type would be best suited to answer them.</li> </ul>

# Plan

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Planning is not explicitly mentioned in the KS1 curriculum however, if appropriate, children can verbally state what they will investigate, what they will change and what they will keep the same.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make relevant predictions.</li> <li>Identify what they will change, observe and keep the same.</li> <li>With support, set up simple practical enquiries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make predictions based on simple scientific knowledge.</li> <li>Identify what they will change, observe or measure and keep the same.</li> <li><b>Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make predictions based on scientific knowledge.</li> <li>With support, plan different types of scientific enquiry. Where appropriate, identify the dependent, independent and controlled variables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make predictions based on scientific knowledge.</li> <li><b>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</b></li> </ul>

# Make observations

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observe closely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Observe closely, using simple equipment.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make careful observations using scientific equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Make systematic and careful observations</b> using scientific equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a range of scientific equipment to make systematic and careful observations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a range of scientific equipment to make systematic and careful observations with increased complexity.</li> </ul>

# Take measurements

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out simple tests using non-standard measurements when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Perform simple tests</b> using standard units when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform tests and simple experiments and take measurements using standard units.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take accurate measurements using a range of scientific equipment. Start to take repeat readings when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</b></li> </ul>

# Gather, record and classify data

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gather and record simple data.</li> <li>Sort objects and living things into groups based on simple properties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gather and record data to help in answering questions.</b></li> <li><b>Identifying and classifying.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gather, record and classify data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</b></li> <li><b>Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record data using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</b></li> </ul>

# Present findings

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain what they found out to an adult or a partner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Talk about what they have found out and how they found it out. (non-statutory)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions and begin to identify causal relationships in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>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.</b></li> </ul>

# Answer questions and make conclusions

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer simple questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make simple conclusions.</li> <li>Use results, findings or observations to answer questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Use straight-forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</b></li> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions.</li> <li>Begin to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple ideas or processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make conclusions based on scientific evidence and from their own testing and findings.</li> <li>Identify scientific evidence and use it to answer questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make conclusions based on scientific evidence and from their own testing and findings.</li> <li><b>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</b></li> </ul>

## Evaluate

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Evaluating is not explicitly mentioned in the KS1 curriculum.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggest questions for further investigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to use results to draw simple conclusions, suggest improvements and raise further questions for possible testing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</b></li> <li>Provide some simple examples of how to extend the investigation.</li> </ul>

# Animals, including humans

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>hair, eyes, face, nose, ears, teeth, mouth, head, neck, arm, elbow, hand, leg, knee, foot</p> <p>light, dark, blind, hear, loud, quiet, noisy, sweet, salty, sour, bitter, savoury, skin, rough, smooth, hard, soft, smell, scent, sniff, stench</p> <p>animal, mammal, fur, wild mammal, pet, bird, wings, beak, feathers, webbed feet, flippers, tail, fins, scales, gills, amphibian, frog, toad, newt, reptile, lizard, crocodile, turtle, carnivore, sharp teeth, herbivore, plants, vegetable, fruit, omnivore</p>	<p>shelter, heart, exercise, physical health, mental health, healthy diet, unhealthy diet, meat, sugar, germs, hygiene, doctor, disease, plaque, gums, filling</p> <p>offspring, egg, parent, baby, child, teenager, life cycle, adolescent, frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly, insect, adult</p>	<p>skeleton, skull, ribcage, pelvis, femur, spine, antennae, exoskeleton, joint, hinge joint, ball-and-socket joint, muscle, biceps, triceps, contract, relax</p> <p>carbohydrates, proteins, dairy products, fats, fruit and vegetables, balanced diet, balanced meal, nutrition, Eatwell Guide, vegan diet, vegetarian diet, omnivorous diet, pescatarian diet</p>	<p>incisors, canines, premolars, molars, enamel, root, decay, digestive system, mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, saliva</p> <p>producer, consumer, prey, predator, farming, overfishing, hunting</p>	<p>foetus, elderly adult, milestone, womb, period, reproduce, hormone, puberty, life expectancy, gestation period, gestation</p>	<p>circulatory system, blood vessels, arteries, veins, capillaries, red blood cells, white blood cells, lungs, plasma, oxygen, atria, ventricles, right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, left ventricle, oxygenated blood, deoxygenated blood</p> <p>calories, saturated fats, unsaturated fats, trans fats, drug, painkiller, depressant, stimulant, cigarette, tar, nicotine, vape, carbon monoxide, addiction, heart rate</p>

# Living things and their habitats

Year 2	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Arctic plants, hibernate, habitat, cactus, desert, rainfall, ocean, seagrass, woodland, fern, moss, microhabitat, spider, snail, diet, food chain, living, dead, never alive	vertebrate, invertebrate, soft-bodied invertebrate, flowering plant, non-flowering plant, seasonal changes, natural resources, rewilding, nature reserve	monotreme, mammary gland, metamorphosis, larva, chrysalis, hatchling, nestling, fledgling, fertilisation, embryo, sperm cells, egg cells, sexual reproduction, anther, stigma, style, filament, ovary, ovule, clone, runner, tuber, asexual reproduction, cutting, parent plant	organism, excretion, reproduction, mollusc, arachnid, classification, coniferous tree, microorganism, bacteria, virus, fungi, characteristics

