



Whale Hill Primary School 2024-2025 Subject Overview



Science

Key	Biology	Chemistry	Physics
Year Group	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
2023-24 Cycle A	Cycle A - Autumn A My Senses	Cycle A - Spring A Opposites - Hot and Cold, Light and Dark, Frozen and Melted	Cycle A - Summer A Pushes and Pulls and Making things move Katy's amazing machines - CBeebies
2024-25 Cycle B	Cycle B - Autumn A Parts of my Body and Which material is best for? Nina and the Neurons - CBeebies Maddie- Do you Know? - CBeebies	Cycle B - Spring A Growing Plants/life cycles Investigate with Kit and Pup - CBeebies	Cycle B - Summer A What can my body do? Looking after myself and keeping healthy (teeth). Skeletons and bones
EYFS	<p>Working 'Scientifically' in EYFS</p> <p>Nursery Children - Understanding of the World/Communication and Language Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Explore how things work. • Plant seeds and care for growing plants. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. <p>Begin to ask 'why' questions</p>		
	<p>Reception/ ELG</p> <p>To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</p>		
	Cycle A - Autumn B Materials - Building a house LEGO - Ole Kirk Kristiansen	Cycle A - Spring B Lifecycles of animals and Habitats Animals and their babies Andy's Baby Animals - CBeebies	Cycle A - Summer B Minibeasts Lifecycles and Habitats David Attenborough
Cycle B - Autumn B Pushes and Pulls Magnetism	Cycle B - Spring B Baby animals and change	Cycle B - Summer B Floating and Sinking	

YEAR 1

Throughout the year

Seasonal Changes

To observe changes across the four seasons.
To observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how the day length varies.

Suggested Vocabulary

Summer, Spring, Autumn, Winter, sun, day, moon, night, light.

Working scientifically objectives

- Asking simple questions.
- Observing closely, using simple equipment.

Key Scientists

Holly Green (Meteorologist)

Dr Steve Lyons (Extreme Weather)

Autumn A

Plants - Trees

To identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees and those classified as deciduous and evergreen.

Suggested Vocabulary

Deciduous, evergreen, leaves, flowers, roots, branch, blossom, petals, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem.

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking simple questions
- Observing closely, using simple equipment.
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Key Scientists

Jeanne Baret- Botanist

Maria Sibylla Merian - German artist and naturalist

Spring A/B

Animals Including Humans

To identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates

To identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, and including pets)

To identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Suggested Vocabulary

Fish, reptiles, mammals, birds, amphibians, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, beak

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking simple questions

Summer A/B

Plants - Flowers

To identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.

Suggested Vocabulary

Leaves, flowers, roots, bulbs, seed, branch, stem

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking simple questions
- Observing closely, using simple equipment.
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Autumn B

Everyday Materials

Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made

Identify and name a variety of everyday material, including wood, metal, plastic, glass and rock

Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials

Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials based on their properties

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Identify, classify, sort and compare
- Identify an appropriate way to answer a question
- Perform simple tests to explore questions
- Make simple predictions
- Consider results- why did x happen?
- Notice anything that may have affected their results

Key Scientists

William Addis - Toothbrush Inventor

Charles Mackintosh - Waterproof coat

John Macadam - Roads

- Observing closely, using simple equipment.
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Key Scientists

Linda Brown Buck - Biologist Mammals

Chris Packham - Animal Conservationist

Autumn A/B

Animals including humans

To notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults

To find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Suggested Vocabulary

survival, adult, baby, offspring, hygiene, exercise, kitten, calf, puppy

Working Scientifically Objectives

- asking simple questions
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Marie Curie

Steve Irwin - Crocodile Hunter

Robert Winston - Human Scientist

Joe Wicks - Personal Trainer

Spring A

Uses of Everyday Materials

To identify and compare the uses of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick/rock and paper/cardboard

To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending twisting and stretching

Suggested Vocabulary

Materials, natural, man- made, smooth, bendy, magnetic, non-magnetic

Working Scientifically Objectives

- asking simple questions
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Key Scientists

Ole Kirk Kristiansen - LEGO

Stephanie Kwolek - Kevlar

Patsy Sherman- Scotch Gard

Summer A

Plants

To observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants

To find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Suggested Vocabulary

Seeds, bulbs, water, light, temperature, growth

Working Scientifically Objectives

- asking simple questions
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests (comparative test)
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Key Scientists

