Nanaksar Primary School - Science Overview

	Scientific Enquiry	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Rec	→ I can show curiosity and ask questions → I have my own ideas → I ask questions to find out more → I explore the natural world and solve real problems → I learn and use new science words → I can talk about things like plants, animals, seasons and changing materials → I can identify, sort and group. → I can make direct comparisons → I can create simple representations of people and objects → I use materials and tools safely and confidently → make observations using their senses and simple equipment → I can record their observations by drawing, taking photographs, using sorting rings or boxes and on simple tick sheets → I can use equipment to measure → I notice similarities, differences and changes → I can use their observations to help them to answer their questions → I can talk about what they are doing and have found out	**ELGS** - Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. - 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.					
		Animals & Habitats Learn to name woodland animals with a focus on owls. They look at owl nests being made up of twigs, leaves and feathers.Owl Babies Nocturnal animals **Plants** Identify wild plants in their local area. **Seasons** Observe the weather and look at trees and leaves. Observe changes from Summer to Autumn **Changes of states of matter** Pupils observe how solid turns to liquid when making porridge Goldilocks **Humans** All will about me - my 5 senses How I have changed - growth Dental Care and hygiene All about Healthy eating **Sound** Elmers music parade - different sounds Elmer Phase 1 phonics - household and environmental sounds	**Habitats** Learn about habitats mentioned in stories that are studied, e.g. Antarctica, desert. **Seasons** To observe changes from Autumn to Winter Pupils observe the effects of Winter on our world. **Properties of materials** To experiment with different materials - waterproof Pupils learn about materials for a house r 3 little pigs **Changes of states of matter** Gingerbread Man cooking, experiments floating, sinkinking, dissolving. **Weather -** freezing, melting	**Animals** Animals and their young names animals found in different habitats. Some characteristics are also studied e.g. patterns - stripes, spots. Pupils also look at pet care plans. Dear Zoo **Habitats** Learn about different animals habitats - oceans, jungle, farm etc **Seasons** Observe the effects of Winter on our world **Properties of materials** Pupils learn about the importance of recycling Rainbow Fish **Plants** Learn where exotic fruits come from - Handas surprise **Changes of states of matter** Freezing animals	**Animals** Learn and observe about the life cycles of animals in the books they are reading - chicks/ducklings/butterflies **Humans** Learn about the human life cycles and body parts Healthy eating **Plants** Learn what a plant needs to survive and their lifecycle through observations over time. They go on to label - stem, leaves, roots, shoots, flowers and petals.- Gigantic Turnip **Seasons** Observe the effects of Spring on our world. **Changes of states of matter** Look at changes in texture through the cooking process.- baking bread - Little REd Hen From farm to fork SCIENCE WEEK/ Earth Day	**Animals** Identify different bears. ODDS FARM TRIP **Habitats** Learn about bear habitats - linked to Bear Hunt **Forces** Different types of transport - how they move/work **Seasons** Observe the effects of Summer on our world. To observe changes from Spring to Summer **Properties of materials** Floating and sinking boats - Mr Gumpy	**Animals & Habitats** Identify dinosaurs by name, lived, what they ate herbivores, carnivores, omnivores Fossils My Pet dinosaur **Humans** Learn how they have changed physically over their life. **Seasons** Observe the effects of Summer on our world **Space** Learn about basic gravity, forces (rocket going up) and astronaut diet. Whatever Next **Properties of materials** To experiment with different materials - strongest pirate ship
		All vocabulary used and introduced is revisited throughout the year through songs, stories and topic related activities. Vocabulary is not in order of terms but the overall vocabulary to be used in Reception.					
		Animals including Humans **Parts of the body :** face, hair, leg, human, knee, head toes ear, hands, eye, fingers, mouth nose, arm, elbow, back DEntal care **Animals** - Names of animals and their young Dinosaurs habitiat herbivores, carnivores, omnivores	**Seasonal Changes** Summer day Spring dark Autumn light Winter night Season Moon Sun	**Properties of materials** material metal wood rock plastic hard glass soft paper fabric material smooth shiny rough floats sinks fossils recycling	**Plants** tree petals trunk fruit branch roots leaves bulb flowers seed stem blossoms shoots sprouts	**Changing states of matter** dissolves disintegrates freezing melting	**Sound, Light & Electricity** loud quiet volume sound	**Earth & Space** Earth Moon Planet space Sun star	**Forces** Push Pull surface

Year 1

- ➔ **asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways**
- ➔ **observing closely, using simple equipment • performing simple tests**
- ➔ **identifying and classifying**
- ➔ **using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions**
- ➔ **gathering and recording data to help in answering questions**

Biology

Humans

- ➔ identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

- Names of animal groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals.
- Animal diets: carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.
- Human and animal body parts: e.g. body, head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, nose, hair, mouth, teeth, hands, feet, tail, wings, feathers, fur, beak, fins, gills.
- Human senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste.
- Exploring senses: loud, quiet, soft, rough.
- Other: human, animal, pet.

