Science Curriculum-Spring 1

EYFS Owl Babies	Year One Wild	Year Two How to Find Gold	Year Three The Tin Forest	Year Four Arthur and the Golden Rope	Year Five The Journey	Year Six Treason
The World: Animal habitats, needs and life cycles WALT talk about the habitats of birds and compare different environments that birds might live in – gardens, forests, water birds etc WALT talk about the life cycle of birds WALT understand how baby animals rely on their parents	Plants WALT identify and name a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees WALT identify and describe the basic structure of trees WALT identify and name common wild and garden plants WALT identify and describe the basic structure of common flowering plants WILF can talk simply about what is seen	Materials WALT compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials for particular uses WALT find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching WILF can find things out with adult help and suggestions WILF able to make relevant observations	Light and dark WALT recognise that light is needed in order to see things and darkness is the absence of light WALT recognise that light is reflected from surfaces WALT recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect our eyes WALT recognise shadows are formed when light is blocked	Animals including humans WALT describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system WALT identify the different types of teeth in humans WALT identify the simple function of the different types of teeth in humans WALT construct and interpret a variety of food chains WILF explains using scientific language	Scientists and Inventors WALT explore the life and work of Stephen Hawking WALT explore the life and work of Jane Goodall WALT explore the life and work of Daniel Fahrenheit WALT explore the life and work of Anders Celsius WALT explore the invention of the internet WALT explore an inventor or	Living things and their habitats WALT describe how living things can be classified into broad groups based on their similarities and differences WALT classify micro-organisms, plants and animals according to their characteristics WALT give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics WILF can record data and results using scatter, bar or

	WILF can answer simple questions about what is seen WILF can identify simple features using key vocabulary (including parts of trees and other flowering plants) WILF can count data sets such as numbers of trees around school WILF can sort data within given criteria such as types of trees and flowers	WILF able to carry out simple comparative tests WILF asks questions about what is seen WILF can answer questions using observations WILF recognises that questions can be answered in different ways WILF communicates findings to a range of audiences	WALT find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change WILF can select suitable equipment WILF makes and records a precise series of observations and measurements WILF can use standard units to make measurements WILF recognises the need to repeat observations and measurements WILF can record and label sketches and diagrams WILF begins to plot points for simple graphs WILF able to use graphs to find and interpret patterns in changes to the size of shadows	WILF can question others about what they find out WILF able to record using notes, keys, drawings, diagrams, and labels as and where appropriate WILF recognises when and how some secondary sources might help to find answers WILF understands and talks about interactions and relationships between living things and environments	invention of our choice WILF understands and is able to talk about how scientific ideas change and develop over time WILF can use a wider range of secondary sources of information WILF able to report what is found out WILF can create displays to share what is learnt	line graphs where it is appropriate to do so WILF able to use classification keys to identify, classify and describe living things

			WILF can suggest ideas such as suggesting other ways to collect data			