

### Lewknor Medium-Term Plan Science – Year 1/2 - Cycle A Progression from EYFS Autumn 1 Autumn 2 Spring 1 Spring 2 Summer 1 Summer 2 Animals Seasonal change Seasonal change Theme/Uni including Everyday Plants Scientists and (Autumn and (Spring and Humans materials Inventors t Yr.1 Winter) Summer) Yr.1 Week 1 Observina Summer to Naming Winter to Spring Making Lego Animals Autumn Materials Observations To observe To describe the To identify and To identify and To identify and To observe changes across simple physical name a variety of properties of a name a variety of changes across the four seasons. describe the basic common animals the four seasons. everyday structure of a variety of including fish, materials, variety of everyday amphibians, including wood, materials, by common reptiles, birds and flowering plants, plastic, glass, identifying the properties of metal, water, and mammals. including trees. rock by matching plastic in the a material to its context of Lego. name. Week 2 Autumn Walk Comparing Objects and Spring to The Parts of a Mae Jamison Animals Materials Summer Plant To observe To ask simple To describe and To distinguish To observe To identify and questions and use changes across compare the between an object describe the basic simple secondary the four seasons. changes across structure of a and the material the four seasons. structure of a sources to find from which it is answers, by role variety of variety of common animals made by naming common playing an interview with (fish, amphibians, objects and flowering plants, reptiles, birds and identifying the including trees. Mae Jemison. mammals material which they are made including pets). from. Week 3 Animal Diets Autumn to Properties Observing the Garden and Wild Zoos Winter Weather Plants To identify and To distinguish To describe and To observe between an object To observe and To identify and name a variety of compare the common animals changes across and the material describe weather name a variety of structure of a that are the four seasons. from which it is associated with common wild and variety of made by looking common animals, carnivores, the season and garden plants, including herbivores and and touching how day length by sorting different deciduous and omnivores. varies. animals materials. evergreen trees. according to their To observe features. closely, using simple equipment. Week 4 The Human Body Wonderful Testing Spring Walk Terrific Trees Sensory Winter Properties Garden To identify, To observe and To identify and name, draw and To observe and To describe the describe weather name a variety of To identify and label the describe weather simple physical associated with common wild and name a variety of basic parts of the associated with properties of a garden plants, common wild and the seasons and human body. how day length including garden plants, by the seasons. variety of everyday varies. deciduous and exploring a range materials by of sensory plants. evergreen trees. testing different objects. Week 5 Observing the Umbrella Fruit and Measuring the Senses Daylight Hours Vegetable Plants Weather Investigation Weather To say which part To observe and of the body is describe weather To identify and To observe and To observe and associated with describe weather associated with name a variety of describe weather



	each sense. To perform simple tests.	associated with the seasons. Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	To observe closely by watching what happens to teddy.	the seasons and how day length varies.	common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.	associated with the seasons, by measuring rainfall with a rain gauge they have made.
Week 6	Sorting Animals To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets).	The Four Seasons To observe changes across the four seasons.	Sorting To compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties by sorting objects.	The Four Seasons To observe and describe weather associated with the seasons. To identify and classify.	Comparing Plants To identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees	At the Vets To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals, including pets, by exploring the work of vets.



