		S	cience overview y	ears EYFS-6		
	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
EYFS Understanding the world. The natural world.	<ul> <li>Light and dark</li> <li>Day and night linked to clock change</li> <li>Change of state; cooking and seasonal changes</li> <li>Floating and sinking</li> <li>Heavy and light</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Introduce prediction, keeping something warm.</li> <li>Change of state; ice</li> <li>Change of state; cooking and seasonal changes</li> <li>Planting and growing</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Animals; farm animals and safari animals – contrasting environments</li> <li>Change of state; cooking and seasonal changes</li> </ul>	
1	Everyday materials  Distinguish between an object and the material it is made from  Make a prediction Describe properties of everyday materials Perform a simple test Use their observations to answer simple questions Seasonal changes Name the four seasons and name an event or occasion that happens in each season Describe how day length changes in each season Compare 2 seasons Name different types of weather Interpret simple data		<ul> <li>Draw and label parts of</li> <li>Describe activities that usenses.</li> <li>Sort animals into simple groups based on animal of</li> <li>Describe animal bodies vocabulary.</li> <li>Understand the different carnivores, herbivores and</li> <li>Identify and classify aningroups that they belong to</li> </ul>	groups, including liets. using relevant ce between a omnivores. nals by suggesting of.	Plants  Write instructions on how to plant a bean Identify some garden plants that they see in photographs  Name some garden plants form memory Identify some common plants in the wild Label parts of a plant Sort leaves in groups of deciduous and evergreen Collect information on a wild plant hunt Generate questions about plants Measure the growth of a bean plant with a ruler Use their observations to give reasons fro their answers to questions	
2	Living things and their habitats  Explain some of the life processes.  Ask questions to decide if a thing is living, dead or has never been alive.  Identify some plants and animals in global habitats.  Draw a map of a local habitat.  Sort objects into categories and give reasons for their choices.  Identify and name minibeasts in microhabitats.  Gather and record information.  Suggest how an animal is able to survive in their habitat.  Answer questions about habitats they have researched.  Explain why the animals in a habitat need		Animals including humans  Say how an animal will change as it grows  Draw an animal as a baby and then as an adult  Name the different stages in the human timeline  Set up a simple test  Collect and interpret results  Say how an animal gets air, food and water  Research the answer to a question  Say what is healthy about their diet  Say how they could improve their diet  Give reasons why humans need exercise  Name one effect that exercise has on the body  Record information about exercise  Use information to answer questions  Give reasons why humans should keep themselves clean		Uses of everyday materials  Compare the uses of different everyday materials  Compare the suitability of everyday materials  Explain the basic progress of recycling  Explain the advantages of recycling  Name the process invented by John McAdam	Plants  Label the main parts of plants and trees  Describe the stages in the life cycle of the plant  Explain that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow well  Make observational drawings of plants  Measure the growth of plants with a ruler  Record the growth of a plant in a bar chart  Use observations to explain how we can tell that plants are living things

	the plants.					Set up simple
	Draw a simple food chain.					comparative test
	Draw a simple rood end	*****				Make a simple
	Rocks	Light	Favors and magnets		Animals including	prediction Plants
3	Children will be able to give examples of natural and humanmade rocks. They will be able to group rocks by their properties and identify simple similarities and differences. Children will be able to explain the difference between a bone and a fossil. They will be able to explain, using simple scientific language, how soil is formed. They will make and record observations accurately.	• Understand that dark is the absence of light. • Set up an investigation and make predictions. • Understand how surfaces reflect light. • Recognise that a mirror appears to reverse an image. • Identify some parts of the eye. • Understand how the sun can damage parts of the eye. • Identify opaque, translucent and transparent objects. • Know how shadows change size.	Forces and magnets  Identify the type of force required to carry out an action.  Investigate the force of friction produced by different surfaces.  Explain that magnets produce an invisible pulling force.  Identify magnetic materials.  Identify different types of magnet.  Investigate the strength of different magnets.  Identify when magnets will repel or attract based on their poles.  Construct a bar chart of their results.  Explain their predictions and conclusions using key words or prompts.		humans  Explain the different ways that plants and animals including humans obtain food  Explain the difference between food groups and nutrient groups  Explain what the right type and amounts of nutrition are for human beings as well as some of the consequences related to eating the wrong type of diet  Use the scientific names for the main bones in the human body and explain how the skeleton protects, supports and helps the body move  Set up a simple practical enquiry and write an explanation of finding	• Explain the functions of the different parts of plants. • Set up an investigation and make predictions. • Make observations and conclusions. • Identify different parts of a flower. • Identify and describe the stages of the life cycle of flowering plants. • Be able to answer questions based on their learning.
