SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN (KS1/KS2)

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
YR 1	Everyday Materials Chemistry: Everyday materials. Distinguishing objects from the material it's made from, and describing simple properties	Autumn & Winter Physics: Pupils observe changes across the four seasons. They observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how the length of a day varies.	Amazing Animals Biology: Animals, including humans Identifying and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Identifying, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body, linking with their associated senses.		Spring & Summer Physics: Pupils observe changes across the four seasons. They observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how the length of a day varies.	Common Plants Biology: Identify and name a variety of wild and garden plants. They also identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of flowering plants, including trees.
	My Local Area	Toys in Time 1950-Present	Transport & Travel 000BC-1969		The United Kingdom	Our Seaside: Now & Then 1837-1901
YR 2	Animals & Survival Biology: Needs of animals Animals need water, food and air to survive and to have offspring Importance of exercise. Eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene.	Uses of Materials Chemistry: Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials. Including how the shapes of solid objects, made from some materials, can be changed.	Living Things & their Habitats Biology: Investigate difference between things that are living, dead and that have never been alive. Understand most organisms live within habitats and organisms within an environment are suited to life there and depend on each other, identifying and classifying organisms within habitats, food chains		Protecting our Environment Investigating the human impact on the environment and their role in protecting it.	Plants & Growth Biology: Plants grow from seeds, and require water, light and a suitable temperature
	Kings & Queens 1066-Present	The Great Fire of London 1666	Planet Earth		Life in Kenya	They Made a Difference
YR 3	Skeletons & Muscles Biology: Living organisms The role of muscles and skeletons; the importance of nutrients	Rocks & Fossils Chemistry: Rocks Comparisons of types of rocks and how fossils are formed and that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	Light & Shadows Physics: To recognise that they need light to see things and that dark is the absence of light. They are also taught to notice that light is reflected from surfaces. To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a source is blocked by an opaque object and to find patterns in the way that shadows change.		Plants: Needs for Survival Biology: The key features of flowering plants and what they need to survive	Forces & Magnets Physics: Magnets have poles which attract or repel. Group materials based on if they are attracted to a magnet. Identify some magnetic materials.
	Settlement & Land Use in the UK	Stone, Bronze & Iron Age Britain 450,000BC-2300BC-800BC	Europe Case St	udy: Italy	Climate Zones & Biomes	Ancient Greeks 700-400BC

Science Unit	Geography Unit	History Unit

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	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
YR 4	Teeth & Digestion Biology: Functions of parts of the digestive system in humans and to identify the different types of teeth in humans and their use.	States of Matter Chemistry: Comparing and grouping materials together (solids, liquids or gases). Pupils observe materials changing state when heated or cooled. Role of evaporation and condensation in the water cycle.	Classification & Environments Biology: Exploring and using classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things within their local and wider environment.	Classification & Environments Biology: Environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	Sound Physics: Vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. Finding patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that made it and the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.	Electricity Physics: Constructing a simple series electrical circuit, identifying, and naming its basic parts. To recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit whilst associating this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.
	Roman Invasions 27BC-476AD	Roman Britain 27BC-410AD	Amazon: Rivers a	nd Rainforests	Maya Civilisation	The USA
YR 5	Earth & Space Physics: The movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system. Describing the movement of the moon relative to the Earth and the sun. Using the Earth's rotation to explain why we experience day and night.	Forces Physics: Understanding the force of gravity. Identifying the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. Recognise mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	Properties & Changes of Materials Chemistry: To know some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from that solution.	Properties & Changes of Materials: To demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Know that some changes are irreversible.	Life Cycles Biology: Life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Learning about the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	Getting Older Biology: Human development to old age
	Anglo-Saxons & Scots 410AD-870AD	Vikings 793AD – 1066	Asia: Volcanoes &	& Earthquakes	The War of the Roses: Establishment of Tudor Dynasty 1455-1487	The Industrial Revolution 1750-1900
YR 6	Light & Perception Physics: Light travels in straight lines. Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.	Classification Biology: Living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics, based on similarities and differences. Classification includes microorganisms, plants and animals.	Evolution & Inheritance: How living things have changed over time, fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents	Evolution & Inheritance Biology: Identifying how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.	Electricity & Circuits Physics: Associating 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.	Circulation & Lifestyle Biology: Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, to describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. To recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function and to describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
	Ancient Egyptians 3100BC-332BC	ptians Global Challenges Conflict & Resolution BC 1914-1945		Mapping the World	Making our Mark	