<u> </u>	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1
Foundation 2	 Topic: Happy to be me Science key stage 1 link: Humans and other animals, forces, light, electricity, earth and space, materials, seasons etc. By the end of the unit: I can talk about what I see Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask (5 main enquiry types: Observation over time – Compare, research, - Pattern seeking - Identifying, classifying and grouping Say what I have seen Try to explain why things happen. Try to explain how things work. Have an awareness of growth. Have an awareness of decay. Have an awareness of change over time. Care for living things. Care for the things around me. 	 Topic: Nursery rhymes Christmas Science key stage 1 link: Sound, light, materials, humans including animals, seasons By the end of the unit: I can talk positively about the differences I notice in people e.g. skin colour, hair type, appearance I can use all of my senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials I can explore collections of natural materials with similar and/or different properties I understand the effect of changing seasons Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask (5 main enquiry types: Observation over time – Compare, research, - Pattern seeking - Identifying, classifying and grouping Say what I have seen Try to explain why things happen. Try to explain how things work. Have an awareness of growth. Have an awareness of change over time. Care for living things. Care for the things around me. 	 Topic: Under the sea. Science key stage 1 link: Animals including humans/ plants Seasonal change By the end of the unit: I know that there are different countries and can talk about the differences (using photos or videos etc) I can plant seeds and care for growing plants Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask <i>Smain enquiry types:</i> Observation over time – Compare, research, - Pattern seeking - Identifying, classifying and grouping Say what I have seen Try to explain why things happen. Try to explain how things work. Have an awareness of growth. Have an awareness of change over time. Care for living things. Care for the things around me. 	 Topic: Animal Crackers Into the woods. Science key stage 1 link: Living things and their habitats Earth and Space, materials, seasons By the end of the unit: I can understand why it's important to respect and care for the environment and living things I can talk about the way natural materials change state e.g. when cooking, or when ice melts Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask (5 main enquiry types: Observation Over time – Compare, research, - Pattern seeking - Identifying, classifying and grouping Say what I have seen Try to explain how things work. Have an awareness of growth. Have an awareness of decay. Have an awareness of change over time. Care for living things. 	 Topic: Help is at hand Science key stage 1 lit Humans including ani By the end of the unit I can talk about my fa I show an interest in cooccupations Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask (5 main enquiry types) Observation over ti Compare, research, seeking - Identifyin, and grouping Say what I have s Try to explain wh happen. Try to explain how Have an awarene Have an awarene Have an awarene Have an awarene Care for living thi Care for the thing

	Summer 2
<u>ds</u>	Topic: No place like home.
i nk: imals	Science key stage 1 link: Electricity/ Forces/animals including humans plants/
÷.	By the end of the unit:
amily different ¥	I understand key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal I can talk about different forces I feel e.g. water pushing up when I try to push a boat into it, magnetic attraction and repulsion, stretch of elastic
<u>s:</u>	Working Scientifically
ime –	Play, observe, ask
Pattern	(5 main enquiry types: Observation over
g. classifying	time – Compare, research, - Pattern
.8,	seeking - Identifying, classifying and
seen	grouping
ny things	 Say what I have seen
, 0	• Try to explain why things happen.
w things work. ess of growth.	• Try to explain how things work. Have an awareness of growth.
ess of decay.	• Have an awareness of decay.
ess of change	 Have an awareness of change over time.
ings.	• Care for living things.
gs around me.	• Care for the things around me.

