Working Scientifically				
 Planning: Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests 	Observing/obtaining evidence: • Making systematic and careful observations and where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers	 Recording: Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables 	Concluding: • Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions • Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes • Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings	Evaluating: • Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
Language Enrichment	First Hand Experiences	Purpose / Life Skills	Previous Knowledge	
Research, relevant, questions, scientific enquiry, comparative and fair test, systematic, careful observation, accurate, measurements, thermometer, data logger,	 Planning experience: Teeth experiment Chocolate melting experiment Evaporation experiment Sound proof headphones experiment Observing/ obtaining evidence: Photos/pictures: Teeth experiment 	Scientists/careers link All experiments linked to real life situations where possible	See Science progression grid for w	working scientifically

Biology			
Animals including Humans:	Living Things and their habitats:		
• Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in	 Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways 		
humans	• Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a		
• Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.	variety of living things in their local and wider environment		
• Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers,	Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes		
predators and prey	pose dangers to living things.		

Language Enrichment	First Hand Experiences	Purpose / Life Skills	Previous Knowledge
Animals including Humans	Animals including humans:		Animals including Humans:
Key vocabulary:	Digestive process	Scientists/careers link	 Identify and name a variety of common animals including
Digestive system, digestion,	recreation		fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals (Yr1)
mouth, teeth saliva,	experiment	Watch Operation ouch video –	 Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals,
oesophagus, stomach, small	Effect of different	link to real dentists	including humans, for survival (water, food and air) (Yr2)
intestine, nutrients, large	drinks of teeth –	Experiments focus en real life	• Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the
intestine, rectum, anus,	experiment over a	contexts – sugary drinks etc	right amounts of different types of food and hygiene (Yr2)
teeth, incisor, canine, molar,	number of days +	contexts – sugary drinks etc	 Identify that animals, including humans, need the right
premolars, herbivore,	lessons		types and amount of nutrition and that they cannot make
carnivore, omnivore,	Brushing teeth		their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat (Yr3)
producer, predator, prey,	practical (after teeth		
food chain	experiment)		Living Things and their habitats:
Living things and their	Living things in their		 Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden
habitats Key vocabulary:	environment:		plants including deciduous and evergreen trees (Yr1)
Classification, classification	Habitat search –	David Attenborough link	 Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of
keys, environment, habitat,	Ferndale grounds		common flowering plants, including trees (Yr1)

 human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate Creating Classification keys based on observable characteristics - liquorice allsorts + familiar animals Classification keys – using these to identify invertebrate on school grounds Pollution activity – bird feathers in oil 	 Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals (Yr1) Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (Yr1) Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats including microhabitats (Yr2)
---	---

Chemistry

States of Matter:

• Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are

solids, liquids or gases

• Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C)

• Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature

Language Enrichment	First Hand Experiences	Purpose / Life Skills	Previous Knowledge
Solid, liquid, gas, heating, cooling, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling, boiling point, evaporation, condensation, temperature, water cycle	 Sorting various materials into solids, liquids, gases Gases – bottle experiment Chocolate melting experiment – using thermometers condensation demonstration Evaporation – drying towels experiment 	Scientists/careers link Linked to real life objects – fizzy drinks/ chocolate . Evaporation in real life – towels drying etc	 Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made (Yr1) Identify and name a variety of everyday materials including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock (Yr1) Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials (Yr1) Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties (Yr1) Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses (Yr2) Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching (Yr2)
Physics			

Sound:			Electricity	
• Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something		Identify common appliances that run on electricity		
vibrating		Construct a simple series electrical circuit identifying and naming its basic		
• Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear		parts, including	g cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers	
• Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that		• Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on		
produced it		whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery		
• Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the		• Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with		
vibrations that produced it		whether or no	t a lamp lights in a simple series circuit	
• Recognise that sounds get fa	inter as the distance from the so	ound source	• Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals	
increases.			with being goo	od conductors
Language Enrichment	First Hand Experiences	Purpose / Life Skills		Previous Knowledge
	Sound:			Sound:
Sound Key vocabulary:	Sound vibrations	Scientists/careers link		 Explore how things work (Nursery)
Sound, source, vibrate,	demonstrations	Real life links – sound proofing , electrical circuits in different		• Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside (FS)
vibration, travel, pitch- high/	Selecting materials to			 Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the
low- volume, faint, loud,	make string			human body and say which part of the body is associated
insulation	telephones	devices , torche	S	with each sense (Yr1)
	Pitch demonstrations			
Electricity Key vocabulary:	– glass jars			Electricity:
Electricity, electrical	Making sound proof			 Explore how things work (Nursery)
appliance/device, mains,	headphones			
plug, electrical circuit,	experiment			
complete circuit, component,	 Volume experiment – 			
cell, battery, positive,	measure sounds over			
negative, connect/	different distances			
connections, loose				

connection, short circuit,	Experience of	
crocodile clip, bulb, switch,	different instruments	
buzzer, motor, conductor,	/ sound equipment	
insulator, metal, non-metal,	Electricity:	
symbol	All lessons include practical	
	components including:	
	Creating a simple	
	series circuit	
	Practical demo – bulb	
	and battery functions	
	Conductors and	
	insulators experiment	
	Bulb brightness	
	experiment	
	 Using switches 	
	All electricity	
	knowledge then	
	applied in DT project	
	– making a torch	