

Science Curriculum - Summer 1



EYFS Tanka, Tanka, Skunk	Year One Out and About, a first book of poems	Year Two Poems to Perform	Year Three Hot Like Fire	Year Four Werewolf Club Rules	Year Five Dark Sky Park	Year Six Cosmic Disco
<p>The World: Objects, Materials and Environments</p> <p>WALT explore, talk about and compare the sounds that we can make on different instruments</p> <p>WALT investigate and compare the best materials to use for making a simple musical instrument such as a shaker</p> <p>WALT talk about what types of environments the animals in the story might live in</p> <p>WALT compare these environments with features of their own environment, for example, compare African landscapes to Rugby</p>	<p>Scientists & Inventors</p> <p>WALT explore the invention of Lego</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of Mae Jemison</p> <p>WALT explore the work of vets</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of Louis Pasteur</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of Charles Macintosh</p> <p>WALT explore the invention of the wind turbine</p> <p>WILF can ask simple questions</p> <p>WILF can find things out using books, photos and videos</p>	<p>Animals inc humans</p> <p>WALT notice that humans have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>WALT find out about and describe the basic needs of humans</p> <p>WALT describe the importance for humans of exercise</p> <p>WALT describe the importance of eating the right amounts of different types of food</p> <p>WALT describe the importance of hygiene for humans</p> <p>WILF can ask questions and answer them by using observations</p>	<p>Scientists & Inventors</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of Marie Curie</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of George Washington Carver</p> <p>WALT explore the invention of electromagnets</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of Benjamin Franklin</p> <p>WALT explore the life and work of Thomas Edison</p> <p>WALT explore an inventor or invention of our choice</p> <p>WILF can give oral & written explanations and presentations</p>	<p>Living Things & Their Habitats</p> <p>WALT recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</p> <p>WALT explore and use classification keys to group, identify and name living things in the local environment</p> <p>WALT explore and use classification keys to group, identify and name living things in the wider environment</p> <p>WALT recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things</p> <p>WILF can categorise observations</p>	<p>Forces: levers & gears</p> <p>WALT identify different mechanisms: levers, pulleys, gears</p> <p>WALT explain how different mechanisms work</p> <p>WALT recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</p> <p>WALT design our own mechanism to achieve a given purpose</p> <p>WILF can predict what might happen in an investigation</p> <p>WILF can carry out systematic enquiry, investigation and analysis</p>	<p>Light</p> <p>WALT recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</p> <p>WALT understand objects are seen because they give out or reflect light</p> <p>WALT explain that light travels from light sources to our eyes</p> <p>WALT explain that light travels from light sources to objects and then to our eyes</p> <p>WALT explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them</p> <p>WILF able to record data and results of increasing complexity</p>

	<p>WILF recognises that scientific ideas are based on evidence</p> <p>WILF can remember and recall information</p> <p>WILF able to record things from memory</p> <p>WILF can underline important facts</p> <p>WILF is able to communicate findings to a range of audiences</p>	<p>WILF can carry out simple comparative tests</p> <p>WILF can use simple scientific language to talk about what was found out and how it was found out</p> <p>WILF able to compare living things</p> <p>WILF able to give reasons and explanations</p> <p>WILF can use simple equipment such as a sand timer to make observations and measurements</p>	<p>WILF recognises when secondary sources of information might help to answer questions that cannot be answered practically</p> <p>WILF able to raise questions about the world around us</p> <p>WILF can recognise that questions can be answered in different ways</p> <p>WILF able to make notes</p> <p>WILF can use ICT to record findings</p> <p>WILF is able to communicate findings in ways appropriate for different audiences</p>	<p>WILF can gather, record, classify and present data</p> <p>WILF can use tables, bar charts and line graphs as appropriate</p> <p>WILF understands & is able to talk about interactions and relationships between living things and environments</p> <p>WILF able to raise questions and identify new questions about the world around us</p> <p>WILF can order results scientifically</p> <p>WILF can use a range of scientific conventions</p>	<p>WILF is able to select and plan the most appropriate types of scientific enquiry to use to answer questions</p> <p>WILF can choose the most appropriate equipment to use and explain how to use it accurately</p> <p>WILF able to use evidence to justify ideas, theories and conclusions</p> <p>WILF can suggest ways to improve things</p> <p>WILF can use evidence to answer questions or to support findings</p>	<p>WILF able to measure accurately</p> <p>WILF able to evaluate the results of observations</p> <p>WILF able to use results of investigations to set up further tests</p>
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