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Foundation 2	Topic: Happy to be me Science key stage 1 link: Humans and other animals Seasonal change By the end of the unit:	Tell us a story and Come and join the celebration Science key stage 1 link: Sound / materials By the end of the unit: Leap applace the patient used around use (Topic: Come fly with me Asia. Science key stage 1 link: Animals including humans/ plants Seasonal change By the end of the unit:	Topic: Blast off and Jurassic Park Science key stage 1 link: Living things and their habitats Earth and Space By the end of the unit: Lean recognise optimizements that are	Topic: Let's play Science key stage 1 link and their habitats Light Seasonal change By the end of the unit:
	I can talk about what I see, feel and hear	materials	Begin to recognise environments that are different from the ones in which I live	different from the ones in which I live	Explore the natural world Explore the natural we them, making observation
	 The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Understanding similarities and differences in relation to place, objects, materials and living things. Talk about features of their immediate environment and how environments vary from one to another. Working Scientifically <i>Play, observe, ask</i> Exploring: Questioning- asking what if questions, Classification: Classify: Group by familiar features e.g. Shape, size, colour./ Use given instructions to sort. Experimentations and investigation: observing: Comment on what I see Results: collecting: Use non standard units of measure and compare 2 things e.g.: heavier / lighter. measure and compare length, weight, capacity. Conclusions: patterns and relationships: Recognise, create and simple patterns e.g.: size 	 The Natural World Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask Exploring: Explaining: With support, recall simple scientific facts Classification: Identification: With support, name things related to science Experimentations and investigation: Predicting: Suggest what might be 'best' or 'worst Results: collecting: Use non standard units of measure and compare 2 things e.g.: heavier / lighter. measure and compare length, weight, capacity. Conclusions: patterns and relationships: Use 'more' or 'less' to compare observations. 	Begin to understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around me eg weather, behaviour of animals, changes in plants The natural world • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask Exploring: Explaining: With support, pronounce simple scientific words to help with an activity Classification: Identification: With support, name things related to science Experimentations and investigation: equipment: Use a range of everyday items/ Work safely when given instructions. Results: collecting: Tables: Use a simple table to record, Conclusions: concluding: Comment on changes that I observe during an activity/ Begin to talk about what we did.	 I can understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around me eg weather, behaviour of animals, changes in plants The Natural World Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask Exploring: Explaining: With support, describe what is happening using words or actions Classification: Comparing: Describe given things Experimentations and investigation: Designing: With support, suggest ideas and ways to investigate/ Follow a short demo and spoken instructions. Results: Graphs: Use prepared pictograms to record observations/ Add pictures to a given pictogram. Conclusions: concluding: Begin to talk about what we did. 	 pictures of animals and Know some similaritie between the natural wo and contrasting environ on their experiences an read in class. Working Scientifically Play, observe, ask Exploring: Diagrams: Match a pict correct label Classification: Classify instructions to sort. Cor Describe given things Experimentations an investigation: Predicti what might be 'best' or observing: Comment o Results: collecting: Use units of measure and co e.g.: heavier / lighter. m compare length, weight Conclusions: patterns relationships: Recognis simple patterns e.g.: siz 'less' to compare obsern concluding: Comment observe during an activi about what we did.
Year 1	Everyday materials	Seasonal Changes	<u>Plants</u>	Animals including humans	Animals including hu
	Topic: Once upon a time	Topic: Trains, planes and automobiles.	Topic: Location, Location, Location	Topic: Great Explores.	Topic: Once there we
	 Prior knowledge EYFS: exploring Natural world – changing seasons, states of matter- exploring forest school etc talking about features of immediate environment and how things vary from one to another 	 Prior knowledge EYFS: exploring Natural world – changing seasons, states of matter- exploring forest school etc By the end of the unit: recall the 4 seasons 	 Prior knowledge EYFS: Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. By the end of the unit: identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, 	Prior knowledge EYFS: • exploring the Natural world- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	 Prior knowledge Spri identify and nam common animals amphibians, rept mammals identify and nan common animals

	Topic: What on Earth
c: living things	Science key stage 1 link: Electricity/ Forces/ materials
	The Natural World
	• Explore the natural world around them,
orld orcured	making observations and drawing pictures of
orid around	animais and plants.
plants.	 Know some similarities and differences
	between the natural world around them and
es and differences	contrasting environments, drawing on their
orld around them	experiences and what has been read in class.
d what has been	By the end of the year :
	ELG: The Natural World
Y	• Explore the natural world around them,
	making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants
ture to the	 Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them
/: Use given	and contrasting environments, drawing on
mparing:	their experiences and what has been read
	Understand some important processes and
d	changes in the natural world around them,
ing: Suggest	including the seasons and changing states
worst on what I see.	of matter.
e non standard	Working Scientifically
ompare 2 things	<u>Play, Observe, ask</u> Evoloring: Sources: Recall some simple
neasure and	scientific facts.
t, capacity.	Classification: Identification: With support,
e. create and	name things related to science Comparing:
e/ Use 'more' or	Describe given things
vations.	Experimentations and investigation:
on changes that I	Designing: With support, suggest ideas and ways to investigate / Follow a short demo and
ity/ Begin to talk	spoken instructions.
