



Year	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
Group	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Reception	 Plants I know basic common plants and flowers. I know the names of the main parts of plants. Animals including humans I know the names of the main parts of the body. I know how to discuss environments and that not all are the same. I know how to use my senses in the environment and make comparisons. Everyday Materials I know how to observe changes over time, such as seeds > plants, including the seasons and changing states of matter. I know the similarities and differences between different materials. I know a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. Seasonal Changes I know the names of different types of weathers and link this to the seasons. I know what I need to wear for the differing weather conditions. 	 I can make observations using my senses I can make simple comparisons. I can ask simple questions. To make observations and draw pictures of animals and plants; 	 Light and dark. Part/ whole/ structure Living/ not living Materials Seasons Change Animal environments





	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Year 1	 Plants I can identify and know the names of a variety of common wild and garden plants, I know the meaning of deciduous and evergreen trees. I know the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees (eg leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem). I know the key differences between the trees and flowering plants. I know how and why plants may change over time. Animals including humans I can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals I know what carnivores, herbivores and omnivores are and can name some I can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense Everyday Materials I know the difference between an object and the material from which it is made I can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock 	 I ask simple questions about what I notice. I make observations using my senses & simple equipment (for example, hand lenses, egg timers). I observe changes over a period of time and notice patterns. I look at pictures and talk about them using my scientific vocabulary. I label a diagram. I make comparisons I carry out simple explorations. I name, sort and group I use simple scientific vocabulary I use my observations, ideas & everyday experience to suggest answers to questions With help from an adult, I record simple data and talk about what I have found out. 	 Part/ whole/ structure Living/ not living Deciduous and evergreen trees. Material/ object Season Change Carnivore/ herbivore/ omnivore Animal types





	 I know and can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. I know when to use words such as properties such as: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent. Know, compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties To know which materials may be best for certain objects or items e.g. umbrella, dog basket, curtains, bookshelf etc. <u>Seasonal Changes</u> Know, observe the changes across the 4 seasons Know, observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies 		
	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Year 2	 Living things and their habitats To know and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive. To know the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants. To know the meaning and difference between 'habitat' (a natural environment or home of a variety of plants and animals) and 'micro-habitat' (a very small habitat, for example for woodlice under stones, logs or leaf litter) To know how these basic needs of animal and plants are provided for in their habitat and how they depend on each other. 	 I can ask questions about what I notice. I can recognise that these questions can be answered in different ways. I can make simple predictions and say if what happened was what I expected using my test results. I can make observations using simple measurements and equipment. I can carry out simple comparative tests. I can use books, texts and videos to find out information about a scientific topic I can record and communicate my findings using simple scientific language. 	 Living/ never lived Need Nutrition Lifecycle Survival Force Habitat/microhabitat Properties of everyday materials and how these can be changed





• To know the conditions of different habitats and	•	I can gather and record data to help in answering	
microhabitats and how this affects the number and type		questions.	
of plants and animals which live there.	•	I can make simple conclusions.	
• I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals.			
• To know which habitat you would find the plants and			
animals in, including microhabitats.			
I know the difference between some less familiar			
habitats e.g. on the seashore, in woodland, in the ocean, in the rainforest.			
• I know how animals obtain their food from plants and			
other animals.			
• I know how simple food chains work and what they			
show.			
I can name different sources of food.			
<u>Plants</u>			
Know how plants grow.			
• I know that plants begin as seeds or bulbs, which grow			
into mature plants.			
• To know the difference between seeds and bulbs (Seeds			
and bulbs need water to grow but most do not need			
light; seeds and bulbs have a store of food inside them).			
 know the requirements of plants for germination, 			
growth and survival, as well as to the processes of			
reproduction and growth in plants.			
I know that plants need water, light and a suitable			
temperature to grow and stay healthy.			
Animals, including humans			
 I know that animals, including humans, have offspring, 			
which grow into adults.			
• I know the basic needs of animals, including humans, for			
survival (water, food and air)			