## Science – Year 1/2 - Cycle B

Progression from EYFS			1	I	1	1
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Theme/Unit	Living Things and Their Habitats	Animals Including Humans Yr.2	Uses of Everyday Materials	Plants Yr.2	Biodiversity - Minibeasts	Scientists and Inventors
Week 1	Is It Alive? To compare the differences between things that are alive, used to be alive and have never been alive.	Animal Offspring To match, sort and group young animals and their adults	Identifying Uses To identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses, by identifying the uses of different materials.	What Do Plants Need to Grow? To design and set up a test to find out what plants need to stay healthy	Minibeast Hunt To identify and name a variety of minibeasts and their habitats.	Greenhouse Growing To find out how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy in the context of exploring how plants grow in greenhouses, including in the biomes at the Eden Project.
Week 2	Habitats Near Me To find and name some plants and animals in a local habitat and explain how they depend on each other.	Life Cycles To find out how animals change as they grow into adults.	Out and About To identify and classify the uses of everyday materials, in the context of the local area.	What's Inside a Seed? To look closely at the parts of a seed that will grow into a plant and explain how it will germinate.	Bee-Friendly Environments To explain the importance of bees and pollination.	Brilliant Botany To identify and describe the basic structure o common flowering plants by observing and sketching a range of common plants.
Week 3	Microhabitats and Minibeasts To find and name some plants and animals in a microhabitat and describe why they are suited to living there.	Growing Up To compare the stages of the human life cycle.	Comparing Suitability To identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses, by exploring the purposes of different objects.	Life Cycle of a Plant To describe the life cycle of a plant	Minibeast Helpers To research minibeasts and explain their importance.	Doctor's Surger To use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions in the context of considering whether doctors are scientists
Week 4	Comparing Microhabitat To find and name some plants and animals in a microhabitat and describe why they are suited to living there.	Survival To research and describe what animals, including humans, need to survive.	Changing Shape To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching,	What Do Plants Need to Stay Healthy? Part 1 To explain what plants need to grow and stay healthy.	Minibeast Mansions To show how a microhabitat is suitable for a minibeast.	Discovering Germs To describe the importance of hygiene to humans in the context of investigating Louis Pasteur's



			by changing the shape of objects.			work on how germs spread.
Week 5	World Habitats To describe how living things in habitats around the world depend on each other.	Exercise To test the effects of exercise on the human body.	<b>Recycling</b> To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching, in the context of recycling.	What Do Plants Need to Stay Healthy? Part 2 To describe what happens if plants don't get all the things they need.	Wonderful Worms To describe the importance of worms for healthy soil.	Charles Macintosh To find out about people who have developed new materials in the context of learning about Charles Macintosh
Week 6	Food Chain To use a food chain to show how animals get their food.	Healthy Living To investigate the importance of healthy eating and hygiene.	Discovering New Materials To find out about people who have developed new materials, by learning about John McAdam	How Do Plants Grow in Hot, Dry or Cold Places? To explain how plants are suited to their habitats.	Minibeasts for our Planet To explain the importance and needs of minibeasts and microhabitats.	Wind Power To use their ideas to answer questions in the context of answering questions on renewable energy and the invention of wind turbines.



Science – Y	(ear 3/4 - Cycle	A				
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Theme/Unit	Animals including Humans Yr.3	Rocks	Forces and magnets	Plants Yr.3	Light	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
Week 1	Nutrition To sort foods into food groups and find out about the nutrients that different foods provide.	What Are Rocks? To compare and identify types of rock.	Pushes and Pulls To notice that some forces need contact between two objects by identifying the different types of forces acting on objects.	Parts of Plants To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers by labelling the parts of a plant.	Light and Dark To recognise that we need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light by taking part in a 'feely bag' investigation.	Waste and the 3Rs To recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. To examine the waste produced from a typical lunchbox.
Week 2	Food Labels To explore the nutritional values of different foods by gathering information from food labels.	Properties of Rocks To group rocks based on their properties by making careful and thorough observations.	Faster and Slower To compare how things move on different surfaces by investigating the speed of a toy car over different surfaces	What Do Plants Need to Grow Well? To explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) by investigating what plants need to grow well.	Reflective Surfaces To notice that light is reflected from surfaces by choosing the most reflective material for a new book bag.	Sustainable Plant Pots 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 plan and set up a simple comparative test for plant growth.
Week 3	Skeletons To sort animal skeletons into groups, discussing patterns and similarities and differences.	Weathering and Erosion To understand the terms 'weathering' and 'erosion' and identify evidence of these processes through observations.	Scrapyard Challenge To notice that magnetic forces can act at a distance and attract some materials and not others by sorting materials. To compare and group materials according to whether they are magnetic by sorting materials.	What Have You Found Out? To record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables by observing and recording plant growth. To report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations and presentations of results and conclusions by presenting findings to the class.	Marvellous Mirrors To notice that light is reflected from surfaces by playing mirror games.	Carbon Footprint To make recommendations to reduce our carbon footprint.