	Results: collecting: Tables: Use a simple table
	to record, Graphs: Use prepared pictograms to
	record observations/ Add pictures to a given
	pictogram. Conclusions: patterns and relationships: Recognise, create and simple
	patterns e.g.: size/ Use 'more' or 'less' to
	compare observations.
imans	Materials – this unit s a consolidation of
	Autumn1 – the topic lends itself to a STEM
ere giants	opportunity to work scientifically to
	explore how materials and their properties
ing1:	can be used to make Kites/aeroplanes/
ie a variety of	paractitutes. Topic: Up, Up and Away
tiles birds and	τορίς. Ορ, ορ απα Αναγ
uico, on uo anu	Prior knowledge Autumn 1:
ne a varietv of	 exploring Natural world – changing
s that are	seasons, states of matter- exploring forest
	school etc

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	 understanding similarities and differences in relation to place, objects, materials and living things. By the end of the unit: Identify the difference between object and material it is made Identify some materials and their properties Group objects according to some physical properties Carry out simple investigations to test some materials and their properties. Working Scientifically: Exploring- To ask questions and compare. Classification- To group objects to a given criteria. Experimentation and investigating – predict- make a suggestion as to what might happen. Experimentation and investigating – designing an experiment- follow a short demo, spoken and picture instructions. Recording- To use simple tables to record data. Making Conclusions- To make simple conclusions by explaining what we did and what happened. 	 able to discuss the different weather associated with each season begin to explain how day length varies work scientifically to record weather patterns in tables/ charts Working Scientifically Exploring- Ask why questions to explore the seasons. Classification- identify obvious differences about the weather in different seasons. Experimentation and investigating – use some scientific equipment Recording- use simple tables and graphs to record data (adding pictures/ blocks to a graph and diagram) Making Conclusions- Recognise, create and describe simple patterns. Making conclusions- use more or less to compare observations and data. 	 including deciduous and evergreen tree identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Working Scientifically Exploring- Name and identify the properties of materials named. Exploring- Begin to suggest how to collect the identified data/ construct a fair test. Classification- Group items according to a given criteria and begin to give reasons for this. Experimentation and investigating – perform a simple test – to test the properties of a material. Recording- Use a simple table to record and write a simple sentence using this date to answer questions. Making Conclusions- Using observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions- say what they have found out. 	 By the end of the unit: Animals Including Humans identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) Working Scientifically Exploring- Use a word bank to match a label to the correct part of an image Exploring- explain by recall some simple Scientific facts Classification- sort using simple yes no statements. Experimentation and investigating – make a simple prediction to suggest what might happen. Recording- collect data by using non standard units of data to a table. Making Conclusions- make simple conclusions explaining what we did. 	 carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) By the end of the unit: identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense Working Scientifically Exploring- Use a word bank to match a label to the correct part of an image Exploring- Begin to select some facts to use in an answer Classification- Identify obvious differences. Experimentation and investigating – conduct a simple investigation. Recording- Use a simple table to record. 	 talking about features of immediate environment and how things vary from one to another understanding similarities and differences in relation to place, objects, materials and living things By the end of the unit: Identify the difference between object and material it is made and be able to explain this. Continue to identify some materials and their properties within the local environment. Group objects according to some physical properties Carry out simple investigations to test some materials named. Exploring- Name and identify the properties of materials named. Exploring- Begin to suggest how to collect the identified data/ construct a fair test. Classification- Group items according to a given criteria and begin to give reasons for this. Experimentation and investigating – perform a simple test – to test the properties of a material. Recording- Use a simple table to record and write a simple sentence using this date to answer questions. Making Conclusions- Using observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions- convertent the sentence using this date to suggest answers to questions- convertent the sentence using this date to suggest answers to questions- convertent the sentence using this date to suggest answers to questions- convertent the sentence using this date to suggest answers to questions.
2	Topic: Land Ahoy	Topic: London's Burning	Topic: Peru to London	Topic: Castles Knights and Outlaws	Topic: Women who changed the world	Animals, including humans
	Living things and their habitats	Uses of Everyday materials	Animals, including humans	Uses of Everyday materials	<u>Plants</u>	(an opportunity here during the topic to link back to habitats too.)