 a llungu the importance of evening action the windst	
• I know the importance of exercise, eating the right	
amounts of different types of food, and hygiene for	
humans.	
Uses of everyday materials	
I know that different materials are suitable for different	
• Tknow that append match about a brick mach	
uses including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock,	
paper and cardboard.	
• I know that some materials can be used for specific uses.	
• Know that some materials are used for more than one	
thing (metal can be used for coins, cans, cars and table	
leas: wood can be used for matches floors and	
tolograph polos)	
telegruph poles)	
• I know that different materials can also be used for the	
same thing (spoons can be made from plastic, wood,	
metal, but not normally from glass)	
• I know the properties of materials that make them	
suitable or unsuitable for particular purpose	
 I know about unusual and creative uses for everyday. 	
materials and sive some real life examples inventors	
materiais and give some real life examples inventors,	
creators or artists/designers have thought of in the past	
and in modern times (e.g. John Dunlop, Charles	
Macintosh or John McAdam).	
• I know how the shapes of solid objects made from some	
materials can be changed by sayashing, bending.	
twisting and stretching	
To know the uses of everyday materials in and around	
• To know the uses of everyday materials in and around	
the school with materials found in other places (at	
home, the journey to school, on visits.	





	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Year 3	 Plants I can describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers To know the role of the roots and stem in nutrition and support, leaves for nutrition and flowers for reproduction. I know the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow). I know some of the effects of different factors on plant growth, for example, the amount of light, the amount of fertiliser I know how this varies from plant to plant and can give examples of when these are different. I can know how water is transported within plants I know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. I know how the structure of fruits relate to how the seeds are dispersed Animals, including humans I know that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat To know the diets of different animals (including their pets) 	 I can ask relevant questions I can use different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions e.g. experiment or research. I can make careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units. I can sort, group and classify explaining my reasoning I can identify differences and similarities related to scientific ideas and processes I can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions I can report findings from enquiries in a variety of ways (e.g. Oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results & conclusions.) I can use straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions. I can use results to draw simple conclusions and make predictions for new values. I can use information from texts or books to find the answer to a scientific question which I cannot investigate through experimentation. 	 Function Growth Transportation Support Protection Movement Fossil Organic Light/ Dark Transparent, opaque and translucent. Reflection Shadow Magnetism – attract/repel





•	I know that humans and some other animals have	
	skeletons and muscles for support, protection and	
	movement.	
•	I know the names of some parts of the skeletal and	
	muscular system.	
•	To know, identify and aroup animals with and without	
	skeletons and know how they move differently	
	(including id humans did not have skeletons)	
	, ,	
<u>R</u>	<u>tocks</u>	
•	Know, compare and group together different kinds of	
	rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple	
	physical properties (e.g. granite, chalk, limestone,	
	sandstone, basalt, marble, pumice and slate).	
•	Know which rocks have grains or crystals.	
•	I know that fossils are formed when things that have	
	lived are trapped within rock	
•	To know how other rocks, change over time (how and	
	why)	
•	I know what happens when rocks are rubbed together or	
	what changes occur when they are in water.	
•	I know how soils are formed and know that they are	
	made from rocks and organic matter.	
•	I know that there are six main types of soil: chalky. clay.	
	loamy, peaty, sandy and silty	
•	I know the different layers of soils (Humus, top soil, sub	
	soil, bed rock)	
•	I know the terms sedimentary, permeable, janeous,	
	metamorphic, and porous.	
	, , ,	
<u>L</u>	ight_	
•	I know that light is needed in order to see things and	
	that dark is the absence of light	





 I know that light is reflected from surfaces 	
 I know how light behaves when reflected off different types of reflective surfaces. I know that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect my eyes I know that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object I can fine patterns in the way that the size of shadows change 	
 Forces and magnets I know and can compare how things will move on different surfaces I know that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance I know that magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others I can 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 I know the everyday uses of different magnets (for example, bar, ring, button and horseshoe). I know magnets have 2 poles. I know that two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. I know that magnets can have different strengths. 	