Biology

Animals and 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)

Chemistry

Materials

- ➔ 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

- Names of materials: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, cardboard, rubber, fabric.
- Properties of materials: hard, soft, shiny, dull, stretchy, rough, smooth, bendy, not bendy, transparent, opaque, waterproof, not waterproof, absorbent, not absorbent, sharp, stiff.
- Other: object.

Chemistry

Materials

- ➔ 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

Biology

Plants

- ➔ 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

- Names of common plants: wild plant, garden plant, evergreen tree, deciduous tree, common flowering plant, weed, grass.
- Name some features of plants: e.g. flower, vegetable, fruit, berry, leaf/leaves, blossom, petal, stem, trunk, branch, root, seed, bulb, soil.
- Name some common types of plant e.g. sunflower, daffodil

Biology

Seasonal Changes

- ➔ observe changes across the four seasons
- ➔ observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

- Seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter, seasonal change.
- Weather: e.g. sun, rain, snow, sleet, frost, ice, fog, cloud, hot/warm, cold, storm, wind, thunder, weather forecast.
- Measuring weather: temperature, rainfall, wind direction, thermometer, rain gauge.
- Day length: night, day, daylight.

Year 2

- ➔ **asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways**
- ➔ **observing closely, using simple equipment • performing simple tests**
- ➔ **identifying and classifying**
- ➔ **using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions**
- ➔ **gathering and recording data to help in answering questions**

Biology

Uses of Materials

- 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

- • Changing shape: squash, bend, twist, stretch.
- • Properties of materials: e.g. strong, flexible, light, hard-wearing, elastic.
- • Other: suitability, recycle, pollution.

Biology

Living things and their habitats

- ➔ 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

- • Living or dead: living, dead, never living, not living, alive, never been alive, healthy.
- • Habitats including microhabitats: depend, shelter, safety, survive, suited, space, minibeast, air.
- • Life processes: movement, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, nutrition, excretion, respiration.
- • Food chains: food sources, food, producer, consumer, predator, prey.
- • Names of habitats and microhabitats: e.g. under leaves, woodland, rainforest, sea shore, ocean, urban, local habitat.

Chemistry

Living things and their habitats

- ➔ identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-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

Biology

Plants

- ➔ 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

- Growth of plants: germination, shoot, seed dispersal, grow, food store, life cycle, die, wilt, seedling, sapling.
- Needs of plants: sunlight, nutrition, light, healthy, space, air.
- Name different types of plant: e.g. bean plant, cactus.
- Names of different habitats:

Biology

- ➔ **Humans**
- ➔ describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

- Being born and growing: Young, offspring, live young, grow, develop, change, hatch, lay, fly, crawl, talk.
- Young and adult names: e.g. lamb and sheep, kitten and cat, duckling and duck.
- Life cycle stages: e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult; frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, frog.
- Survival and staying healthy: basic needs, survive, food, air, exercise, diet, nutrition, healthy, balanced diet, hygiene, germs.
- Food groups: fruit and vegetables, proteins, dairy and alternatives, carbohydrates, oil and spreads, fat, salt, sugar.

Biology

Humans and Animals

- 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)

			• Previously introduced vocabulary: senses, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, seed, water, names of materials.		e.g. rainforest, desert. • • Previously introduced vocabulary: water, temperature, warm, hot, cold, habitat.		
Year 3	**→ asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them** **→ setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests** **→ making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers** **→ gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions** **→ recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables** **→ reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions** **→ using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions** **→ identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes** **→ using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings**	**Biology** **Humans** → learn about the importance of nutrition and research different food groups and how they keep us healthy. They will design meals based on what they find out.	**Biology** **Animals and Humans** → 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.	**Chemistry** **Rocks and Soils** → compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and 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.	**Physics** **Forces and Magnets** → 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.	**Biology** **Plants** → 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.	**Physics** **Light** → 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

		• <u>Food groups and nutrients:</u> fibre, fats (saturated and unsaturated), vitamins, minerals.
		• <u>Skeletons and muscles:</u> skeleton, muscles, tendons, joints, protection, support, organs, voluntary muscles, involuntary muscles, biceps, triceps, contract, relax, bone, cartilage, shell, vertebrate, invertebrate, endoskeleton, exoskeleton, hydrostatic skeleton.
		• <u>Names of human bones:</u> e.g. skull, spine, backbone, vertebral column, ribcage, pelvis, clavicle, scapula, humerus, ulna, pelvis, radius, femur, tibia, fibula.
		• Other: energy.
		