Week 4	Human Skeletons.	How Are Fossils Formed?	Magnet Strength	Moving Water	Sun Safety	Water Waste
	To investigate an idea about how the human skeleton supports movement.	To explain how fossils are formed.	To observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others by investigating the strength of different magnets.	To investigate the way in which water is transported within plants by observing the transport of food colouring through a flower stem.	To recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect our eyes by designing and advertising a pair of sunglasses or a sun hat.	To analyse rainfall data and use it to answer a scientific question.
Week 5	Muscles	What Is Soil?	Magnetic Poles	Fantastic Flowers	Making Shadows	Sustainability Outdoors
	To explain how bones and muscles work together to create movement.	To explain how soil is formed and identify different types of soil.	To describe magnets as having two poles and to predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing by making a compass to hunt for treasure.	To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal by understanding pollination and fertilisation.	To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object by investigating the best material for curtains for a baby's bedroom.	To use results from a comparative test to draw conclusions.
Week 6	Investigating To design and carry out my own investigation.	Investigating the Permeability of Soils To compare soils based on their permeability.	Marvellous Magnets To observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others by making, playing and evaluating a magnetic game.	Life Cycle To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal by ordering and describing the stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant.	Changing Shadows To find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change by investigating what happens when you change the distance between the object and the light source.	



## Science – Year 3/4 – Cycle B

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Theme/Uni t	Living Things and Their Habitats	Animals Including Humans Yr.4	Electricity	States of Matter	Sound	Scientists and Inventors
Week 1	Grouping Living Things	Tooth Decay	Appliances	Solid, Liquid or Gas?	Good Vibrations	Madagascar in Danger
	To group living things in a variety of ways based on their similarities and differences.	To discuss how to keep teeth healthy; plan and set up an investigation into tooth decay.	To classify and present data, identifying common appliances that run on electricity.	To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases by sorting and describing materials into solids, liquids and gases.	To identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating, by identifying and explaining sound sources around school.	To recognise that environments cal change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things by exploring Gerald Durrell's conservation work in Madagascar.
						To set up simple practical enquiries and report on finding from enquiries in the context of so erosion and nutrient loss.
Week 2	Classifying Vertebrates	Types of Teeth	Making Circuits	Investigating Gases	Hearing Sounds	Alexander Graham Bell
	To identify, group and classify vertebrate species.	To draw conclusions from an investigation about keeping teeth healthy and to identify and examine different types of teeth.	To identify circuit components and build working circuits.	To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases by investigating gases and their uses.	To identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating, by performing a dramatisation of how sounds travel. To find patterns	To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear in the contex of Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone.
					between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it, by performing a dramatisation of how sounds travel.	To report on findings, including oral and written presentations an displays in the context of Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone.
					To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear, by performing a dramatisation of how sounds travel.	

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Week 3	Invertebrate	Parts of the	Complete	Heating and	Higher and	Maria Telkes
WEEK 3	Hunt	Parts of the Digestive System	Complete Circuits	Cooling	Higher and Lower	
	To make careful observations in order to classify invertebrate species.	To identify the parts of the digestive system and their function.	To investigate whether circuits are complete or incomplete.	To 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) by investigating how heating and cooling can change a material's state	To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear, by exploring how high and low sounds are created. To find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it, by exploring and creating musical instruments, and explaining how they change pitch.	To make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers in the context of building a solar oven. To build a solar oven and explain how the temperature changes inside it.
Week 4	Classification	The Digestion	Conductors and	Wonderful Water	String Telephone	Garrett Morgan
	Keys To develop criteria to identify, group and classify a range of animal species using classification keys.	Process To demonstrate and explain the process of digestion.	Insulators To investigate which materials are electrical conductors or insulators.	Water To 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) by exploring how water can change its state to a solid, liquid or a gas.	To recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases, by exploring how sounds change over distance. To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear, by making string telephones.	To construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers 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 in the context of creating a traffic light. To build a traffic light using series circuits.
Week 5	Local Habitat Study To conduct observations in order to analyse positive and negative influences on living things in our local environment.	Food Chains To construct food chains for different habitats and explain findings using the correct scientific language.	Switches To explain how a switch works in a circuit, build switches and report my findings.	Evaporation Investigation To associate the rate of evaporation with temperature by investigating the effect of temperature on drying washing.	Soundproofing To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear, by investigating the best material for absorbing sound.	Discovering Oxygen To compare and group materials together according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases by exploring the discovery of oxygen. To describe the properties of oxygen gas.