	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Year 4	 Living things and their habitats I know that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways I know what a classification key is and can use one to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment I know that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. To know vertebrate animals fall into groups such as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals; To know that invertebrates include snails and slugs, worms, spiders, and insects. Know that plants can be grouped into categories such as flowering plants (including grasses) and non-flowering plants, such as ferns and mosses. I know about examples of human impact (both positive and negative) on environments, for example, the positive effects of nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, or garden ponds, and the negative effects of population on a development, litter or deforestation. I can use and make simple guides or keys to explore and identify plants and animals in my local area. Animals, including humans I know the names and simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans I know that animals have different teeth to humans and to each other. 	 I can ask questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them I can make some decisions about which types of scientific enquiry are likely to be the best ways of answering questions. I can set up simple experiments which are comparative and fair tests. I can make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers I can gather and record findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. I can use results to draw simple conclusions and make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions I can carry out research to answer scientific questions from secondary sources 	 Environment System, ecosystems Digestion Food chain/ food web Producer, primary, secondary and tertiary consumers State of matter – solid/liquid/gas Water cycle Evaporation/ condensation Sound – volume, pitch, vibrations, waves Electricity – power, current Circuit Insulator/conductor





I know about the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and	
know the reasons for alfferences	
I know what damages teeth and how to look after them	
I know what a food chain is and can construct and	
interpret a variety of food chains.	
• I can identify producers, predators and prey in a food	
chain	
<u>States of matter</u>	
• I know the simple descriptions of the states of matter	
(solids hold their shape; liquids form a pool not a pile;	
gases escape from an unsealed container)	
• I can compare and aroup materials, according to	
whether they are solids, liquids or gases	
• I know that some materials change state when they are	
heated or cooled and can measure or research the	
temperature at which this happens in dearees Celsius	
(°C) – water metals materials	
 I know water as a solid a liquid and a gas and how this 	
changes when it is heated or cooled	
 I know the effect of temperature on substances such as 	
chocolate butter cream and why this might be	
important to know	
 I know the part played by evaporation and condensation 	
in the water cycle	
In the water cycle	
• I know that the rate of evaporation is related to	
lemperature.	
Sound	
<u>sound</u>	
 I know now sounds are made, usually by something with ratio 	
vibrating	
I know now sound travels differently through different	
mediums	





I know that vibrations from sounds travel through a	
medium to the ear	
• I know that the pitch of a sound depends on features of	
the object that produced it e.a. the tighter the string the	
higher the sound	
 I know that the volume of a sound depends on the 	
strength of the vibrations that produced it	
I know that counds got fainter as the distance from the	
• I know that sounds get juniter as the distance from the	
sound source increases.	
To know and identify the way sound is made through	
vibration in a range of different musical instruments	
from around the world	
Know how the pitch and volume of sounds can be	
changed in a variety of ways.	
• Know about patterns in the sounds that are made by	
different objects such as saucepan lids of different sizes	
or elastic bands of different thicknesses	
• To know which materials provide the best insulation	
against sound (e.g. for ear muffs)	
<u>Electricity</u>	
• I know the names of common appliances that run on	
electricity	
• I know how to construct a simple series electrical circuit,	
identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells,	
wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers	
• I know how to check 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	
 I know that a switch opens and closes a circuit and 	
associate this with whether or not a lamn lights in a	
simple series circuit	
simple series circuit	





