LEYS FARM JUNIOR SCHOOL					
Autumn Science Lo	ng Term Plan 2021/2022 Spring	Summer			
(Cavemen and Creatures) (\text{\text{V}} Lights and Shadows (Physics) Parts Why we need light - Gard	nglo Saxons/Vikings /illainous or Valiant?) of Plants den Based Learning (Geology,	A Child Like Me (Around the World in 80 Days) Movement and Feeding (Biology)			
 How light is reflected What shadows are Patterns (size) of shadows throughout the day Rocks & Fossils (Geology/ Biology) Comparing and grouping fossils 	Requirements of different plants Water transportation Functions of parts of flowering plants Life cycles, including pollination and seed	 Nutrition for both Dietary needs animals and humans Skeletons Muscles Support, protection and movement Invertebrates and 			
	plants need den Based Learning (Geology/gy) Requirements of plants for life and growth Explore how needs vary between plant to plant Link back to parts of a plant	Vertebrates Magnets and Forces (Physics) How things move on different surfaces Name forces Magnets repel or attract Magnets have 2 poles Explore everyday items attract or repel			

Working Scientifically Focus:

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.
- Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
- Year 3 ensure children are supported in all aspects of planning, carrying out and writing up investigations by the end of Year 4.
- Use Year 3 investigation proforma often as a whole class or with group support.

Y4	Stone Age	Anglo Saxons/Vikings	A Child Like Me
	(Cavemen and Creatures)	(Villainous or Valiant?)	(Around the World in 80 Days)
	Grouping Living Things (Biology) • How micro-organisms, plants and animals are classified into broad groups according to characteristics.	Sound (Physics) Vibrations The Ear Patterns with pitch Patterns with volume How sounds can change	 Human Nutrition (Biology) Digestion system Teeth Main body parts Healthy Eating and caring for our bodies

 Name a variety of living things in local area

Dangers to Living Things (Biology)

- Environments can change
- Construct and interpret food chains

Electricity (Physics)

- Common appliances that use electricity
- Simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers
- Conductors and insulators
- Switches

Changes of state (Chemistry)

- Compare and group materials together
- Observe that some materials change state
- Evaporation and Condensation
- Water Cycle

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- Year 4 ensure children are supported in all aspects of planning, carrying out and writing up investigations by the end of Year 4.
- Use Year 4 investigation proforma often as a whole class or with group support.

Y5 Tudors (Tudor Tales)

Earth and Space (Physics/Geology)

- movement of the Earth, moon and other planets, relative to the Sun.
- Explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.

Forces (Physics)

- Magnets
- Gravity
- Air and water resistance
- Friction
- Mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, which allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

Black History (Out of Africa)

Materials (Chemistry)

- Compare and group together everyday materials
- Solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal)
- Magnetic materials
 Particular uses of everyday materials

Types of changes (Chemistry)

- Separation and dissolving
- Solids, mixtures and gases
- Reversible and nonreversible changes

Separating Mixtures (Chemistry)

- Knowledge of solids, liquids and gases
- Filtering, sieving and evaporating
- Materials that will dissolve
- Reversible changes

Victorians (Children of the Revolution)

Life Cycles (Biology)

- The differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Observe life-cycle changes in a variety of living things
- Reproduction –
 including sexual and
 asexual reproduction in
 plants and sexual
 reproduction in animals.

Changes as we get older (Biology)

• The changes as humans develop to old age.

Working Scientifically Focus:

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
- Use Year 5/6 Investigation Proforma encourage Year 5s to write up independently where possible.

Y6	Tudors	Black History	Victorians
	(Tudor Tales)	(Out of Africa)	(Children of the Revolution)
	Evolution and Inheritance	Our bodies (Biology)	Changing circuits (Physics)
	(Geology/ Biology)	Changes as we get older -	 Simple & parallel
	 Fossilisation 	 The changes as humans 	circuits and part names
	 How living things have 	develop to old age.	 Buzzers
	changed over time		 Lights
	 Offspring 	Human Nutrition	 Voltage
	 Adaptation 	 Functions of the digestive 	 Using Symbols
	Survival of the Fittest –	system	Conductors and
	Darwin	 Healthy Eating and caring 	insulators
	 Dangers to living things 	for our bodies	
	Classifying Living things (Biology)	Bones & Muscles	
	 How micro-organisms, 	 Functions of the skeleton 	Review and Celebration
	plants and animals are	 Names of common bones 	
	classified into broad	and muscles	
	groups according to	 How muscles work 	
	characteristics.	 Types/functions of teeth 	
	 Reasoning for classifying 		
	based on specific	Light and Sight (Physics)	
	characteristics	 How we see 	
	Identify scientific	Shadows	
	evidence – refute or	 Colours 	
	support	Refraction	
		 How light travels 	

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- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
- Use Year 5/6 Investigation Proforma encourage Year 6s to write up independently where possible.

Aspects of working scientifically to be embedded into all programmes of study. These skills should be built upon each year, so that children are confident with all aspects of working scientifically by the end of KS2. See 'Big Ideas of Science' for 'working scientifically' guidance.