



Puttenham Church of England Science Curriculum



Term	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Autumn	Superhero Me	Working scientifically	Animals, including humans
		Identify and name the basic parts of the human	Describe how animals change as they grow and
	<b>Senses</b> - Begin to describe what they see, hear	body	their needs for survival. Discuss animal offspring,
	and feel whilst outside – Autumn walk	Senses	including humans, and their adults. Life cycle of
		Key vocabulary – hear, feel, smell, taste	a frog.
	<b>Seasons</b> - Begin to understand the effect of	Investigating senses- observe, perform a	Understanding the importance of staying
	changing seasons on the natural world around	simple test and CT model how to record an	healthy through exercise, balanced eating and
	them – spotting signs of Autumn – Key text	investigation.	good hygiene including hand washing and teeth
	Leaf Man	Senses-exploring our sense of sight and sense of touch	care.
	Light it up	Blindfold game, Kim's Game	Working scientifically
		Data collection e.g. Tally favorite taste, eye	Using skills such as questioning, observations,
	<b>Light and dark</b> – materials to make a shiny	colour, tallest child etc.	classifying, using simple equipment and
	rocket. Materials to make a shadow puppet.	Senses- Exploring our sense of taste-	performing simple tests – <b>heart rate and</b>
		experiment-sweet, salty, bitter, sour	breathing rate.
		Senses - observe, experience, and record.	
		Key vocabulary – hear, feel, smell, taste	
		Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts	
		of the human body and say which part of the	
		body is associated with each sense	
		Everyday materials	
		Describe the physical properties of simple	
		everyday materials – observe closely the	
		properties using simple equipment	
		Pupils should be taught to:	
		distinguish between an object and the	
		material from which it is made	
		identify and name a variety of everyday	
		materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal,	
		water, and rock	
		describe the simple physical properties of a	
		variety of everyday materials	



		compare and group together a variety of everyday materials Material Investigation- How can we keep Bunty (class soft toy) dry at Forest School?  Plants  Trees— seasonal change identify and name a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees Seasonal change- Length of the day	
		Seasonal changes Observe changes across the 4 seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies- Think about suitable clothes for Bunty to wear during the different seasons.	
Spring	Who are you going to call?  Changing states of matter – ice experiment	Working scientifically-Animals- including humans – observing, classifying, investigating, same, different	Everyday materials Identify and compare the suitability of everyday materials. To find out about people who have developed useful new
	<b>Hot and Cold</b> – concept of hot and cold objects – fire fighter safety	Animals Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles,	materials. (John Dunlop and John McAdam).
	Once upon a time	birds and mammals Identify and name a variety of common	<b>RSPB Bird Watch</b> - we are learning to be citizen scientists.
	<b>Materials</b> – sorting materials and which material will be the best roof for the Three Little Pigs House – hair dryer experiment	animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Describe and compare the structure of a	Working scientifically – To gather and record data to help in answering questions. To identify and classify. To use their observations and ideas
	Changing states of matter – melting chocolate	variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets) Key vocabulary – Carnivores and Herbivores, omnivores	to suggest answers to questions. To observe closely, using simple equipment. To perform simple tests – absorbency test and magnetic materials.



		Plants Forest School and introduction before summer planting Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Reinforce understanding of trees introduced last term.  Seasonal changes Observe changes across the 4 seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length, measure and recording temperature	
Summer	At the bottom of my garden	Working scientifically – observe, classifying,	<u>Plants</u>
	<b>Life cycles –</b> plant, butterfly	explore, investigate Wild Plants and Garden Plants	Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. To learn about the needs of a plant and learn more about germination and
	Minibeasts – observing and comparing	Plants What garden plants can we find in our school	seed dispersal – <u>EXPERIMENT.</u>
	Gardening and growing – planting seeds and	environment? (Plant detectives)	Living Things and Habitats
	care for growing plants – key text A Secret Garden	Identify, name, and compare a range of familiar garden plants in our school grounds, including wild flowers and trees.	Basic needs of animals and their food chains Habitats including microhabitats. What habitats are suitable and what learn more about survival.
	Ships Ahoy!	What wild plants are there in our school grounds?	
	Forces – floating and sinking	(Plant detectives) To identify and name a variety of common wild plants. Learn to take care of wild plants in the environment. Learn how important flowers are for bees.	



	Working Scientifically	Seasons	Materials	Plants	Animals, including humans
Reception Please see Development Matters for areas in Physical and UTW.	Ask questions Talk about changes Compare and contrast similarities and differences <b>ELG:</b> (Communication and Language) Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.	<ul> <li>ELG: (Understanding the World)</li> <li>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</li> <li>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</li> <li>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</li> <li>ELG: (Personal, Social and Emotional Development)</li> <li>Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.</li> </ul>			
Reception Vocabulary	changes, question, observe, find out, describe, sort, similar, different, name, explore.	spring, summer, autumn, winter Cold, hot, windy, rainy, snowing, icy, freezing. Leaves, trees, branches, colours, sunny, moon, day, night	Everyday materials: wood, plastic, glass paper, fabric, straw, brick, hard, soft, rough, smooth, strong, shiny  Changes state of matter: float, sink, change, water, ice. Hot, cold, cooling, heating, un, Melt, freeze, solid	leaves, petals, soil, roots, stem, flower, bulbs, seeds.  Identify trees: horse chestnut, hawthorn  Local plants/flowers: onions, potatoes tomatoes, strawberries, sunflowers,	babies, growing, facial features – eyes, nose, mouth, ears. Pets, cats, dogs, guinea pigs, hamsters, water, shelter, food, air. Minibeasts, pond, homes, living, wings, eggs, compare, sort.  Lifecycle – Butterfly – egg, chrysalis, caterpillar, butterfly