	 I know the names of some common conductors and insulators. I know the name of some associate metals which are good conductors. I know how to draw the circuit as a pictorial representation I know that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added I know that metals tend to be conductors of electricity I know that some materials can and some cannot be used to connect across a gap in a circuit. 		
	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Year 5	 Living things and their habitats I know the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird I know the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Animals, including humans I know the changes that happen as humans develop to old age. To know the stages in the growth and development of humans To learn about the changes experienced in puberty. To know the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows. 	 I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions. I can take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision I can record data and results of increasing complexity using diagrams, labels classification keys tables and a range of graphs. I can use test results to make further predictions or set up other tests. I can research information from more than one source to find the answer to scientific questions I can report and present my findings in an appropriate way. I can draw a valid conclusion and evaluate my test results or research I understand scientific evidence can be used to support 	 Life process Reproduction Development Dissolve Solution Reversible/irreversible Space Solar system Planet Rotation/orbit Gravity Mechanism – gear/ lever They should also begin to recognise that scientific ideas change and develop over
	 I can compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, 	 I can explain and justify my reasoning using scientific vocabulary and concepts 	time.





solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and	Pupils should draw conclusions based on
thermal), and response to magnets.	their data and observations, use
• I know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form	evidence to justify their ideas, and use
a solution, and describe how to recover a substance	their scientific knowledge and
from a solution	understanding to explain their findings.
• I can use my knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to	
decide how mixtures might be separated, including	
through filtering, sieving and evaporating	
To know about reversible changes, including,	
evaporating, filtering, sieving, melting and dissolving	
• Know that melting and dissolving are different processes	
• To know about changes that are difficult to reverse, for	
example, burning, rusting and other reactions, for	
example, vinegar with bicarbonate of soda	
• I can give reasons, based on evidence from comparative	
and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday	
materials, including metals, wood and plastic	
• I know that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are	
reversible changes	
• I know that some changes result in the formation of new	
materials, and that this kind of change is not usually	
reversible	
• I know some of the changes which can occur as a result	
of burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda	
and can link this to how these are used in the everyday	
world (e.g. fire safety, fire doors, cooking etc.)	
• To know about some of the changes that take place, for	
example, when burning different materials or baking	
bread or cakes	
• To know how chemists create new materials (e.g.	
Spencer Silver, who invented the glue for sticky notes or	
Ruth Benerito, who invented wrinkle-free cotton)	





	To know how chemical changes, have an impact on our
	lives for example cooking and discuss the creative use
	of now materials such as notwars, super sticky and
	of new materials such as polymers, super-sticky and
	super-tilli mutenuis.
Ed	arth and Space
•	I know how the Earth, and other planets, move relative
	to the Sun in the solar system
•	I know how Moon moves relative to the Earth
•	I know that the Sun. Earth and Moon are approximately
	spherical bodies
•	I know about the other planets in our solar system and
	can compare them to Earth.
•	know that the Sun is a star at the centre of our solar
	system and that it has eight planets: Mercury, Venus,
	Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto
	was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' in 2006)
•	know that a moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet
	(Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and
	numerous smaller ones)
•	I know that the Earth's rotation explains day and night
	and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.
•	I know where world time is recorded from (GMT).
•	To know how to find out the time of day at different
	places on the Earth – longitude, latitude, GMT etc.
•	Know what AM and PM mean
•	I know that the time of sunrise and sunset varies
	according to the season and can explain why this
	happens.
•	Know about some of the ideas about the solar system
	and how they have developed, understandina how the
	geocentric model of the solar system gave way to the





heliocentric model by considering the work of scientists such as Ptolemy, Alhazen and Copernicus.	
• To know why some people think that structures such as	
Stonehenge might have been used as astronomical	
clocks	
 To know how people used shadow clocks and sundials to 	
track time in the nact	
track time in the past	
Forces	
• know forces that make things begin to move, get faster	
or slow down	
know what causes an object to remain stationery	
• I know that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth	
because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth	
and the falling object	
• I know the effects of forces such as air resistance, water	
resistance and friction, that act between moving	
surfaces	
• To know how different objects such as parachutes and	
sycamore seeds fall	
 I know how objects can be streamlined (air and water) 	
and how this may also appear in the natural world (e a	
animals)	
 I know that some mechanisms including levers nulleys 	
and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect	
 know what cause a moving object to slow down or 	
increase in speed.	
• Know the effects of friction on movement and find out	
how it slows or stops moving objects	
 Know how Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton helped to 	
develop the theory of argyitation	





