Hunslet Moor Primary School – Science overview 2022-2023



Substantive knowledge Disciplinary knowledge

Year group	Autumn 1 Objectives	Autumn 2 Ohjectives	Spring 1 Objectives	Spring 2 Objectives	Summer 1 Ohjectives	Summer 2 Objectives
Nursery A (2023-24)	All about me Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.	 Winter Wonderland Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore and talk about 	 Superheroes/People who help us Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Show interest in different occupations. Explore how things work. 	 Nature Detectives Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of 	 Let's go on Holiday. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore how things work. 	 Under the Sea Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore how things work.
		different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.		 natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Plant seeds and care for growing plants. Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. 	Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.	Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.
Nursery B (2022-23)	rhymes Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. Explore how things work. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips.	Explore how things work. Explore how things work. Show interest in different occupations. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside.	Pirates Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Explore how things work. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Explore materials with different properties.	Sexplore and talk about different forces they can feel. Explore how things work. Show interest in different occupations. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.	 On the farm Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. Explore how things work. Use all their senses in hands- on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. 	Mini heasts Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Explore how things work. Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside.
Reception	<u>It's good to be me!</u>	<u>Celebrations</u>	<u>Dinosaurs</u>Explore the natural world around them.	Up, up and away! Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.	• Explore the natural world around them.	The great outdoorsExplore the natural world around them.

		Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. (ELG)	 Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. (ELG) Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. (ELG) Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. (ELG) 	 Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. (ELG) Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. (ELG) Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. (ELG) 	 Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. (ELG) Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. (ELG) Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. (ELG)
1 Plants and animals where we live	On Safari	Who am I?	Celebrations	Polar places	Holiday
Cross-curricular links to topic Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	Stand alone Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). Observe closely, using simple equipment. Identify and classify. Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.	Stand alone Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body Say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Identify and classify. Gather and record data to help in answering questions.	Stand alone Say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Observe things using simple equipment. Identify and classify. Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Perform simple tests.	Stand alone Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	Cross-curicular links to topic Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.

recognise that they can be answered in different ways.

O Perform simple tests.

O Identify and classify.

o Identify and classify.

questions.

simple equipment.

o Identify and classify.

o Use their observations and

ideas to suggest answers to

	 Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. Gather and record data to help in answering questions. 		Seasons - n		O Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	 Observe closely, using simple equipment. Perform simple tests. Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gather and record data to help in answering questions.
2	 Observe changes across the four Observe and describe weather as Materials monster		length varies.	n Leeds (Aut.1) and at the seaside (Sum.2 Our local environment		Little masterchefs
2	Stand alone	Stand alone	<u>Healthy me</u> Cross-curricular links to topic	Stand alone	<u>Young gardeners</u> Stand alone	Cross-curricular links to DT
	 Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. Identify and classify. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Perform a simple test. 	 Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. Identify and classify. Perform simple tests. Gather and record data to help answer questions. 	 Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. Gather and record data to help answer questions. Perform simple tests. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. 	 Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name the different sources of food. Gather and record data to help in answering questions. 	 Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Identify and classify using simple equipment. Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Perform simple tests and use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gather and record data to help answer questions. 	 Find out about, and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene. Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Identify and classify. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Perform simple tests, using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gather and record data to help answer questions.
3	<u>Light and shadows</u> <u>Stand alone</u>	Forces and magnets Stand alone	Food and our bodies Stand alone	How does your garden grow? Stand alone	Rocks, soils and fossils Stand alone	SIA: The nappy challenge Stand alone
	 Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. Find patterns in the way that the sizes of shadows change. Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and 	 Compare how things move on different surfaces. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Describe magnets as having two poles. 	 Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food, they get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of 	 Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. Explain the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including 	 Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. Recognise that soils are made from rock and organic matter. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of 	 Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions. Ask relevant questions and use different types of

displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment including thermometers and data loggers. Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.	 Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment including thermometers and data loggers. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	ways to help in answering questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.	pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Use results to draw simple conclusions. Make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of	ways to help answer questions. Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units using a range of equipment. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.	scientific enquiries to answer them. Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
			results and conclusions. o Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer		
4 What's that sound?	Lookina at states	Teeth and eating	 Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions. 	Power it un	The big build
4 <u>What's that sound?</u> Stand alone	<u>Looking at states</u> Stand alone	Teeth and eating Cross-curricular links to DT	 Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer 	Power it up Cross-curricular links to DT	The big build Stand alone

temperature.

 Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. 	 Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusion. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Use results to draw simple 	 Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions. 	questions or to support their findings. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.	whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	 Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Gather, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help answer questions. Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
5 <u>Material world</u> Stand alone	Out of this world Stand alone	<u>Let's get moving</u> <u>Stand alone</u>	Amazing changes Stand alone	<u>Circle of life</u> <u>Stand alone</u>	Growing up and growing old Cross-curricular links to RSE
 Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and response to magnets. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. 	the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun in the Solar System. Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral	 Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. 	 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. Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Report and present 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. Take measurements, using a range of scientific 	 Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Report and present 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. Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing 	 Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. Report and present 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. Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to

equipment, with increasing

accuracy and precision,

accuracy and precision,

support or refute ideas or

arguments.

Plan different types of

scientific enquiries to answer

 Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing 	questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.	 Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. Report and present findings from enquiries, including 	taking repeat readings when appropriate. O Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. O Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	taking repeat readings when appropriate. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	
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6 <u>Classifying living things</u> <u>Stand alone</u>	Evolution and inheritance Stand alone	<u>Light</u> Stand alone	Electricity Stand alone	The Titanic Stand alone	Healthy bodies Cross-curricular links to topic
 Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree 	 Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar 	 Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. Record data and results of increasing complexity using 	 Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. 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. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as 	 Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Report and present 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. Take measurements, use a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or 	 Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Report and present 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. Take measurements, using a

and written forms such as	labels, classification keys, displays	and other equipment, with increasin
displays and other	tables, scatter graphs, bar presentat	tions. accuracy and precision,
presentations.	and line graphs. O Plan diff	Perent types of taking repeat readings wh
	 Report and present findings scientific 	enquiries to answer appropriate.
	from enquiries, including questions	s, including o Record data and results o
	conclusions, causal recognisi	ing and controlling increasing complexity usin
	relationships and variables	s where necessary. scientific diagrams and
	explanations of and degree o Report a	nd present findings labels, classification keys,
		quiries, including tables, scatter graphs, ba
	U U	ons, causal and line graphs.
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		ions of and degree predictions to set up furth
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		ten forms such as o Identify scientific evidence
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		ple questions and arguments.
		e that they can be
	answered	d in different ways.