Working S	Scientifically Seasonal changes	Materials	Plants	Animals, including humans
recognising answered in  observing cl how to use so (links to Mat space and material Computing)  asking questions  asking questions  asking questions	across the 4 seasons  across the 4 seasons  observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and that they can be different ways  osely, teaching simple equipment the Shape, heasure, to  tions, planning hing simple tests eacher, predicting ng the results sorting and  observations and gest answers to  across the 4 seasons  observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	Everyday materials Pupils should be taught to:  • distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made  • identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock  • describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials  • compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties	<ul> <li>identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees around the school environment (forest school).</li> <li>identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</li> <li>describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)</li> <li>identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense</li> </ul>



### Year 1 Vocabulary

#### Working scientifically:

changes, question, observe, find out, describe, sort, similar, different, name, explore. compare, sort, group, identify, classify, record, test, time, measure, temperature, table, weather chart, properties,

#### Seasonal changes:

Spring, summer, autumn, winter Cold, hot, windy, rainy, snowing, icy, freezing. Leaves, trees, branches, colours, sunny, moon, day, night

months, year, dark, light, day, length, hail, cloud, cloudy, warm, mild, sleet, thunder, lightning, rainbows, wet, damp, temperature, dry deciduous, evergreen, coniferous (link to plants).

Month of the year song.

#### **Everyday materials:**

Wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, card, wool, foil, cotton.

absorbent/not absorbent, bending, bendy/not bendy, glass, hard/soft, liquid, property, , rough/smooth, shiny/dull, solid, transparent/not transparent, sticky/not sticky

squashing, bending, stretching, stretchy/stiff, twisting, waterproof/not waterproof, opaque/see- through.

Plants: leaves, petals, soil, roots, stem, flower, bulbs, seeds. branches, bud, bulb, deciduous tree, evergreen tree, flowers, fruit, garden/flowering plants, trunk, wild plants, twig, blossom,

Identify trees: oak, ash, spruce, silver birch, sycamore, pine, holly, blackberry

Local plants/flowers: hops, daffodils, poppies, buttercup, dandelions, snowdrops, beans, mint etc.

## Animals, including humans:

Babies, growing, facial features – eyes, nose, mouth, ears.

Pets, cats, dogs, guinea pigs, hamsters, water, shelter, food, air.

Minibeasts, pond, homes, living, wings, eggs, compare, sort.

head, face, hair, teeth, cheek, chin, neck, body, arms, hands, fingers, knees, elbows, carnivores, omnivores, herbivores paws, fins, wings, legs, feet, toes, tail, skin, scales, fur, feathers, senses, smell, sound, taste, sight and touch. Grouping and comparing.

## Animals, including humans: for example...

Food fish (cod, trout, tuna) clownfish, shark; fish: goldfish, koi.

**Amphibians**: frog, toad, newt. **Birds**: blackbird, robin, starling, sparrow, tit, pigeon,



Year 1 Vocabulary Cont  Mammals: Humans, wild animals such as primates, (ape, gorilla, orangutan, chimpanzee) monkey, lion tiger, elephant, zebra, gira etc.  Farm animals: Cow, horse sheep, goat, donkey. Pet animals: Cat, dog, hamster, mouse, guinea p Woodland animals badge fox, deer, squirrel owl, eag hawk. Herbivores-plant eaters-rabbit, zebra, sheep, horse cow Omnivores-plant and me eaters- Human, bear, badg ape. Carnivores- meat eaters- lion, wolf, polar bear, chee shoulders, arms, elbost, shoulders, elbost, elb
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	Working Scientifically	Living things and their habitats	Materials (uses)	Plants	Animals, including humans
Year 2	<ul> <li>asking simple questions based on their prior knowledge and understanding. To recognise that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>observing closely, teaching how to use simple equipment (links to Maths – Shape, space and measure, to Computing) using standard measurements</li> <li>asking questions, planning and performing simple tests independently introducing fair testing, predicting and discussing the results</li> <li>identifying, sorting, observing, describing, comparing and classifying into categories and giving reasons</li> <li>using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</li> <li>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</li> <li>identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats</li> <li>describe how animals obtain their food from</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uses of everyday materials</li> <li>identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</li> <li>find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</li> <li>find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</li> <li>find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</li> <li>describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene</li> </ul>



	questions and making conclusions  • gathering and recording data to help in answering questions and independently recording their findings	plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food			
Vocabulary	Year 1 vocabulary plus:  contrast, data/results,, equipment, grouping, observations, predict, fair test, length, height, gathering	Living, non-living, dead, never been alive, habitat, micro-habitat, pond, meadow, field, forest school, woodland, sea, sea shore, ocean, rainforest, characteristics, conditions, basic need, food-chain, food sources, life processes, environment, compare, human, grass, cow, (Use pond, forest school and fields in the environment)	Words to describe why certain materials are suitable for particular uses.  Year 1 vocabulary plus: characteristics, classification, manmade, natural, properties  transparent, translucent, malleable, suitability	germination, insect pollination, seed dispersal, shoot, wind pollination, reproduction, nutrition, growth, compare, record, temperature, predict, measure, diagram, changes, height, mature, classify,	Offspring, reproduction, growth, respiration basic needs, survival, water, food, air, shelter, exercise, fit, healthy, unhealthy, diet, hygiene, nutrition, life cycle, invertebrates, baby, child, teenager, adult, classifying.  Lifecycles – Frogs, eggs, frogspawn, frog let, tadpole