		Previously introduced vocabulary: movement.
			• <u>Types of rock:</u> sedimentary rock, igneous rock, metamorphic rock.
			• <u>Properties of rocks:</u> permeable, semi-permeable, impermeable, durable.
			• <u>Names of rocks:</u> e.g. marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate.
			• <u>Formation of rocks and fossils:</u> natural, human-made, magma, lava, molten rock, sediment, erosion, fossilisation, layers, bone, fossil.
			• <u>Soil:</u> sandy, chalky, clay, peaty, loamy, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock, mineral, organic matter, compost.
			• <u>Other:</u> palaeontology.
			
			Previously introduced vocabulary: soil, water, air.
				• <u>How things move:</u> move, movement, surface, distance, strength
				• <u>Types of forces:</u> push, pull, contact force, non-contact force, friction.
				• <u>Magnets:</u> magnetic, magnetic field, magnetic force, bar magnet, horseshoe magnet, ring magnet, magnetic poles (north pole, south pole), attract, repel, compass.
				• <u>Magnetic and non-magnetic materials</u>: e.g. iron, nickel, cobalt.
				• Previously introduced vocabulary: metal, names of materials
					• <u>Water transportation:</u> transport, evaporation, evaporate, nutrients, absorb, anchor.
					• <u>Life cycle of flowering plants:</u> pollination (insect/wind), pollen, nectar, pollinator, seed formation, seed dispersal (animal/wind/water), reproduce, fertilisation, fertilise, stamen, anther, filament, carpel (pistil), stigma, style, ovary, ovule, sepal, carbon dioxide.
					
					Previously introduced vocabulary: lifecycle
						• <u>Light and seeing:</u> dark, absence of light, light source, illuminate, visible, shadow, translucent, energy, block.
						  • <u>Light sources:</u> e.g. candle, torch, fire, lantern, lightning.
						  • <u>Reflective light:</u> reflect, reflection, surface, ray, scatter, reverse, beam, angle, mirror, moon.
						  • <u>Sun safety:</u> dangerous, glare, damage, UV light, UV rating, sunglasses, direct.
						
						Previously introduced vocabulary: opaque, transparent, sunlight, sun.

Year 4		Biology	Biology	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Physics
	→ asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them → setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests • making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers → gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions → recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables → reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions • using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions → identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes → using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings	**Humans** → describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans and explore questions that help them to understand their special functions.	**Animals and 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	**Living things and their habitats** → 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	**States of matter** → 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	**Sound** → 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	**Electricity** → 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
		• Digestive system: digest, digestion, tongue, teeth, saliva, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, gall bladder, small intestine, duodenum, large intestine, rectum, anus, faeces, organ. • Types of teeth and dental care: molar, premolar, incisor, canine, wisdom teeth, tooth decay, plaque, enamel, baby (milk) teeth. • Food chains and animal diets: decomposer, food web. Previously introduced vocabulary: producer, consumer, prey, predator, excretion, habitat.	• Living things: organisms, specimen, species. • Grouping living things: classification, classification keys, classify, characteristics. • Names of invertebrate animals: snails and slugs, worms, spiders, insects. • Invertebrate body parts: e.g. wing case, abdomen, thorax, antenna, segments, mandible, proboscis, prolegs. • Environmental changes: environment, environmental dangers, adapt, natural changes, climate change, deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, invasive species, endangered species, extinct. Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide, fish, bird, mammal, amphibian, reptile, skeleton, bone, vertebrate, invertebrate, backbone, names for animal body parts, names of common plants, photosynthesis.	• States of matter: solids, liquids, gases, particles. • State change: evaporate, condense, melt, freeze, heat, cool, melting point, freezing point, boiling point, water vapour. • Water cycle: precipitation, evaporation, condensation, ground run-off, collection, underground water, bodies of water (sea, river, stream), water droplets, hail. • Other: atmosphere. Previously introduced vocabulary: temperature, rain, cloud, snow, wind, sun, hot, cold, absorb, carbon dioxide.	• Parts of the ear: eardrum. • Making sound: vibration, vocal cords, particles. • Measuring sound: pitch, volume, amplitude, sound wave, quiet, loud, high, low, travel, distance. • Other: soundproof, absorb sound.v	• electricity: mains-powered, battery-powered, mains electricity, plug, appliances, devices. • Circuits: circuit, simple series circuit, complete circuit, incomplete circuit. • Circuit parts: bulb, cell, wire, buzzer, switch, motor, battery. • Materials: electrical conductor, electrical insulator. • Other: safety. Previously introduced vocabulary: names of materials.

