

All Saints Science Curriculum

A family: uniquely made and loved by God



Intent

At All Saints Laxfield, we believe that science answers some of the big questions in life. It encompasses the disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics through theoretical understanding and practical application. Science is all around us and engaging with it allows children to understand much of how the world works. We want our children to be excited by science, to be curious, to question and to challenge. We want them to recognise that our society's understanding of science is not fixed; it is forever changing, developing and progressing and they are a part of that.

Key concepts: Plants, animals including humans, materials, seasonal changes, living things and their habitats, rocks and soils, sound, light, forces and magnets, states of matter, electricity, Earth and space, evolution and inheritance.

Our locality: Our rural location gives us access to a wonderful village, fenland and the East coast. Our grounds provide hedgerows, trees, a small forest area and plenty of space for investigations, experiments, data collection and observations.

Implementation Making science come alive.

Working scientifically through observing over time; pattern seeking; identifying, classifying and grouping; comparative and fair testing is vital in order to help children see science 'happening' in front of them. Our curriculum is based on a sequence of knowledge and concepts which enable effective scientific investigations to occur. Technical vocabulary (through the use of knowledge organisers) is embedded into lessons to ensure precise scientific explanations and writing, where appropriate, can be produced. Science is often linked to maths, English, P.E, art, D.T and R.E in order to deepen understanding and enhance enjoyment of this core subject.

Impact Assessment

Assessment is continuous and evidenced through the use of our marking policy. Assessment may also be more formal such as a task at the start and end of a topic, mini quizzes or a final piece of writing. Scientific skills as well as factual knowledge will be assessed in order to decide whether a child is working towards, at expected or working above the expected standard.

Plants

<p>EYFS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the natural world around them, making observations and drawing of plants.
<p>KS1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.
<p>LKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. • 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 part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. • Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
<p>UKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. • Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. • Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. • Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
<p>KS3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms.

Living things and their habitats

EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel while they are outside. • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals. • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments. • 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.
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. • Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). • Observe changes across the four seasons. • Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. • 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 microhabitats. • Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. • that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. • 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. • Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. • Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. • Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
<p>KS3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta. • Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms. • Differences between species.

Animals, including humans

EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing. (Personal, Social and Emotional Development) • Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: - regular physical activity - healthy eating - toothbrushing - sensible amounts of 'screen time' - having a good sleep routine - being a safe pedestrian (Personal, Social and Emotional Development)
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. • Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. • Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). • Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. • Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. • 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 how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 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. • Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. • Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. • Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. • Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. • 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. • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. • Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

KS3

- Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta.
- The consequences of imbalances in the diet, including obesity, starvation and deficiency diseases. The effects of recreational drugs (including substance misuse) on behaviour, health and life processes.
- The structure and functions of the gas exchange system in humans, including adaptations to function. The mechanism of breathing to move air in and out of the lungs.
- The impact of exercise, asthma and smoking on the human gas exchange system.

Evolution and inheritance

EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history.
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. • Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. • Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. • 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
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heredity as the process by which genetic information is transmitted from one generation to the next. • A simple model of chromosomes, genes and DNA in heredity, including the part played by Watson, Crick, Wilkins and Franklin in the development of the DNA model. • The variation between species and between individuals of the same species means some organisms compete more successfully, which can drive natural selection. • Changes in the environment may leave individuals within a species, and some entire species, less well adapted to compete successfully and reproduce, which in turn may lead to extinction.

Materials

<p>EYFS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.
<p>KS1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. • Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. • 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 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.
<p>LKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. • Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. • 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. • 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 or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C). • Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. • Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.
<p>UKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
<p>KS3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical reactions as the rearrangement of atoms. Representing chemical reactions using formulae and using equations. • Combustion, thermal decomposition, oxidation and displacement reactions. • Defining acids and alkalis in terms of neutralisation reactions. The pH scale for measuring acidity/alkalinity; and indicators.

Rocks and soils

EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. • Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. • 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 compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. • Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. • Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The composition of the Earth. • The structure of the Earth. • The rock cycle and the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.