	 Prior knowledge year 1: 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 able to discuss the different weather associated with each season begin to explain how day length varies identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees By the end of the unit: Living things and their Habitats 	 Prior knowledge year 1: Identify the difference between object and material it is made Identify some materials and their properties Group objects according to some physical properties Carry out simple investigations to test some materials and their properties. By the end of the unit: Identify and compare the uses of everyday materials for particular uses Explain how solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squishing, bending, twisting and stretching	 Prior knowledge year 1: 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 	 Prior knowledge year Autumn 1: Identify and compare the uses of everyday materials for particular uses Explain how solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squishing, bending, twisting and stretching By the end of the unit: Name at least one inventor of new materials e.g. John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh, John McAdam, Working Scientifically: 	 Prior knowledge year 1: 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 By the end of the unit: observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable 	 Topic: Wild about animals Prior knowledge Autumn 2: describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. 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

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 besplore and compare the differences between things that re living, dead, and things that re 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 besploring the inter provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other classification 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. Working Scientifically Exploring - Describe and recall what if questions. Exploring - Describe and recall what if spen observed 				
 between tuning that are noving, 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 ways. Exploring- ask simple questions and necognise that they can be answered different ways. Classification- identify and classifying into groups Classification- 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. Working Scientifically Exploring- Describe and recall what if questions. Exploring- Describe and recall what if puestions. Exploring- Describe and recall what if puestions. 	•	 explore and compare the differences between things that are living dead 	body and say which part of the Exploring- To recall some	relevant temperature to grou
 Exploring- describing what have observed closely. Exploring- ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered different ways. Exploring- ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered different ways. Classification- identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats 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. Working Scientifically Exploring- Ask why and what if questions. Exploring- Ask why and what if questions. Exploring- Ask why and what if postores. Exploring- Describe and recall what is been observed. Exploring- Describe and recall what if postores. Exploring- Describe and recall what is been observed. 		between things that are living, dead,	ally: Douy is associated scientific facts about a fair	ous inventor healthy.
 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 Classification- identify and classifying into groups Classification- identify and classifying into groups Classification- 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. Working Scientifically Exploring- Ask why and what if questions. Exploring- Describe and recall what basheen observed 		and things that have never been alive	escribing what I have • with each sense of materials.	Working Scientifically
 Classification- sort things into multiple groups (dead, alive, never living) Experimentation and investigating – Begin to explain how we might investigate something. Recording-Record some data in simple Making Conclusions- To describe 	· ·	 between things that are noting, 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. Working Scientifically Exploring- Ask why and what if questions. Exploring- Describe and recall what has been observed. Classification- sort things into multiple groups (dead, alive, never living) Experimentation and investigating – Begin to explain how we might investigate something. Recording-Record some data in simple 	 with each sense by the end of the unit: Animals, including humans describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. Working Scientifically Exploring- To use secondary sources to explain how to keep the body healthy etc. Exploring- To use secondary sources to explain how to keep the body healthy etc. Exploring- To describe what is happening using words. Classification- Follow and complete simple classification keys with obvious differences. Experimentation and investigating – To think about which variable we are testing and how we might test this. Recording- To begin to use standard units of measure to record. Making Conclusions- To describe 	 d recall what I i name simple tigating – To uipment and ight test ng standard aw a simple entify and patterns in Working Scientifically Exploring- Describe what I have observe Exploring- Ask simple Classification- Identiand differences. Experimentation an – identify changes of investigation. Recording- measures standard units of m Making Conclusions differences in sets of the set o

ow and stay	By the end of the unit:
	 notice that animals, including humans,
	have offspring which grow into adults
	 find out about and describe the basic
be and explain	needs of animals, including humans, for
ved.	survival (water, food and air)
nple why and	 understand that different animals/ living
	things survive in different habitats and
tify similarities	may have adapted to their environments.
nd investigating	Working Scientifically
during an	• Exploring- compare and contrast offspring
	and their parents.
e using simple	 Exploring- Ask simple why and what if
neasure	questions- about how animals are cared
is- identify	for as pets and zoo animals.
of data.	 Classification- Identify similarities and
	differences between animals in different
	living things in different habitats.
	Experimentation and investigating – design
	a simple test to measure how age and
	height are linked.
	 Recording- measure using simple standard
	units of measure- heights and hand spans.
	 Making Conclusions- identify differences in
	sets of data.