

Buckfastleigh Science curriculum 2020-21

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	<p><u>Seasonal changes</u> Changes across the seasons, weather and length of day.</p> <p>(2019-2020 – will be taught in science week, march 2020)</p>	<p><u>Everyday materials</u> Identify and compare everyday materials, know some properties.</p>		<p><u>Animals inc humans</u> name and label parts of human body and how they relate to senses</p>	<p><u>Animals, including humans</u> Identify and name common animals (amphibians, birds, reptiles, fish and mammals), identify carnivores, herbivores and omnivores,)</p>	<p><u>Plants</u> Identify and name some common plants (inc. trees) and describe their basic structure.</p>
Year 2	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u> Classification of living, dead has never been alive, habitats, simple food chains.</p>	<p><u>Uses of everyday materials</u> Identify and compare everyday materials for particular uses according to their properties, how the shape of solids can be changed.</p>	<p><u>Animals, including humans</u> Animal offspring, what animals (inc. humans) need to survive, the importance of healthy eating, exercise and hygiene.</p>			<p><u>Plants</u> Growth of seeds and bulbs into mature plants, what plants need to grow well (water, light and suitable temperature).</p>
Year 3	<p><u>Plants</u> The function of parts of a plant, requirements of plant life and how it varies, life cycle (inc. pollination, seed formation and dispersal).</p>	<p><u>Light</u> Understanding the effect of the presence of light, reflection, protecting our eyes and how shadows are formed.</p>	<p><u>Animals, including humans</u> Nutrition – food groups and healthy eating, skeletons and muscle.</p>		<p><u>Forces and magnets</u> Compare movements of different surfaces (friction), magnetic force, magnetic materials.</p>	<p><u>Rocks</u> Compare and group, fossils and soils.</p>
Year 4	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u> Grouping of living things, classification and effects of environmental change on living things.</p>	<p><u>Electricity</u> Simple circuits (cells, wires, bulbs, batteries, switches and buzzers), open and closed circuits, common conductors and insulators.</p>	<p><u>States of matter</u> Solids, liquids and gases, changes of state, evaporation and condensation, the water cycle.</p>	<p><u>Sound</u> How sounds are made (vibrations), patterns in pitch and volume, sound sources.</p>	<p><u>Animals, including humans</u> The digestive system, teeth and their function, food chains (predators, prey and producers).</p>	
Year 5	<p><u>Properties and changes of materials</u> Group materials according to their properties, dissolving and recovery of materials from a solution, filtering, sieving, evaporation and condensation, changes in state, reversible and irreversible changes, burning of materials.</p>		<p><u>Earth and Space</u> Our solar system, Earth's orbit around the sun, the movement of the moon, day and night.</p>	<p><u>Forces</u> Gravity, friction, air resistance, water resistance, up thrust, gears and pulleys.</p>	<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u> Life cycles of mammals, insect, amphibians and birds, reproduction in some plants and animals.</p>	<p><u>Animals, including humans</u> Human development into old age (inc. Puberty)</p>
Year 6	<p><u>Electricity</u> How number of cells affects brightness of bulbs and loudness of buzzers, on/off switches and recognise symbols in a simple circuit.</p>	<p><u>Animals, including humans</u> Circulatory system, function of the heart, blood vessels and blood, impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle, how nutrients and water are transported.</p>	<p><u>Evolution and inheritance</u> How living things change over time – fossils as evidence, Offspring and how adaptation leads to evolution.</p>		<p><u>Living things and their habitats</u> Classification including micro-organism, animals and plants, reasons for classifying based on specific characteristics.</p>	<p><u>Light</u> How light travels in straight lines, how objects are seen by our eyes, how shadow shape and direction are formed because of how light travels.</p>