Tim Smit - The Eden Project

Agnes Arber - Botanist

Alan Titchmarsh - Botanist and Gardener

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Autumn B/Spring A</u></p> <p><u>Uses of Everyday Materials</u></p> <p>To identify and compare the uses of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick/rock and paper/cardboard</p> <p>To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending twisting and stretching</p> <p><u>Suggested Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Materials, natural, man- made, smooth, bendy, magnetic, non-magnetic</p> <p><u>Working Scientifically Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asking simple questions • identifying and classifying • using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions <p><u>Key Scientists</u></p> <p>Ole Kirk Kristiansen - LEGO</p> <p>Stephanie Kwolek - Kevlar</p> <p>Patsy Sherman- Scotch Gard</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Spring B/Summer A</u></p> <p><u>Plants</u></p> <p>To observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>To find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p> <p><u>Suggested Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Seeds, bulbs, water, light, temperature, growth</p> <p><u>Working Scientifically Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asking simple questions • observing closely, using simple equipment • performing simple tests (comparative test) • identifying and classifying • using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions <p><u>Key Scientists</u></p> <p>Tim Smit - The Eden Project</p> <p>Agnes Arber - Botanist</p> <p>Alan Titchmarsh - Botanist and Gardener</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Summer A/B</u></p> <p><u>Living Things and their Habitats</u></p> <p>To explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>To 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</p> <p>To identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats</p> <p>To 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.</p> <p><u>Suggested Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Habitat, energy, food chain, predator, prey, woodland, pond, desert, living/dead</p> <p><u>Working Scientifically Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asking simple questions • identifying, sorting and classifying • using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions <p><u>Key Scientists</u></p> <p>Terry Nutkin - TV presenter</p> <p>Liz Bonnin - Conservationist</p>
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Autumn A

Forces and Magnets

To notice that some forces need contact between two objects and some forces act at a distance

To observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others

To 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.

To describe magnets as having two poles.

To predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

To compare how things move on different surfaces.

Suggested Vocabulary

Magnetic, force, contact, attract, repel, friction, poles, push, pull.

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking relevant questions.
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Making accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, for example thermometers and data loggers.
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Spring A

Rocks (Materials)

To compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple physical properties

To relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary)

To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock.

Suggested Vocabulary

Fossils, soil, sandstone, granite, marble, pumice, crystals, absorbent sedimentary

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking relevant questions.
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.

Key Scientists

Mary Anning- contribution to palaeontology
William Smith - displayed Yorkshire fossils

Summer A/B

Plants

To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers.

To 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.

To investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.

To explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Suggested Vocabulary

Flower, pollination, dispersal, transportation, reproduction, soil, nutrients
Water, lights.

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking relevant questions.
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Comparing and looking for patterns
- Make careful observations

Key Scientists

Jan Ingenhousz - Photosynthesis
Joseph Banks - Botanist

- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.

Key Scientists

William Gilbert - Theories on Magnetism

Andre Marie Ampere - Founder of Electro-Magnetism

George Stephenson

Autumn B

Animals including Humans

To 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

To identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Suggested Vocabulary

Movement, muscles, bones, skeleton, nutrition, carbohydrates, dairy, fats, sugars

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking relevant questions
- Compare and contrast
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables
- Make observations
- Research

Key Scientists

Adelle Davis - 20th Century Nutritionist

Marie Curie - Radiation/X Rays

Spring B

Light

To recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light

To recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes

To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object

To notice that light is reflected from surfaces

To find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change

Suggested Vocabulary

Light, shadows, mirror, reflective, dark, reflection

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Asking relevant questions.
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Look for patterns

Key Scientists

James Clerk Maxwell - Visible and Invisible Waves of light

Autumn A

States of Matter

To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases

To observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C), building on their teaching in mathematics

To identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.

Suggested Vocabulary

Solid, liquid, gas, evaporation, condensation, particles, temperature, freezing, melting

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Using results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Grouping and classifying a variety of different materials.

Key Scientists

Anders Celsius - Celsius Temperature Scale
Daniel Fahrenheit - Fahrenheit Temperature Scale/Invention of the Thermomete

Spring A

Animals including Humans

To describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans

To identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.

To construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Suggested Vocabulary

oesophagus , small intestine, large intestine, herbivore, carnivore
 canine, incisor, molar, teeth

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- Using results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Using straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings

Key Scientists

Ivan Pavlov - Digestive System Mechanism
Joseph Lister - Discovered Antiseptics

Summer A/B

Living things and their Habitats

To identify and name a variety of living things (plants and animals) in the local and wider environment, using classification keys to assign them to groups

To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

To recognise that environments are constantly changing and that this can sometimes pose dangers to specific habitats.

Suggested Vocabulary

Vertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, environment, habitats

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- Using results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Using straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Autumn B

Sound

To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.

To identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating

To recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases

To find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it

To find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.

Suggested Vocabulary

Volume, vibration, wave, pitch, tone, speaker

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- Using straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Key Scientists

Aristotle - Sound waves

Galileo Galilei - Frequency and Pitch of Sound Waves

Alexander Graham Bell - Invented the Telephone

Spring B and Summer A

Electricity

To identify common appliances that run on electricity

To construct a simple series electrical circuit

To 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

To recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit

To recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

Suggested Vocabulary

Cells, buzzers, bulbs, switch, battery, circuit, series, conductors, insulators

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Using straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Key Scientists

John o'Sullivan - Wifi

Thomas Edison - First Working Lightbulb

Joseph Swan - Incandescent Light Bulb

Key Scientists

Cindy Looy - Environmental Change and Extinction

Jacques Cousteau - Marine Biologist

Joy Adamson - The Born Free Foundation

Autumn A

Earth and Space

To describe the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in the solar system.

