

Eaves Primary Knowledge Overview for Science

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	<p>Animals and Humans They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How animals vary. They have different structures e.g. wings, tails, ears etc. They also have different skin coverings e.g. scales, feathers, hair. • Key features can be used to identify and group animals. • Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat both plants and animals. • Humans have key parts in common but these vary from person to person. • Humans (and other animals) find out about the world using their senses which are linked to particular parts of the body. 	<p>Everyday Materials They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All objects are made of one or more materials. • Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, metal or wooden spoons. • Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough etc. • Some materials e.g. plastic can be in different forms with very different properties. 	<p>Plants They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vast array of plants grown locally and that they all have specific names. • Plants can be identified by looking at the key characteristics of the plant. • Plants have common parts but they vary between the different types of plants. • Trees keep their leaves all year whilst other trees drop their leaves during autumn and grow them again during spring. • When further afield to spot plants that are the same as those in the local area studied regularly, describing the key features that helped them
	<p>Seasonal Change They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK, the day length is longest at mid-summer (about 16 hours) and gets shorter each day until mid-winter (about 8 hours) before getting longer again. • Weather changes with the seasons by collecting information about the weather regularly throughout the year. • In the UK, it is usually colder and rainier in Winter and hotter and dryer in the Summer. • Change in weather causes many other changes; some examples are numbers of minibeasts found outside, seed and plant growth, leaves on trees and type of clothes worn by people. 		

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Year 2	<p>Uses of everyday materials They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials. Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. <p>Y2 Plants They Know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants may grow from either seeds or bulbs. Seeds and bulbs germinate and grow into seedlings which then continue to grow into mature plants. Mature plants may have flowers which then develop into seeds, berries, fruits etc. Seeds and bulbs need to be planted outside at particular times of the year and they will germinate and grow at different rates. Some plants are better suited to growing in full sun and some grow better in partial or full shade. Plants also need different amounts of water and space to grow well and stay healthy. 	<p>Living things and their habitat They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive. Living things are plants (including seeds) and animals. Dead things include dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached e.g. leaves and twigs, shells, fur, hair and feathers (this is a simplification but appropriate for year 2 children). An object made of wood is classed as dead. Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive (again ignoring that plastics are made of fossil fuels). Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited which means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find food and plants have suitable features that help them to grow well. The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water. Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats e.g. in a woodland – in the leaf litter, on the bark of trees, on the leaves. These micro-habitats have different conditions e.g. light or dark, damp or dry. These conditions affect what plants and animals live there. The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter etc. The way that animals obtain their food from plants and other animals can be shown in a food chain. 	<p>Animals including humans They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals these offspring will be young, such as babies or kittens, that grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or insects, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young or other stages, then grow to adults. The young of some animals do not look like their parents e.g. tadpoles. All animals including humans have basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive, and to grow into healthy adults. All animals including humans also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise. Good hygiene is also important in preventing infections and illnesses.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If two unlike poles e.g. a north and south, are brought together they will pull together – attract.• For some forces to act there must be contact but some forces can act at a distance e.g. magnetism. | | |
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Year 4	<p>Living Things and Their Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things. Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited (year 2 learning). These environments may change naturally e.g. through flooding, fire, earthquakes etc. Humans also cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way i.e. positive human impact, such as setting up nature reserves or in a bad way i.e. negative human impact, such as littering. These environments also change with the seasons; different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year. <p>Animals Including Humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food enters the body through the mouth. Digestion starts when the teeth start to break the food down. Saliva is added and the tongue rolls the food into a ball. The food is swallowed and passes down the oesophagus to the stomach. In the stomach food is broken down further by being churned around and other chemicals are added. The food passes into the small intestine, where nutrients are removed from the food and leave the digestive system to be used elsewhere in the body. The rest of food then passes into large intestine. Water is removed in the large intestine for use elsewhere in the body and what is left is then stored in the rectum until it leaves the body through the anus when you go to the toilet. Humans have four types of teeth - incisors for cutting, canines for tearing, molars and premolars for grinding (chewing). 	<p>States of Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A solid keeps its shape and has a fixed volume. A liquid has a fixed volume but changes in shape to fit the container. A liquid can be poured and keeps a level, horizontal surface. A gas fills all available space; it has no fixed shape or volume. Granular and powdery solids like sand can be confused with liquids because they can be poured, but when poured they form a heap and they do not keep a level surface when tipped. Each individual grain demonstrates the properties of a solid. Melting is a state change from solid to liquid. Freezing is a state change from liquid to solid. The freezing point of water is 0°C. Boiling is a change of state from liquid to gas that happens when a liquid is heated to a specific temperature and bubbles of the gas can be seen in the liquid. Water boils when it is heated to 100°C. Evaporation is the same state change as boiling (liquid to gas) but it happens slowly at lower temperatures and only at the surface of the liquid. Evaporation happens more quickly if the temperature is higher, the liquid is spread out or it is windy. Condensation is the change back from a gas to a liquid caused by cooling. Water at the surface of seas, rivers etc. evaporates into water vapour (a gas). This rises, cools and condenses back into a liquid forming clouds. When too much water has condensed the water droplets in the cloud get too heavy and fall back down as rain, snow, sleet etc. and drain back into rivers etc. This is known as precipitation. This is the water cycle. 	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many household devices and appliances run on electricity. Some devices plug in to the mains and others run on batteries. An electrical circuit consists of a cell or battery connected to a component using wires. If there is a break in an electrical circuit, a loose connection or a short circuit the component will not work. A switch can be added to an electrical circuit to turn the component on and off. Metals are good conductors so they can be used as wires in a circuit. Non-metallic solids are insulators except for graphite (pencil lead). Water, if not completely pure, also conducts electricity <p>Sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sound source produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears Different mediums such as solids, liquids and gases can carry sound but sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter). The vibrations cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound. The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations which decreases as they travel through the medium. Therefore, sounds decrease in volume as you move away from the source. A sound insulator is a material which blocks sound effectively. Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the

- Living things can be classified as producers, predators and prey according to their place in the food chain.

sounds. For example, smaller objects usually produce higher pitched sounds.