4		tricity	States of matter	Sound	Living things and their	Animals including
	Sort appliances based o mains or batteries.	in whether they use	Describe the properties of solids,	Explain how sound sources vibrate to make	habitats  • Generate criteria to	humans  • Generate relevant
	<ul> <li>They will be able to explain how a switch turns the electric current on and off.</li> <li>Children will be able to report their findings and conclusions orally.</li> </ul>		liquids and	sounds.	use to sort living things	scientific questions.
			gases.	Explain how vibrations	Sort living things into a	Identify differences
			Explain that melting and freezing are	change when the loudness of a	<ul><li>Venn diagram</li><li>Sort living things into a</li></ul>	related to scientific ideas.
			opposite	sound changes.	Carroll diagram	Make predictions and
			processes that change	Explain how sounds	Use questions to sort	suggest equipment.
			the state of a material.	travel to reach our ears.  • Describe the pitch of a	<ul><li>animals using a key</li><li>Use a key to identify</li></ul>	Make careful observations, record
				sound.	invertebrates by	findings

			Identify the melting and freezing point of several different materials. Explain that heating causes evaporation and cooling causes condensation. Explain that evaporation and condensation are opposite processes that change the state of a material. Explain that the higher the temperature, the quicker water evaporates. Explain what happens to water at the different stages of the water cycle. Make observations and conclusions. Be able to answer questions based on their learning.	Describe patterns between the pitch of a sound and the features of the object that made the sound.     Explain how sound travels through a string telephone.     Identify the best material for absorbing sound.     Create a musical instrument that can play high, low, loud and quiet sounds.     Make observations and conclusions.     Be able to answer questions based on their learning.	looking at their characteristics  Use the characteristics of living things to sort them using a classification key  Identify dangers to wildlife in the local and wider environment  Record observations in a table  Write a report  Present findings to the class	using labelled diagrams and use results to make predictions for new values.  • Identify parts of the digestive system.  • Match the parts of the digestive system with their functions.  • Match the types and functions of teeth.  • Construct and interpret a food chain.
	Earth and Space	Animals including	Forces	Living things and their	Properties of materials a	 nd Changes of materials
5	Describe the Sun,	humans	To identify forces	habitats	To compare and group	together everyday
	Earth and Moon as	Compare graph types	acting on objects.	Inc. David Attenborough	materials on the basis of th	
	spherical.  • Name the planets in	and select which is most appropriate for my	To explore the effect that gravity has on	To describe the lifeprocess of	including their hardness, tra and response to magnets	. ,
	the solar system	data.	objects and how the	reproduction in some	classifying materials accor	
1	independently.	Analyse and report	first theory of gravity	plants and animals	properties.	. J
	Distinguish between	findings in written	was developed.	by exploring sexual	To give reasons, based	
	heliocentric and	explanations.	To investigate the	reproduction in plants.	from comparative and fai	
1	geocentric ideas of planetary movement.	Name the 6 stages of human development.	effects of air resistance.	To describe the life process of	particular uses of everyday including metals, wood an	
	Explain that day and	Give reasons why	To explore the effects	reproduction in some	investigating thermal cond	. ,
	night is due to rotation	changes occur during	of water resistance.	plants and animals	insulators.	
