

	Animals including humans (1-6)	Living things and their habitats (2,4,5 and 6) Evolution and Inheritance (6)	Plants (1-3)	Materials (1-2) Rocks (3) States of matter (4) Properties and changes to materials (5)	Seasonal changes (1) Earth and Space (5)	Light (3 and 6) Sound (4)	Forces and magnets (3) Forces (5)	Electricity (4 and 6)
								
Reception	- What an animal is - What animals need to survive - Animals have different features - Animals have varied diets - The life cycle of animals	- What makes something living - Most living things have a habitat. - Habitats need to be suited to what lives there - Identify animals and their habitat	- What a plant is - What do plants need to survive? - Plants have key features - Plants have life cycle - Plants can be harmful	- What a material is - Some materials are natural and some are man-made - Materials can have different properties	- There are four seasons - Clothing changes depending on the seasons. - Plants are affected by the seasons			
Year 1	- Animals are grouped in the following categories fish, amphibians, mammals, birds and reptiles. - Animals are either carnivores, herbivores or omnivores. - Different parts of the human body are associated with different senses.		- Plants are garden plants or wild plants. - Trees are deciduous or evergreen. - Different parts of a plant have different functions.	- Materials are suitable for different purposes - Materials can be changed by squashing, bending and twisting.	- Changes occur over the four seasons. - Weather is associated with each season (RSC). - Day length changes over the year.			
Year 2	- Animals are vertebrates or invertebrates - All living things move, respire, are sensitive, grow, reproduce, excrete and need nutrition. - Animals grow and change. - How to be healthy. - Food can be healthy and unhealthy. - Exercise is good for our bodies.	- All living things move, respire, are sensitive, grow, reproduce, excrete and need nutrition (A1H1). - Things are living, dead or have never been alive. - Most living things live in a habitat - Habitats are suited to things that live in them. - Living things are part of a food chain.	- How seeds and bulbs grow into plants. - Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow.	Materials can be changed by squashing, bending and twisting.				
Year 3	- Animals get nutrient from what they eat - Animals need the right types and amounts of nutrition - Some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.		- The key functions of different parts of a flowering plant including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. - Water is transported within plants - Plants have requirements for life and growth. - Flowers are important to the life cycle of plants.	- Rocks are natural. - Rocks can be grouped by physical properties - Fossils are formed when living things are trapped in rocks - Soils are made from rocks and organic matter		- Light is needed to see things. - Darkness is the absence of light. - Light reflects from surfaces. - Light from the sun can be dangerous. - Shadows are formed when a light source is blocked by opaque objects. - Shadows can change size depending on where the object is in relation to the light source.	- Surfaces affect how things move. - Forces can be contact or non-contact forces. - Magnetic forces can act at a distance. - Magnets can attract and repel each other. - Magnets attract magnetic materials. - Magnets have two poles.	
Year 4	- Parts of the digestive system have different functions. - Different types of teeth have different functions. - Food chains have producers, predators and prey.	- Living things can be grouped. - Classification keys help us identify living things. - Changing environments can impact living things. - Animals can be grouped in the following categories fish, amphibians, mammals, birds and reptiles (A1H1)		- Materials can be in the form of a solid, liquid and gas. - Materials are not permanently solid they can change state.	- Sounds are made when things vibrate. - Vibrations travel through a medium to the ear. - Features of an object impact pitch of sound. - Strength of vibrations impacts the volume of sound. - Sounds get fainter the further away from the source.		- Common appliances run on electricity. - Simple series electrical circuit includes cells, bulbs, wires, switches and buzzers. - What makes a series circuit complete. - A switch opens and closes a circuit. - Materials can be conductors or insulators. - Metals are good conductors.	
Year 5	- Humans change as they age - Changes occur to bodies during puberty	- Mammals, amphibians, insects and birds have different life cycles. - Living things make copies of themselves to ensure survival.		- What is matter - Materials are used for different purposes due to their properties.		- Movement of planets relative to the Sun in the solar system. - Movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.	- Unsupported objects fall to the earth because of gravity. - Air resistance, water resistance and friction act between moving surfaces.	

	Gestational periods are different in different animals.	- Living things can reproduce sexually and asexually (P3). Animals grow and change (AH2) - Metamorphosis is the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in distinct stages (AH2)		- a solution is formed when a solute dissolve in a solvent. - Mixtures can be separated through sieving, evaporation and evaporating. - Some changes of state are reversible. - Some changes of state result in the formation of new material.		- Sun, Moon and Earth are approximately spherical bodies. - Earth's rotation causes day and night.	Mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a small force to have a great effect.	
Year 6	- Main parts of the human circulatory system. - Function of the heart, blood vessels and blood. - Diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle impact how bodies function. - Nutrients and water are transported within animals.	- Microorganisms, plants and animals are classified into groups according to common characteristics EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE - Living things have changed overtime. Fossils provide information about living things that used to inhabit the Earth (R3). - Living things produce offspring, normally offspring varies from parents (LTH5) - Animals and plants are adapted to suit environments. - Adaptation can lead to evolution.				- Light appears to travel in straight lines. - Objects are seen because the give out light or reflect light into the eye. - Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them because light travels in straight lines.		- Brightness of lamp and volume of buzzer is associated with number of cells used. - Components function differently depending on how a circuit is set up. - Use symbols to represent a circuit in a diagram.