



# Holy Family Catholic Primary School – Science Topic Overviews



EYFS – Nursery and Reception					
Seasons - Autumn	Seasons - Changes in weather & environments	Investigating Ice	Seasons – Spring Animals and their babies	Observing mini-beasts and other animals and species	Summer
<b>Nursery</b>					
<p>Explore Autumn season using all their senses</p> <p>Notice some simple signs of autumn</p>	<p>Recognise and talk about the changes in seasons between Autumn and Winter.</p> <p>Explore different types of weathers</p>	<p>Participate in simple experiments to investigate what happens when ice melts.</p> <p>Talk about the changes that happen when something melts or freezes</p> <p>Find out about, and name, some of the animals that live in the Arctic</p>	<p>Recognise and talk about the changes in seasons between winter and spring.</p> <p>Recognise how spring is called new life and how baby animals are born.</p> <p>Match animals to their babies</p>	<p>Understand the differences between large animals &amp; mini-beasts</p> <p>Know about the lifecycle of a butterfly</p> <p>Care for simple mini-beasts in our Bug Hotel</p> <p>Know the name of some of the parts of a butterfly</p> <p>Compare the difference between spring and summer.</p>	<p>Begin to show an interest in exploring why things happen, e.g floating and sinking, using sand and water from the beach</p>



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<b>Reception</b>					
<p>Explore Autumn season using all their senses</p> <p>Talk about signs of autumn</p> <p>Explore natural Autumn materials with different properties (hard/soft)</p>	<p>Talk about and explore the changes between seasons, using key vocabulary.</p> <p>Investigate how the different types of weathers can be linked to the different seasons and environments</p>	<p>Participate in simple experiments to investigate what happens when ice melts - talk about and record why something melts or freezes and the change that happen</p> <p>Make observations of the animals that live in the Arctic &amp; talk about what makes them special</p>	<p>Talk about and explore the changes between seasons, using key vocabulary.</p> <p>Recognise how spring is called new life and how baby animals are born.</p> <p>Match animals to their babies, identifying key features and similarities.</p> <p>Identify animas from different parts of the world.</p> <p>Examine simple life cycles</p>	<p>Can talk about the life cycle of a frog using appropriate vocabulary</p> <p>Talk about how we can care for animals and mini-beasts where we live</p> <p>Know the names of parts of a frog</p> <p>Talk about the seasons change and how this impacts on when things grow</p> <p>Compare the difference between autumn, winter, spring and summer</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and Minibeasts</p> <p>Care for simple mini-beasts in our Bug Hotel</p>	<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter</p>



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## Cycle A - Key Stage 1 - Years 1 and 2

Keeping Fit and Healthy	Electricity	Uses of Materials	Mini Beasts	Super Science
<p>To explore differences between things that are living, dead and have never been alive</p> <p>To use MRS.GREN to determine if something is living</p> <p>To identify the basic needs of animals and humans.</p> <p>To understand the importance of exercise for a healthy life</p> <p>To be able to identify healthy foods.</p> <p>To understand the importance of hygiene for humans.</p>	<p>To identify common appliances that run on electricity</p> <p>To compare objects that run on electricity and those that require batteries</p> <p>To carry out a simple static electricity investigation.</p> <p>To construct a simple circuit, to name and label basic parts of the circuit</p>	<p>To distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</p> <p>To identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock</p> <p>To compare the uses of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</p> <p>Compare and group together a variety of materials on the basis of their simple physical properties</p> <p>To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting &amp; stretching</p>	<p>To observe minibeasts closely, using simple equipment</p> <p>To identify and classify a range of minibeasts</p> <p>To look at how plants/animals are suited to their environment</p> <p>To identify the different parts of a minibeasts body</p> <p>To share what I know about different minibeasts and their habitats</p>	<p>Following child led enquiries including to:</p> <p>To ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways</p> <p>To observe closely, using simple equipment</p> <p>To perform simple tests</p> <p>To identify and classify</p> <p>To use their observations &amp; ideas to suggest answers to questions</p> <p>To gather and record data to help in answering questions</p>



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## Cycle A – Lower Key Stage 2 – Years 3 and 4

Keeping Fit and Healthy	Rocks & Fossils	Forces and Magnets	Electricity	Plants	Super Science
<p>To identify that humans get the nutrition they need from what they eat</p> <p>To describe the simple functions of the digestive system in humans</p> <p>To identify the different types of teeth in humans &amp; their simple functions</p> <p>To investigate which foods different animals eat</p> <p>To construct food chains showing producers, predators and prey</p>	<p>To be able to identify naturally occurring rocks and explore their uses</p> <p>To be able to group rocks according to their characteristics</p> <p>To be able to plan, carry out and evaluate experiments to compare rocks</p> <p>To explore soil and how it is formed</p> <p>To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</p>	<p>To compare how things move on different surfaces</p> <p>To explore what forces are and notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</p> <p>To observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</p> <p>To compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, &amp; identify some magnetic materials</p> <p>To describe magnets as having two poles</p> <p>To predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing</p>	<p>To identify common appliances that run on electricity</p> <p>To construct a simple series electrical circuit identifying &amp; naming the basic parts of a simple electrical circuit, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers</p> <p>To 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</p> <p>To recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit</p> <p>To recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors</p>	<p>To identify and describe the functions of the roots of flowering plants</p> <p>To investigate the way in which water is transported within plants</p> <p>To identify and describe the functions of leaves in flowering plants</p> <p>To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</p> <p>To explore some of the ways in which flowering plants disperse their seeds</p> <p>To understand the structure of seeds and their importance as a food source</p>	<p>Following child led enquiries including:</p> <p>To ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer them</p> <p>To set up simple practical enquiries</p> <p>To record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and labels</p> <p>To report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</p> <p>To use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings</p>



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## Cycle A – Upper Key Stage 2 - Years 5 and 6

Animals including Humans	Electricity	Properties of Materials	Forces of Movement	Earth and Space	Super Science
<p>To identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood</p> <p>To learn how nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans</p> <p>To recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function</p> <p>To describe the changes as humans develop to old age</p>	<p>To use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram</p> <p>To associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</p> <p>To 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 switches</p> <p>To learn how to plan fair tests in order to investigate different component functions</p>	<p>To understand the difference between natural and synthetic materials</p> <p>To compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties</p> <p>To test materials for magnetism, hardness transparency, flexibility and permeability</p> <p>To sort and classify materials according to their properties</p> <p>To learn about thermal conductors and thermal insulators</p> <p>To investigate which materials would be best suited for a lunch box by testing thermal insulating materials</p>	<p>To understand the term gravity and how it acts upon objects</p> <p>To test a range of materials to identify which materials create the most friction</p> <p>To explore the effects of air resistance by investigating the best parachute to slow a person down</p> <p>To investigate the effects of water resistance by creating and racing streamlined boats</p> <p>To recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</p>	<p>To describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system</p> <p>To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth</p> <p>To describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies</p> <p>To use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky</p> <p>To describe the changes as humans develop to old age</p>	<p>Following child led enquiries including: Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</p> <p>Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate</p> <p>Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and label, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</p> <p>Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests</p> <p>Reporting or presenting findings from enquiries inc conclusions, casual relationships &amp; explanations of degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as display and presentations</p> <p>Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments</p>