

Autumn Term



One



Two

Spring Term



One



Two

Summer Term



One



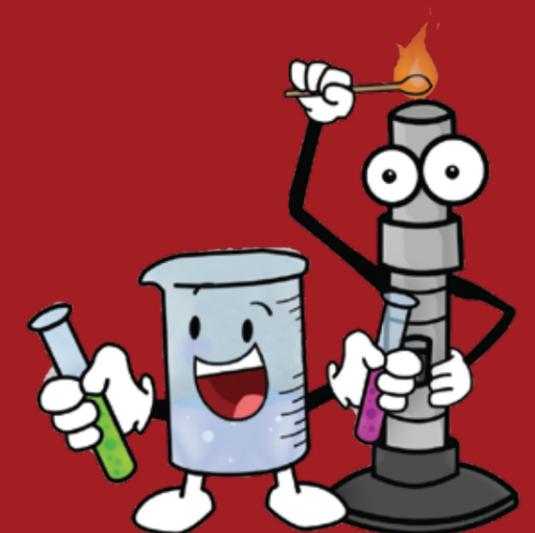
Two



Seymour Park
Community Primary School

Science Curriculum

Our Science curriculum at Seymour Park is designed to nurture children's curiosity, we provide our children with real life opportunities to explore Scientific concepts practically. Children gain the knowledge they need to understand their environment and the world around them.



Year

1

Seasonal Changes
The four seasons.
Observe and describe weather, seasons, day lengths

Animals including humans
Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
Human body parts, senses.

Everyday materials
Compare, group and describe everyday objects and materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.

Everyday materials
Compare, group and describe everyday objects and materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.

Plants
Seasonal Changes
Wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
Basic structure of flowering plants, including trees

Plants
Wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
Basic structure of flowering plants, including trees

Year

2

Seasons - Autumn
Animals, including humans.
Animal and human offspring which grow into adults. Basic needs of animals, including humans
Exercise, eating the right food, and hygiene.

Seasons - Winter
Animals, including humans.
Animal and human offspring which grow into adults. Basic needs of animals, including humans
Exercise, eating the right food, and hygiene.

All living things and their habitats
Living, dead, and never been alive.
Habitats, including microhabitats.
Use a simple food chain.

Seasons - Spring
Plants
Seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
Know what plants need to stay healthy

Uses of everyday materials
The suitability of everyday materials for particular uses, including changes.

Seasons - summer
The suitability of #everyday materials for particular uses, including changes.

Year

3

Animals and humans
Humans and animal nutrition

Rocks and Soils
Group rocks
Describe how fossils and soil is formed

Forces and magnets
Movement on different surfaces. Identify magnets are a force, with two poles, that attract and repel and some materials are magnetic

Animals and humans
Skeletons and muscles

Plants
Functions of parts of plants. Needs of plants for life and growth.
Water transportation within plants. Life cycle of flowering plants

Light
Dark is the absence of light. Light is reflected from surfaces. Dangers of sunlight
Shadows

Year

4

States of Matter
Solids, liquids or gases.
The water cycle

Sound
Sounds travel through a medium to the ear.
Pitch, volume, distance, and vibrating particles.

Electricity
Electrical appliances
Simple series electrical circuit. Use switches conductors and insulators

Animals including humans
Digestive system and teeth in humans
Construct food chains

Animals including humans
Digestive system and teeth in humans
Construct food chains

Living things and their habitats
Use classification keys
Endangered environments

Year

5

Properties and changes of materials
Hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and magnetic response. Dissolve liquids to form a solution and recovery. Separating mixtures through filtering, sieving and evaporating. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests for materials. Reversible and irreversible changes.

Earth and Space
The solar system.
The Moon
Day and night

Living things and their habitats. Life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
Reproduction in some plants and animals.

Decimals (adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing) /Shape(lengths and angles in shapes)

Animals, including humans
Human changes due to age.

Year

6

Living things and their habitats
Give reasons for classifying specific characteristics, including microorganisms, plants and animals.

Animals, including humans
Human circulatory system
Impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle. Transported of nutrients and water.

Evolution and inheritance
Fossils provide information. Offspring of the same kind are usually not identical to their parents. Environmental adaptations

Light
Light appears to travel in straight lines. Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

Electricity
Voltage of cells used in the circuit. Compare and give reasons for variations in how electrical components function. Use electrical symbols for diagrams.