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Year 5	<p>Earth and Space They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets (can choose to name them, but not essential). These travel around the Sun in fixed orbits. Earth takes 365¼ days to complete its orbit around the Sun. The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis every 24 hours. As Earth rotates half faces the Sun (here it is day) and half is facing away from the Sun (night). As the Earth rotates the Sun appears to move across the sky. The Moon orbits the Earth. It takes about 28 days to complete its orbit. The Sun, Earth and Moon are approximately spherical. <p>Forces They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A force causes an object to start moving, stop moving, speed up, slow down or change direction. Gravity is a force that acts at a distance. Everything is pulled to the Earth by gravity. This causes unsupported objects to fall. Air resistance, water resistance and friction are contact forces that act between moving surfaces. The object may be moving through the air or water or the air and water may be moving over a stationary object. A mechanism is a device that allows a small force to be increased to a larger force. The pay back is that it requires a greater movement. The small force moves a long distance and the resulting large force moves a small distance, e.g. a crowbar or bottle top remover. Pulleys, levers and gears are all mechanisms, also known as simple machines. 	<p>Properties and Changes of Materials They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials have different uses depending on their properties and state (liquid, solid, gas). Properties include hardness, transparency, electrical and thermal conductivity and attraction to magnets Materials have different uses depending on their properties and state (liquid, solid, gas). Properties include hardness, transparency, electrical and thermal conductivity and attraction to magnets. Some materials will dissolve in a liquid and form a solution while others are insoluble and form sediment. Mixtures can be separated by filtering, sieving and evaporation. Some changes to materials such as dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible, but some changes such as burning wood, rusting and mixing vinegar with bicarbonate of soda result in the formation of new materials and these are not reversible. 	<p>Living things and their habitats They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis. Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Gardeners may force plants to reproduce a sexually by taking cuttings. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects. <p>Animals, including humans They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When babies are young, they grow rapidly. They are very dependent on their parents. As babies develop, they learn many skills. At puberty, a child's body changes and develops primary and secondary sexual characteristics. This enables the adult to reproduce. <p>This needs to be taught alongside PSHE</p>

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Year 6	<p>Living Things and their Habitats They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms. Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot. Animals can be divided into two main groups – those that have backbones (vertebrates) and those that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups – fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms. Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups – flowering plants and non-flowering plants. <p>Animals, including humans They know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The heart pumps blood in the blood vessels around to the lungs. Oxygen goes into the blood and carbon dioxide is removed. The blood goes back to the heart and is then pumped around the body. Nutrients, water and oxygen are transported in the blood to the muscles and other parts of the body where they are needed. As they are used, they produce carbon dioxide and other waste products. Carbon dioxide is carried by the blood back to the heart and then the cycle starts again as it is transported back to the lungs to be removed from the body. This is the human circulatory system. Diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle have an impact on the way our bodies function. They can affect how 	<p>Evolution and Inheritance They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All living things have offspring of the same kind, as features in the offspring are inherited from the parents. Due to sexual reproduction, the offspring are not identical to their parents and vary from each other. Plants and animals have characteristics that make them suited (adapted) to their environment. If the environment changes rapidly some variations of a species may not suit the new environment and will die. If the environment changes slowly, animals and plants with variations that are best suited survive in greater numbers to reproduce and pass their characteristics on to their young. Over time these inherited characteristics become more dominant within the population. Over a very long period of time these characteristics may be so different to how they were originally that a new species is created. This is evolution. Fossils give us evidence of what lived on the Earth millions of years ago and provide evidence to support the theory of evolution. More recently scientists such as Darwin and Wallace observed how living things adapt to different environments to become distinct varieties with their own characteristics. 	<p>Light They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light appears to travel in straight lines and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. The light may come directly from light sources but for other objects some light must be reflected from the object into our eyes for the object to be seen. Objects that block light (are not fully transparent) will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight lines the shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline shape of the object. <p>Electricity They know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding more cells to a complete circuit will make a bulb brighter, a motor spin faster or a buzzer make a louder sound. A higher voltage battery to a complete circuit will make a bulb brighter, a motor spin faster or a buzzer make a louder sound. Adding more bulbs to a circuit will make each bulb less bright. Using more motors or buzzers, each motor will spin more slowly and each buzzer will be quieter. Turning a switch off (open) breaks a circuit so the circuit is not complete and electricity cannot flow. Any bulbs, motors or buzzers will then turn off as well. To use recognised circuit symbols to draw simple circuit diagrams.

	<p>well out heart and lungs work, how likely we are to suffer from conditions such as diabetes, how clearly we think, and generally how fit and well we feel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some conditions are caused by deficiencies in our diet e.g. lack of vitamins. <p>This content is also included in PSHE</p>		
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