

Two Year Scheme of Work Coverage of **Science** for Key Stage Two

Learning Objectives	Milestone Two Lower Key Stage Two	Cycle One	Cycle Two	Milestone Three Upper Key Stage Two	Cycle One	Cycle Two
To work scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask relevant questions. • Set up simple practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests. • Make accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers and data loggers. • Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. • Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables. • Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. • Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests. • Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes. • Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	Au,Su Au Sp Au,Sp Sp Au,Sp,Su Sp,Su Sp Sp,Su	Au,Su Au,Su Au,Sp Su Sp Su Sp,Su Sp Au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. • Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. • Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. • Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. • Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. • Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. • Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. • Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	Au,Sp,Su Sp, Au Su Su, Au Au,Sp, Su Au,Sp, Su Sp	Au, Sp,Su Su Au,Su Su Au,Sp Au,Sp,Su Au Sp
To understand plants	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore 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. • Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. • Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 		Su Su Su Su	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate knowledge of plants to studies of evolution and inheritance. • Relate knowledge of plants to studies of all living things. 	Au Au	
To understand animals and humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot make their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat. • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. • Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. • Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the 	Su Su Su	Au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood (including the pulse and clotting). 		Su

	<p>digestive system in humans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. 		Au			
To investigate living things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of living things (plants and animals) in the local and wider environment, using classification keys to assign them to groups. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Recognise that environments are constantly changing and that this can sometimes pose dangers to specific habitats. 	Au	<p>Su</p> <p>Su</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the life cycles common to a variety of animals, including humans (birth, growth, development, reproduction, death), and to a variety of plants (growth, reproduction and death). Explain the classification of living things into broad groups according to common, observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including plants, animals and micro-organisms. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way human bodies function. 	Au	<p>Su</p> <p>Su</p> <p>Su</p>
To understand evolution and inheritance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how plants and animals, including humans, resemble their parents in many features. Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Identify how animals and plants are suited to and adapt to their environment in different ways. 		<p>Su</p> <p>Su</p> <p>Su</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. Describe how adaptation leads to evolution. Recognise how and why the human skeleton has changed over time, since we separated from other primates. 	<p>Au</p> <p>Au</p>	<p>Su</p> <p>Su</p>
To investigate materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties. Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary). Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock. 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 the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C), building on their teaching in mathematics. Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. 	<p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p>	<p>Su</p> <p>Su</p> <p>Su</p> <p>Au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. Understand how 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. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Explain that some changes result in the formation of 	<p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p>	

				new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning, oxidation and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.		
To understand movement, forces and magnets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice that some forces need contact between two objects and some forces act at a distance. • Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. • 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. 	Au Au Au		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. • Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. • Identify the effect of drag forces, such as air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. • Describe, in terms of drag forces, why moving objects that are not driven tend to slow down. • Understand that force and motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs. 		Au Au Au,Sp Au Au Au
To understand light and seeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. • Associate shadows with a light source being blocked by something; find patterns that determine the size of shadows. 		Sp Sp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that light appears to travel in straight lines. • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eyes. • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them, and to predict the size of shadows when the position of the light source changes. 	Su Su Su	
To investigate sound and hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. • Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound's source increases. Milestone 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</i> • <i>Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</i> 	Su Su Su Su				
To understand electrical circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. • Recognise that a switch opens and closes a 	Sp Sp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name the basic parts of a simple electrical circuit, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. • Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a 		Sp Sp

	<p>circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise some common conductors and insulators and associate metals with being good conductors. 	Sp		<p>buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		Sp
To understand the Earth's movement in space				<p>Milestone 2 <i>Describe the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in the solar system.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.</i> <p>Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night. 		<p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p> <p>Sp</p>