



YR – Y6 Science Overview



'At Ashford Park, we are scientists!'

In Reception, the characteristics of effective learning from the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage are the foundations on which the working scientifically skills build in Key Stage 1.

Children begin to explore, enquire and investigate the world around them by trialling and developing the following skills:



We are curious about the world around us and ask lots of questions!



We measure and compare things to help us put things into perspective and to become designers.



We are creative and love to experiment with all types of artistic styles and media.



We record and organise our findings to help us to make sense of the world.



We use our senses and simple equipment to make observations.

In Reception, we begin to build our knowledge about the world around us by exploring different areas of science, including:



Animals, plants and humans. We investigate growth



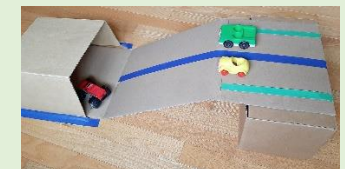
The seasons. Across the year, we observe the seasonal



Earth and space. We investigate what we can find in outer space.



Light and sound. We investigate light, playing with our own shadows and creating



Forces: how things work, move and travel. We explore natural forces and how they affect the world around us.



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<p>through plants and caterpillars. We learn about the life cycles and metamorphosis. We also reflect on how we have and will change as humans.</p>	<p>changes and how it effects our environment and animals.</p>	<p>We find out about space exploration and astronauts such as Tim Peake.</p>	<p>different pitch sounds. We learn that sound travels.</p>	
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In Year 1 and Year 2, we learn how to behave like scientists by practising specific skills and scientific methods such as:

 <p>Asking questions and recognising that they may be answered in different ways.</p>	 <p>Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.</p>	 <p>We use our own observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</p>	 <p>We perform simple tests.</p>	 <p>We are experts at identifying and classifying all sorts of interesting things!</p>
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In Key Stage 1, Years 1 and 2, we learn all about the following areas of science:



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			which part is identified with which sense.			
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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 2	 <p>Uses of everyday materials</p> <p>Exploring the suitability and use of everyday materials through John Dunlop's invention of the air-filled rubber tyre. Select suitable materials for a specific purpose.</p>	 <p>Animals, including humans</p> <p>Understanding the life cycle of different animals. Exploring the importance of hygiene and exercise.</p>	 <p>Animals, including humans</p> <p>Identifying and comparing the basic needs of both animals and humans for survival. Recognising how different animals obtain food through creating simple food chains.</p>	 <p>Uses of everyday materials</p> <p>Identify and explore how the shape of materials can be changed through scientific experiments.</p>	 <p>Living things and their habitats</p> <p>Understand the difference of living, dead and never been alive. Identify different animals and their habitats, including microhabitats.</p>	 <p>Plants</p> <p>Observe and describe how plants grow over time. Understand the basic needs of a plant in order to grow.</p>



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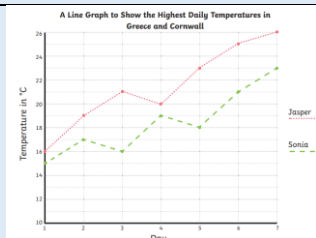


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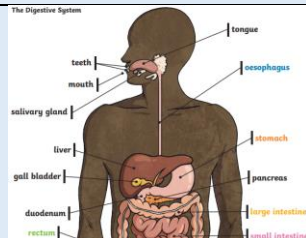
In Lower Key Stage 2 – Years 3 and 4, we learn how to behave like scientists by practising specific skills and scientific methods such as:



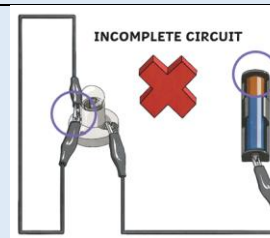
Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.



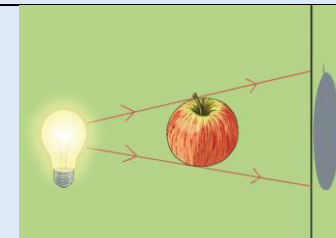
Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.



Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.









Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.



Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

In Lower Key Stage 2, Years 3 and 4, we make links to our prior learning and begin to learn about new areas of science such as:

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	 <p>Light We will be learning how reflections and shadows are formed and understanding</p>	 <p>Rocks We will be learning about Mary Anning, and the fossils that she discovered. As palaeontologists, we</p>	 <p>Plants We will explore the requirements of a plant for life and growth and</p>	 <p>Animals, Including Humans As biologists we will identify the</p>	 <p>Rocks As geologists we will investigate and compare the different types of rocks based on their appearance</p>	 <p>Forces and Magnets As physicians, we will understand how magnets work and investigate the different materials</p>



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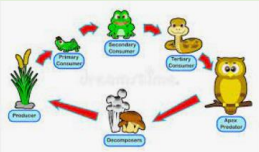

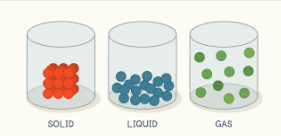
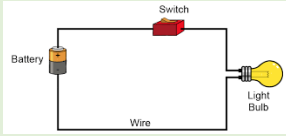


	how shadows may change in size.	will explore how fossils are formed and what fossils can tell us about the past.	investigate ways in which water is transported within a plant. As biologists, we will explore the part that flowers play in the life-cycle of a flowering plant.	need for a skeleton in both humans and animals and the importance it plays in everyday life. We will explore the nutrients needed for animals and humans to maintain a healthy diet.	and physical properties. We will recognise the importance of soil and organic matter.	that attract and repel magnets. We will explore how objects move on different surfaces and how the amount of force applied impacts this.
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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 4	 <p>Living things and their habitats We will construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. We will then recognise that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</p>	 <p>Animals, including humans We will identify the different types of teeth. After this, we will be describing the simple functions of teeth and the digestive system in humans.</p>	 <p>States of matter We will explore the different states of matter, comparing and grouping materials by whether they are solids, liquids or gases. After investigating the changes to materials when they are heated or cooled, we will then identify the parts played by evaporation and condensation within the water cycle.</p>	 <p>Electricity We will identify appliances that run on electricity then begin to develop our understanding of how these appliances work by constructing simple series circuits, which include bulbs, buzzers and switches. We will continue to develop our knowledge of properties of shape by investigating whether a material is an electrical conductor or insulator.</p>	 <p>Sound We will identify how sounds are made and recognise that vibrations from a sound travel through medium to the ear (and its particular parts). After this, we will be finding patterns between pitch of a sound and the features of the object that produced it and patterns between volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations travelling through the medium. Prepare to also find out who Alexander Graham Bell is and how his contributions to science</p>	 <p>Living things and their habitats We will learn that living things are grouped in a variety of ways, recording this by using classification keys. We will then recognise that the environment can change and this can sometimes pose dangers to the living things and their existence. To aid our understanding of this exciting learning, we will study the works of the scientist,</p>



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					have impacted the world today.	Rachel Carson , who was a marine biologist and conservationist.
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In Year 5 and Year 6, we learn how to behave like scientists by practising all of the skills we have learnt before and by developing new scientific skills and scientific methods such as:

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests

We are now experts at applying our:

Enquiry approaches:

- Comparative / fair testing**
Changing one variable to see its effect on another, whilst keeping all others the same.
- Research**
Using secondary sources of information to answer scientific questions.
- Observation over time**
Observing changes that occur over a period of time ranging from minutes to months.
- Pattern-seeking**
Identifying patterns and looking for relationships in enquiries where variables are difficult to control.
- Identifying, grouping and classifying**
Making observations to name, sort and organise items.
- Problem-solving**
Applying prior scientific knowledge to find answers to problems.

Enquiry skills:

- Asking questions**
Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.
- Making predictions**
Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.
- Setting up tests**
Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.
- Observing and measuring**
Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.
- Recording data**
Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.
- Interpreting and communicating results**
Using information from the data to say what you found out.
- Evaluating**
Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.



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In Upper Key Stage 2, Years 5 and 6, we build upon our scientific knowledge by learning all about the following areas of science:



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adhesives and **Arthur Fry**, is an American inventor and scientist who worked with adhesives to create the post-it note.

Autumn 1

Autumn 2

Spring 1

Spring 2

Summer 1

Summer 2

Year 6



Evolution and inheritance

We will be learning to recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. We will then identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and



Light

We will be learning that light appears to travel in straight lines. We will be using the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. After this, we will be able to explain that we see things because light travels from light



Electricity

We will be learning how the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer is affected by the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. We will then be able to compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of



Living things and their habitats

We will learn how to describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals. We will then be able to give reasons for classifying



Living things and their habitats



As part of this learning, we will find out about the scientist **Charles Darwin**, whose 'thought experiments' helped to explain how finches evolved and suggested that living things evolved by a process of 'natural selection'.



Animals, including humans

We will identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. We will learn what the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle have on the way our bodies



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that adaptation may lead to evolution.



As part of this learning, we will find out about the contemporary scientist **Alice Roberts**, who is an evolutionary biologist and has carried out research into how humans originated.

sources to objects and then to our eyes. Then we will use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

buzzers and the on/off position of switches. We will then be able to learning how to recognise symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

function. Then we will be able to describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.



As part of this learning, we will find out about the scientist **Santorio Santorio**, who developed a pulsilogium that could be used to match a patient's pulse.