Light

EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about what they see, using a wide range of vocabulary.
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. • Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. • Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. • Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. • Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Recognise 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 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. • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter. • Light waves travelling through a vacuum; speed of light. • The transmission of light through materials: absorption, diffuse scattering and specular reflection at a surface. • Use of ray model to explain imaging in mirrors, the pinhole camera, the refraction of light and action of convex lens in focusing (qualitative); the human eye. • transferring energy from source to absorber leading to chemical and electrical effects; photo-sensitive material in the retina and in cameras. • Colours and the different frequencies of light, white light and prisms (qualitative only); differential colour effects in absorption and diffuse reflection.

Forces

<p>EYFS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.
<p>KS1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
<p>LKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare how things move on different surfaces. • Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can 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. • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.
<p>UKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>KS3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetic fields by plotting with compass, representation by field lines. • Earth's magnetism, compass and navigation. • Forces as pushes or pulls, arising from the interaction between two objects. • Using force arrows in diagrams, adding forces in one dimension, balanced and unbalanced forces. • Moment as the turning effect of a force. • Forces: associated with deforming objects; stretching and squashing - springs; with rubbing and friction between surfaces, with pushing things out of the way; resistance to motion of air and water.

- Forces measured in Newtons, measurements of stretch or compression as force is changed.

Sound

EYFS	
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. • Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. • Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. • Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.
UKS2	
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waves on water as undulations which travel through water with transverse motion; these waves can be reflected, and add or cancel - superposition. • Frequencies of sound waves, measured in Hertz (Hz); echoes, reflection and absorption of sound. • Sound needs a medium to travel, the speed of sound in air, in water, in solids. • Sound produced by vibrations of objects, in loud speakers, detected by their effects on microphone diaphragm and the ear drum; sound waves are longitudinal. • Auditory range of humans and animals. • Pressure waves transferring energy; use for cleaning and physiotherapy by ultra-sound. • Waves transferring information for conversion to electrical signals by microphone.

Electricity

EYFS	
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify things that use electricity. • A battery is a store of electrical energy. • Electricity is energy that we store and use to make things work. • Electricity can be dangerous. • An electrical circuit is a loop that allows electricity to travel around it. • An electrical circuit must have wires and a battery. • If a circuit is broken, electricity will not be able to flow around it. • Materials that allow electricity to pass through them are conductors. • Materials that do not allow electricity to pass through them are insulators. • Many, but not all, metals conduct electricity.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. • 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 circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. • Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric current, measured in amperes, in circuits, series and parallel circuits, currents add where branches meet and current as flow of charge.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential difference, measured in volts, battery and bulb ratings; resistance, measured in ohms, as the ratio of potential difference (p.d.) to current.• Differences in resistance between conducting and insulating components (quantitative).• Static electricity. |
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Earth and space (including seasonal changes)

<p>EYFS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons. • Explain how things work.
<p>KS1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe changes across the four seasons. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. • The Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system. • There are eight planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. • Planets travel around the Sun. We call this journey an orbit. • As the planets orbit the Sun, they also spin around. We call this rotation. • Night and day occur due to the Earth rotating. • The Moon orbits the Earth. • The Moon reflects the light of the Sun. • As the Moon's position changes, we can see different parts of it. • A constellation is a group of stars that, when seen from Earth, form a pattern. • People have given constellations names and have told stories that imagine how the constellations were formed. • Astronomers have studied the stars for many years, learning from each other and making new discoveries. • Scientists, including astronomers, study space to find out more about what lies beyond our planet. • The International Space Station orbits earth and allows scientists to find out more about space. • Scientists have sent a rover to Mars to look for signs of life long ago.
<p>LKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.
<p>UKS2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. • Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. • 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.
<p>KS3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity force, weight = mass x gravitational field strength (g), on Earth $g=10$ N/kg, different on other planets and stars; gravity forces between Earth and Moon, and between Earth and Sun (qualitative only).

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our Sun as a star, other stars in our galaxy, other galaxies.• The seasons and the Earth's tilt, day length at different times of year, in different hemispheres.• The light year as a unit of astronomical distance. |
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