Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	
Respecting our	States of Matter	Electricity	Life Cycles	
Environment				
 Identify where humans have had an impact 	 Compare and group materials 	 Identify common appliances that 	Describe difference the life-ce	
	+ + + +			

• Identify where humans have had an impact• Compare and group• Identify common• Describe the differences in appliances that• compare and group• Describe human li cycleon an environmenttogether, according to that humansrun on electricityof a mammal, amphibian, an insect and aeveryday• Compare human li cycleIdentify ways that humanswhether• Construct a simple seriesinsect and a birdthe basis of theirlife cycle the humansIdentify ways that humansthey are simple seriessimple series identifying and materials orbirdtheirthe life theirIdentify ways in which humansgases that some that some can protect and improveRecognise that some that some cells, wires, bulbs, switchesof and animals transparency, transparency, that animals the physic conductivity changes		Environment				Reactions	Development
environments change state and buzzers (electrical and that take when they are heated whether or not or cooled, a lamp will light and measure in a simple or research series circuit thermal), and place in the magnets body dur or cooled, and measure or research and measure or research the materials will the series circuit • know that puberty some puberty at which this and closes a degrees • Recognise that and closes a circuit • a solution, and degrees e series common • Identify the part played • Identify the conductors and by • or cooled, a lamp will light associate solution	Knowledge	 Identify where humans have had an impact on an environment Identify ways that humans can damage an environment Identify ways in which humans can protect and improve environments 	 Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases Recognise that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius Identify the part played by 	 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 Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate 	 Describe the differences in the life-cycles of a mammal, amphibian, an insect and a bird Describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals 	Reactions•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•know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution	 Development Describe human life cycle Compare the human life cycle to the life cycle of other animals Describe the physical changes that take place in the human body during puberty

Summer 1

Mixtures and

Summer 2

Human

and	being good	• use
condens	atio conductors	knowledge of
n in the		solids, liquids
water cy	cle	and gases to
and		decide how
associat	e the	mixtures
rate of		might be
evapora	tion	separated,
with		including
tempera	ture	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
		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	
Skills	 Ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways Observing closely, using simple equipment Identifying and classifying 	 Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Setting up simple practical enquiries, 	 Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests 	 Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary 	 planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary 	 reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions , causal relationship s and explanation s of and

٠	Using their		comparative	•	Make	•	Reporting and	•	using test		degree of
	observations		and fair tests		systematic and		presenting		results to		trust in
	and ideas to	•	Recording		, careful		findings from		make		results, in
	suggest answers		findings		observations		enquiries,		predictions to		oral and
	to questions		using simple		and, where		including		set up further		written
•	Gathering and		scientific		appropriate,		conclusions,		comparative		forms such
	recording data		language,		taking accurate		causal		and fair tests		as displays
	to help in		drawings,		measurement		relationships	•	reporting and		and other
	answering		labelled		using standard		and		presenting		presentatio
	questions		diagrams,		units, a range of		explanations		findings from		ns
			keys, bar		equipment		of and degree		enquiries,	•	identifying
			charts and	•	Gather, record,		of trust in		including		scientific
			tables		classify and		results, in oral		conclusions,		evidence
		•	Report on		present data in		and written		causal		that has
			findings from		a variety of		forms such as		relationships		been used
			enquiries,		ways to help in		displays and		and		to support
			including		answering		other		explanations		or refute
			oral and		questions		presentations		of and degree		ideas or
			written	•	Recording	•	Identifying		of trust in		arguments
			explanations		findings using		scientific		results, in oral		
			, displays or		simple scientific		evidence that		and written		
			presentation		language,		has been used		forms such as		
			of results		drawings,		to support or		displays and		
			and		labelled		refute ideas or		other		
			conclusions		diagrams, keys,		arguments		presentations		
		•	Using results		bar charts and			•	identifying		
			to draw		tables				scientific		
			simple	•	Report on				evidence that		
			conclusions,		findings from				has been used		
			make		enquiries,				to support or		
			predictions		including oral				refute ideas or		
			for new		and written				arguments		

	values and	ovplanations		
	values allu	explanations,		
	suggest	displays or		
	improvemen	presentation of		
	ts and raise	results and		
	further	conclusions		
	questions	 Using results to 		
	 Identifying 	draw simple		
	differences,	conclusions,		
	similarities	make		
	or changes	predictions for		
	related to	new values and		
	simple	suggest		
	scientific	improvements		
	ideas and	and raise		
	processes	further		
		questions		
		 Identifying 		
		differences,		
		similarities or		
		changes related		
		to simple		
		scientific ideas		
		and processes		
		straightforward		
		sciontific		
		ovidence to		
		evidence to		
		questions or to		
		support their		
		tindings		

	Environment, Urban,	State, Solid, Shape,	Mains electricity,	Evidence, Life Cycle,	Property, material,	life cycle, baby,
	Structure, Impact,	Volume,	Battery, Electricity,	Metamorphosis,	glass, ceramic, rubber,	toddler, child,
	Human, Damage,	Compressed,	Appliance, Electric	Structure,	wood, steel,	teenager, adult,
	Positive, Negative,	Squashed, Freeze,	shock, Electrocution,	Observation, Stage,	aluminium, metal,	man, woman,
	Effect, Pollution, Litter,	Evaporate, Liquid,	Wire, Plug, Socket,	Growth, Habitat,	non-metal, cotton,	adolescence,
	Enhance, Survey,	Gas, Fixed, Spread,	Adapter, Current,	Measurement,	wool, characteristic,	maturity, grow
	Wildlife, Plant Life,	Change of state,	Power, Power station,	Offspring,	hardness, magnetic	develop, birth,
	Habitat	Melt, Condense,	Electricity substation,	Germination, Plant,	attraction, opacity,	pregnancy, old age
		Pour, Evidence,	RCD/circuit breaker,	Flower, Leaf, Stem,	thermal conductivity,	die, puberty,
		Bubbles, Mass,	Pylon, Bulb, Complete,	Seed, Root,	electrical conductivity,	physical changes,
		Weight, Expand	Flow, Crocodile clip,	Photosynthesis,	flexibility, dissolve,	emotional changes,
		Melting, Freezing,	Circuit, Conductor,	Dispersal, Petal,	solvent, solution,	genitals, vagina
		Evaporating,	Break, Insulator,	Stamen, Carpel,	solute, soluble,	breasts,
		Condensing, Water,	Material, Metal,	Anther, Filament,	insoluble, recover,	menstruation,
		lce, Water vapour,	Graphite, Conclusion,	Stigma, Ovary, Wind,	evaporation, stir,	period, penis
		Steam, Temperature,	Buzzer, Motor, Switch,	Ovules, Sepals,	water, table, results,	testicles, voice,
		Thermometer,	Brightness, Dimmer	Nectary, Pollination,	saturated solution,	pubic hair, growth
		Factor, Increase,		Fertilisation, Insect,	crystals,	hormones,
		Predict, Energy,		Asexual, Maturity,	crystallisation, sewer,	gestation, embryo,
		Precipitation, Clouds,			filtration, settling,	foetus, womb,
		Ocean			solid, waste, liquid,	
					particle, mesh,	
2					sewage, disease,	
ula					bacteria, pollution,	
abı					sieving, particle, safety	
/00					Precautions, oxygen,	
-					Fuel, carbon dioxide,	
					chemical change,	
					reversible, irreversible	