## Plants

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
plant, flower, leaf, petals, stem, roots, branch, trunk, roots, wildflower, daisy, garden plant, sunflower, nettle, buttercup, dandelion, deciduous tree, horse chestnut, oak, sycamore, evergreen tree, pine, holly, needles, seed, soil, growth	sunlight, compost, herb, blossom, bulb, shoot	water transportation, seedling, seed coating, germination, stamen, pistil, pollen, reproductive organs, pollination, pollinators, wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal, explosion dispersal, seed dispersal



# Materials

Year 1	Year 2	Year 5
material, shiny, dull, rock, heavy, light, object, wood, metal, plastic, glass, wool, solid, liquid, melt, freeze, ice, float, sink, absorb, transparent, opaque	natural material, human-made material, recycle, flexible, rigid, stone, pebble, brick, brittle, flexible, translucent, tough, lightweight, strong, breakable, waterproof	electrical conductor, electrical insulator, thermal insulator, properties, lifespan, dissolve, soluble, insoluble, solution, mixture, reversible changes, reverse, chemical reaction, irreversible change, burning, heating, vinegar, bicarbonate of soda

# Rocks

Year 3
granite, pumice, sandstone, chalk, marble, gneiss, crystals, grains, layers, texture, hardness, weathering, fossil, shell, fossilisation, sediment, sandy soil, clay soil, peat soil, chalky soil, organic matter, nutrients, deforestation, habitat loss

# States of matter

## Year 4

solid, liquid, gas, states of matter, pouring solid, ooblek, flow, freezing, melting, boiling, condensation, evaporation, melting point, water cycle, precipitation, atmosphere, petri dish

# Electricity

## Year 4

appliances, plug, socket, cell, electrocuted, circuit, switch, battery, buzzer, conductor, insulator

## Year 6

series circuit, voltage, current, complete circuit, incomplete circuit

# Earth and space

## Year 5

Solar System, orbit, Sun, planets, Pluto, celestial body, gravity, heliocentric model, geocentric model, rotate, axis, North Pole, South Pole, Earth, night, day, moon, gravitational force, satellite

# Seasonal changes

## Year 1

autumn, daylight, night, weather, season, rainfall, weather, rain gauge, winter, rainy, snowy, windy, cloudy, frosty, sunny, spring, summer

# Sound

## Year 4

vibration, sound, volume, pitch, outer ear, ear bones, cochlea, ear drum, ear canal, decibel, insulate, high-pitched, low-pitched, background noise

# Light

## Year 3

light sources, natural light sources, artificial light sources, Sun, sunglasses, protect, reflection, shadow

## Year 6

retina, iris, pupil, lens, ray diagram, solar eclipse, refraction, medium, rainbow, prism, coloured filter, spectrum of light

# Forces and magnets

## Year 3

push, pull, force, contact force, friction, magnet, magnetic, poles, magnetic force, non-metal, iron, aluminium, steel, attract, repel

## Year 5

frictional force, motion, air resistance, parachute, surface area, water resistance, streamlined, non-contact force, gravity, weight, lever, gear, pulley, machine

# Evolution and inheritance

## Year 6

variation, species, inheritance, desirable characteristics, polar habitat, desert habitat, adaptations, evolution, common ancestor, natural selection, finch, Galapagos Islands, decompose, Charles Darwin, palaeontologist, Mary Anning

## Key vocabulary

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
measure, observe, compare, measurement, growth, trowel, temperature, bend, squash, twist, stretch, absorb		hardness, reaction, bar chart, pictogram, data, increase, decrease, prediction, dissection, scales, filter paper, filter funnel, measuring cylinder, thermometer, conclusion, evaluation, data, volume, decibel meter, stopwatch, beaker, temperature, Petri dish, block chart, bar graph, classifying, classification key		line graph, microscope, anomaly, anomalous result, control, control beaker, sieve, filtering, repeatability, accuracy, correlation, precision, angle, periscope, line graph, scatter graph, independent variable, dependent variable, controlled variables, duration, theory	

## Exposure words

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
draw, label, change, same, table, record, tally, pipette, size, predict, similar, different, sort, group, identify, pattern, height, number, amount, hand lens, ruler, counting cubes, centimetres, meters, suitable, unsuitable, match, test, scientific enquiry, comparative test, research, pattern seeking		fair test, identify, group and classify, model, modelling, investigate, changed, measured, stayed the same, millimetres, millilitres, data logger, tape measure, features, scientists, diagram, sorting diagram, block diagram, distance, results		causal relationships, decimals, analyse, interpret, conclude, capacity, mass, approximate, justify, secondary source, evidence, duration, mean, calculate, method	

# Sustainability

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Earth, helpful, harmful, recycle, reuse, crops, farmer, cook	single-use plastic, wildlife, nature, local	food waste, landfill, food waste recycling, edible, inedible, biodiversity, rewilding, endangered, extinct	mains electricity, battery-powered, renewable energy, non-renewable energy, energy usage, habitat destruction, palm oil, sustainable	global warming, greenhouse gases, fossil fuels, climate change, glacier, carbon footprint, plastic pollution, pollution, microplastic	solar power, wind power, solar panels, wind turbine, migration, glare, light pollution, light trespass, skyglow, urban, rural, light emission