To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.

To describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.

To use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night.

Suggested Vocabulary

Earth, Sun, Moon, Axis, Rotation, Day, Night, Phases of the Moon, star, constellation, waxing, waning, crescent, gibbous. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, planets, solar system, day, night, rotate, orbit, axis, spherical, geocentric, heliocentric.

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations
- Comparing and constructing models
- Researching

Key Scientists

Stephen Hawkins

Claudius Ptolemy and Nicolaus Copernicus -Heliocentric vs Geocentric Universe

Prof Brian Cox - space

Neil Armstrong - First man on the Moon

Helen Sharman - First British astronaut

Tim Peake - First British ESA astronau

Spring A/B

Changes in Materials

To compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and response to magnets.

To give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.

To know how some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution

To use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating

To demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.

To explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials and that this kind of change is usually not reversible, including changes associated with burning and the actions of acid and bicarbonate of soda

Suggested Vocabulary

Evaporate, condense, dissolving, magnetic, filter, gas, conductivity, transparency, solubility.

Working scientifically objectives

Summer A

Animals including humans

Describe the changes as humans develop to old age

Suggested Vocabulary

Foetus, Embryo, Womb, Gestation, Baby, Toddler, Teenager, Elderly, Growth, Development, Puberty, Hormone, Physical, Emotional,

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations
- Researching and recording

Key Scientists

Dr Steve Jones - Geneticist

Prof Robert Winston - Human Scientist

Summer B

Living things and their habitats

To describe the differences in life cycles common to a variety of animals, including humans (birth, growth, development, reproduction, death), and to a variety of plants (growth, reproduction and death).

To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Suggested Vocabulary

Autumn B/Spring A

Forces

Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object and the impact of gravity on our lives.

Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, which act between moving surfaces.

Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

Suggested Vocabulary

Air resistance, Water resistance, Friction, Gravity, Newton, Gears, Pulleys, force, push, pull, opposing, streamline, brake, mechanism, lever, cog, machine, pulley

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Planning enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models
- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations

Key Scientists

Aristotle

Galileo Galilei - Gravity and Acceleration

Isaac Newton - Gravitation

Archimedes of Syracuse - Levers

John Walker - The Match

Prof. Brian Cox - air resistance, velocity

- Planning enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models
- Reporting findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions
- Carrying out tests and comparing materials

Key Scientists

Spencer Silver,

Arthur Fry and Alan Amron - Post it notes

Ruth Benerito - Wrinkle free cotton

Foetus, embryo, womb, gestation, development, puberty, teenagers, elderly, growth.

Reproduce, stamen, stigma, sepal, petal, ovary, pollen, style, germinate.

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations
- Observing changes
- Asking pertinent questions and suggest reasons for differences and similarities
- Comparing

Key Scientists

James Brodie of Brodie - Reproduction of Plants by Spores

David Attenborough - Naturalist and Nature Documentary Broadcaster

Autumn A

Light

To recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines

To 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.

To use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

To 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.

Suggested Vocabulary

Reflection, opaque, mirror, source, travel, spectrum, refraction

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Planning enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision
- Recording data and results of increasing
- Complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models

Key Scientists

Thomas Young - Wave theory of Light

Ibn al Haytham (Alhazen) - Light and our Eyes

Percy Shaw - The Cats Ey

Spring A

Animals including Humans

To identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and 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.

To describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.

Suggested Vocabulary

Circulatory, vessels, veins, arteries, oxygenated, deoxygenated, valve, exercise, respiration.

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations
- Researching
- Exploring the work of scientists

Key Scientists

Justus Von Liebig - Theories of Nutrition and Metabolism

Sir Richard Doll - Linking Smoking and Health Problems

Leonardo Da Vinci - Anatomy

Summer A

Evolution and Inheritance

To recognise that living things have changes over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago

To 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.

Suggested Vocabulary

Genetics, reproduction, characteristics, evolution, adaptation, fossils, inheritance

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other'; presentations
- Observing and raising questions
- Comparing and analysing advantages and disadvantages

Key Scientists

Carl Linnaeus - Identifying, Naming and Classifying Organisms

Charles Darwin

Alfred Russel Wallace

Autumn B

Electricity

To associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.

To 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.

To use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

Suggested Vocabulary

Circuit, component, conductor, insulator, symbol, voltage, electricity

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations
- Using simple models to describe scientific ideas
- Designing and making

Key Scientists

Alessandro Volta - Electrical battery

Nicola Tesla - Alternating currents

Peter Rawlinson - Engineer on electrical vehicle)

Spring B

Living Things and their Habitats

To 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.

To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Suggested Vocabulary

Classification, Vertebrates, Invertebrates, Micro-organisms, Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals, Insects

Working Scientifically Objectives

- Presenting findings in written form, displays and other presentations
- Using classification systems and keys
- Researching

Key Scientists

Carl Linnaeus - Identifying, Naming and Classifying Organisms

Charles Darwin- Alfred Russel Wallace