Year 5

- 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.

Biology

Animals and Humans

- Pupils will draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans.

Biology

Living things and their habitats

- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal,
- an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Chemistry

Properties and changes of materials

- • know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
- use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including 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

Chemistry

Properties and changes of materials

- give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
- demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
- 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

Physics

Forces

- 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
- recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

Physics

Earth and Space

- 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

- Reproduction: asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, gestation, metamorphosis, gametes, tuber, runners/side branches, plantlet, cuttings, embryo, adolescent, penis, vagina, egg, pregnancy, gestation.

Previously introduced vocabulary: life cycle, pollination, offspring, fertilise, fertilisation, sepal, filament, anther, stamen, pollen, petal, stigma, style, ovary, carpel, ovule, stem, bulb, roots, mammal, adult, baby, sperm, cells, live young.

- Properties of materials: thermal conductor/insulator, magnetism, electrical resistance, transparency.
- Mixtures and solutions: dissolving, substance, soluble, insoluble.
- Changes of materials: reversible change, physical change, irreversible change, chemical change, burning, new material, product.
- Separating: sieving, filtering, magnetic attraction.

Previously introduced vocabulary: electrical conductor/insulator, bulb, translucent.

- Types of forces: air resistance, water resistance, buoyancy, upthrust, Earth's gravitational pull, gravity, opposing forces, driving force.
- Mechanisms: levers, pulleys, gears/cogs.
- Measurements: weight, mass, kilograms (kg), Newtons (N), scales, speed, fast, slow.
- Other: streamlined, Earth.

Previously introduced vocabulary: air, heat, moon.

- Solar system: star, planet.
- Names of planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus.
- Shape: spherical bodies, sphere.
- Movement: rotate, axis, orbit, satellite.
- Theories: geocentric model, heliocentric model, astronomer.
- Day length: sunrise, sunset, midday, time zone.

Previously introduced vocabulary: Sun, moon, shadow, day, night, heat, light, reflect.

Year 6

- 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

Biology

Humans

- identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- • recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function

Biology

Animals and Humans

- describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans

Biology

Evolution and Inheritance

- To recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago
- To find out more about how living things on earth have changed over time.
- They should be introduced to the idea

Biology

Living things and their habitats

- To identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution
- To classify animals into commonly found invertebrates and vertebrates. They will learn the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification.

Physics

Light

- recognise that light appears to travel 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

Physics

Electricity

- 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
- use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram

	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**			that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring.		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	
		• Circulatory system: circulation, heart, pulse, heartbeat, heart rate, lungs, breathing, blood vessels, blood, pump, transported, oxygenated blood, deoxygenated blood, oxygen, arteries, veins, capillaries, chambers, plasma, platelets, white blood cells, red blood cells. • Lifestyle: drug, alcohol, smoking, disease, calorie, energy input, energy output. • Other: water transportation, nutrient transportation, waste products. Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide.		• Classifying: Carl Linnaeus, Linnaean system, flowering and non-flowering plants, variation. • Microorganisms: bacteria, single-celled, microbes, microscopic, virus, fungi, fungus, mould, antibiotic, yeast, ferment, microscope, decompose.		• Reflection: periscope. • Seeing light: visible spectrum, prism. • How light travels: light waves, wavelength, straight line, refraction. Previously introduced vocabulary: names and properties of materials, absorb.	• Flow and measure of electricity: voltage, amps, resistance, electrons, volts (V), current. • Circuits: symbol, circuit diagram, component, function, filament. • Variations: dimmer, brighter, louder, quieter. • Types of electricity: natural electricity, human-made electricity, solar panels, power station. • Other: positive, negative.