Week 6	Environmental Changes To use scientific evidence to answer questions about endangered living things.	Animal Teeth To construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	Electrical Discussions To discuss and solve problems about electricity using reasoning skills.	The Water Cycle To identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle by creating a model of the water cycle.	Making Music To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear, by making a musical instrument and explaining how it works. To find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it, by making a musical instrument and explaining how it works.	To identify changes relating to simple scientific ideas and processes by exploring the discovery of oxygen and the theory of phlogiston. To explain how oxygen was discovered Thomas Edison and Lewis Latimer To identify changes related to scientific ideas and processes by exploring Thomas Edison's and Lewis Latimer's work with electricity. To identify common electrical appliances that run on electricital appliances that run on electricity by exploring Thomas Edison's and Lewis Latimer's work with electricity. To explore the impact of electrical inventions by inventors such as Thomas Edison and Lewis Latimer.
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## Science — Year 5/6 — Cycle A

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Theme/Uni t	Properties and changes of materials	Forces	Earth and space	Animals including humans Yr.5	Living things and their habitats Yr. 5	Scientists and Inventors
Week 1	Properties of Material	Forces In Action	Spherical Bodies	Gestation Periods	Making New Plants 1	David Attenborough
	To classify and group materials by their properties, including hardness, transparency and magnetism.	To identify forces acting on objects.	To describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies by understanding how this knowledge has been attained.	To explain what gestation periods are for different animals, including humans.	To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals by exploring sexual reproduction in plants.	To find out about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists in the context of the life and work of David Attenborough.
Week 2	Thermal	Gravity	The Planets	Prenatal	Making New Plants 2	CSI
	Conductivity To compare and group various materials based on their properties of thermal insulation and suggest materials that would be suitable thermal insulators.	To explore the effect that gravity has on an object.	To describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system by learning the order of the plants and how they move in the solar system.	Development To describe the changes as humans develop from fertilisation to birth.	To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals by exploring sexual reproduction in plants.	To identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments in the context of how CS technicians use evidence to solve crimes.
Week 3	Electrical Conductivity To investigate whether materials are electrical conductors or insulators.	Friction To investigate the effects of friction.	Geocentric Versus Heliocentric To identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments in the context of the shift from heliocentric models of the solar system to geocentric models.	Growth and Development of Babies and Children To explain how babies grow and develop into children.	Mammals To describe the life cycle of a mammal by exploring the life cycles of mammals in different habitats. To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals by describing sexual reproduction in mammals.	Mission to the Moon To describe how scientific ideas have changed over time in the context of Margaret Hamilton's development of th software for the Apollo Moon missions.
Week 4	Solubility	Air Resistance	Night and Day	Puberty and Adolescence	Jane Goodall	The Solar System
	To explore how some materials will dissolve in water and others will not.	To investigate the effects of air resistance.	To identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments in the context of the evidence for the Earth's rotation.	To describe and explain the main changes that occur during puberty.	To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals by exploring Jane Goodall's work with chimpanzees.	To describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system in the context of classifying and ordering planets based on their sizes, surface and orbits.
Week 5	Separating Materials	Water Resistance	Night and Day International	Late Adulthood	Metamorphosis	Eva Crane
	To use knowledge of the processes of magnetism, sieving,	To explore the effects of water resistance.	To report and present findings from enquiries, including	To identify the changes that take place in late adulthood.	To describe the differences in the life cycles of an amphibian and an insect by exploring	To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals in the



evaporation and filtration to separate a mixture of materials.		conclusions, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations in the context of investigating night and day		complete and incomplete metamorphosis.	context of Eva Crane's research into the life cycle of bees.
Week 6 Reversable and Irreversible change To explain the differences between reversible and irreversible changes.	Marvellous Mechanisms To explore and design mechanisms.	Movement of the Moon To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth by explaining how the Moon orbits the Earth.	Human Timeline To describe the stages of human development.	Comparing Life Cycles To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird by describing and comparing different life cycles, including birds.	



# Science – Year 5/6 – Cycle B

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer
Theme/Unit	Living things and their habitats Yr. 6	Animals including humans Yr.6	Light	Electricity	Evolution and inheritance	Scientists and Inventors
Week 1						
Week 2						
Week 3						
Week 4						
Week 5						
Week 6						