	Knowledge	Skills	Concepts
	(Know)	(Do)	(Understand)
Year 6	 Living things and their habitats I know that living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics To know that they are based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals Know the classification system in more detail Know that broad groupings, such as micro-organisms, plants and animals can be subdivided To know about the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification. I know the basic structure of scientific (Linnaean) taxonomy e.g. Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics To know how to classify animals into commonly found invertebrates (such as insects, spiders, snails, worms) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals). To know reasons why living things are placed in one group and not another. To know about some unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of other habitats and decide where they belong in the classification system. 	 I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions including recognising and controlling variables where necessary I can take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision taking repeat readings when appropriate. I can record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams, labels classification keys, tables and a range of graphs including scatter graphs, bar and line. I can use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests I can use and evaluate a range of sources evidence (including texts, the internet and the reports of other people's experiments) that I use to carry out scientific research. I can report and present findings from enquiries including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree off trust in results, in oral and written form such as displays and other presentations. I can identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	 Taxonomy Circulation Lifestyle Inheritance Evolution Adaptation Refraction/reflection Light travels in straight lines Power – voltage Resistance Series circuits





•	To know about the main body parts and internal organs	
	(skeletal, muscular and digestive system)	
•	To know how the circulatory system enables the body to	
	function and supports the other systems in the body e.g.	
	skeletal, muscular, nervous, respiratory, digestive etc.	
•	I know the main parts of the human circulatory system	
•	To know about the structure of the heart (main	
	chambers and main ventricles and direction of blood	
	flow).	
•	To know the function of the heart and how blood moves	
	through the heart, lungs and around the body	
•	To know about the structure of lungs and how they	
	function	
•	To know about the function of different types of cells	
	found in blood.	
•	To know about the 3 different types of blood vessels in	
	the human body	
•	To know how oxygen and deoxygenated blood moves	
	through the body and gets to different parts of the body	
	and vital organs.	
•	I can describe the ways in which nutrients and water are	
	transported within animals, including humans.	
•	To know how to keep their bodies healthy and how their	
	bodies might be damaged – including how some drugs	
	and other substances can be harmful to the human	
	body.	
•	To know the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle	
	on the way their bodies function	
<u>Evo</u>	olution and inheritance	
•	I know that living things have changed over time	
•	To know that fossils provide information about living	
	things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago	





	 To know how different types of fossils are formed. To know that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring I know that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents Know that variation in offspring over time can make animals more or less able to survive in particular 	
	necks got longer, or the development of insulating fur on the arctic fox).	
•	I know how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways	
•	Know how some living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions, for example, cactuses, penguins and camels.	
•	To know about some of the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two feet rather than four, having a long or a short beak, having gills or lungs, tendrils on climbing plants, brightly coloured and scented flowers.	
	 To know that adaptation may lead to evolution. Know about the work of palaeontologists such as Mary Anning. 	
•	To know about how Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace developed their ideas on evolution.	
<u> </u>	<u>ight</u>	
	I recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines Know the way that light behaves, including light sources, reflection and shadows.	
	reflect light into the eye	





•	I know that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes I can explain how shadows are formed and why they have the same shape as the objects that cast them but can vary in size To know the relationship between light sources, objects and shadows by using shadow puppets To know a range of phenomena including rainbows, colours on soap bubbles, objects looking bent in water and coloured filters exist	
El	lectricity	
<u></u> • •	I know that the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer relates to the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit I know the reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches and that these can depend on resistance and circuit structure as well as the voltage available I know the meaning of current and voltage I know the precautions for working safely with electricity. I know how to stay safe at home and in public in relation to electrical safety (railways, underground, pylons etc.)	
•	I know the internationally recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.	