	of	puberty.	<ul> <li>To investigate the</li> </ul>	by exploring asexual	To compare and group	
1	the Earth.		effects of friction.	reproduction in	materials on the basis of the	
1	Support the idea that		To recognise that	plants.	conductivity by investigation	ng the best
1	different places on		some mechanisms,	To describe the life	electrical conductors.	
l			including	cycle of a mammal	<ul> <li>To know that some mat</li> </ul>	orials will dissolve

	Earth experience night and day at different times with evidence.  Report and present findings from enquiries.  Explain how the Moon moves relative to the Earth.		levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect by exploring and designing a simple mechanism.	by exploring the life cycles of different mammals.  To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals  To describe the process of reproduction and the life cycle of a mammal by exploring Jane Goodall's work with chimpanzees. by describing sexual reproduction in mammals.  To describe the differences in the life cycles of an amphibian and an insect by exploring complete and incomplete metamorphosis.  To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird by describing and comparing different life cycles, including birds.	in liquid to form a solution by investigating dissolving.  • To compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their solubility by investigating dissolving  • To use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating by separating different mixtures.  • To demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes by separating different mixtures.  • To describe how to recover a substance from a solution by separating different mixtures.  • To 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 soda by identifying and observing irreversible chemical changes.
6	Light  Explain how light travels to enable us	Evolution and inheritance  • Develop an	Living things and their habitats  • Give reasons for the	Animals including humans • Demonstrate prior	Electricity     explain how our understanding of electricity has changed over time;
	to see	understanding of the	classification of	knowledge of systems	draw circuit diagrams using the correct
	Understand that all	development of	animals, using examples	within the human	symbols and label the voltage correctly;
	objects reflect light	evolutionary ideas and	as a guide.	body.	decide which variables to control while
1	<ul> <li>Identify the angles of</li> </ul>	theories over time.	<ul> <li>Classify living things</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explain the specific</li> </ul>	planning an investigation;
	incidence and reflection	Explain how human evolution has occurred	using the Linnaean	functions of the lungs	decide how to report their findings;     make new predictions based on the

Explain how a prism	and compare modern	Match groups of	the circulatory	previous results;
allows us to see the	humans with those of	animals to their	system.	<ul> <li>select an appropriate scientific enquiry.</li> </ul>
visible spectrum	the same genus and	characteristics.	<ul> <li>Understand the</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Understand that</li> </ul>	family.	<ul> <li>Classify creatures</li> </ul>	processes of how	
colours are a result of	Understand that	based on their	water and	
light reflecting off an	adaptation and	characteristics.	nutrients are	
object	evolution is	Design a creature that	transported in the	
Explain Isaac	not a uniform process	has a specific set of	body.	
Newton's	for all living things.	characteristics, using	<ul> <li>State the beneficial</li> </ul>	
experiments about	Give examples of	prompts.	impact of a healthy	
light and colour	selective and	Describe the useful	diet	
<ul> <li>Understand refraction</li> </ul>	crossbreeding.	and harmful effects of	and exercise on the	
as light bending		different	human body.	
changing direction		microorganisms.	Describe how	
Understand how		Identify the variables in	smoking cigarettes	
shadows change size		an investigation into	impacts	
Understand that		harmful microorganisms.	negatively on the	
shadows are the		Draw conclusions	body.	
same shape as the		based on their results.	Decide on the most	
object that casts		Describe the	appropriate type of	
them		characteristics of	investigation for their	
Make observations		different	question.	
and conclusions		microorganisms.	Take repeat	
Be able to answer		Describe the	readings if necessary.	
questions based on		characteristics of groups	Report the degree     of trust they have in	
their learning		or	of trust they have in their	
		organisms, using images		
		as prompts.	results.	