## Holymead Primary School Science Overview

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		Reception (Y	R) Y	ear 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year	4	Y	'ear 5		Year 6
	e of uiry	Observing	Identifying and Classifying	Testing	Researching using secondary sources	Observing over time	Identifying, classifying and grouping	Pattern	Seeking	-		Researching using secondary sources
	Plan	Choose the resou they need for th chosen activities say when they d don't need he Know about similarities an	neir they c and o or lp Observ d	Ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways. Observe closely, using simple equipment Perform simple tests			Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate,			Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing		
Working Scientifically Skills	Do differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things Make observations of animals and plants Explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Select and use technology for		ets, ving ns of nts y of and vith n, nd	Identify and classify		take accurate measurements using standard units, use a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers			accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate			
	Represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through Record design and technology, art, music, dance, role play and stories		and gh nusic,	her and recon answering	rd data to help in questions.	in a variety of w Record finding language, draw	classify and prese vays to help in ans questions gs using simple scie vings, labelled diag	wering entific grams,	comple labels,		entifio keys,	diagrams and tables, scatter

	Review	Talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another Explain why some things occur and talk about changes	Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions		Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings		Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas	
Term 1		<b>Our Body</b> (inc. healthy eating)	<b>Materials</b> (name, group & describe) Ole Kirk Christiansen (founded Lego) Charles Macintosh (invented waterproof)	<b>Living Things</b> (living or dead & food chains)	<b>Rocks</b> (physical properties & fossils) Florence Bascom (Rocks acidity) William Smith (Geological Maps) Inge Lehmann (Discovery of Earth's Mantle) Mary Anning (fossil discovery)	Living Things and their Habitats (grouping, classification & environmental factors) Rachel Carson (Environmental pollution of the ocean) Jacques Cousteau (Marine Explorer) Sylvia Earle (Ocean discovery) Libby Hymans (Invertebrate and Vertebrate)	Forces (gravity, mechanisms, naming forces) Albert Einstein (Magnetism and gravitational pull) Isaac Newton (Gravity) Galileo	<b>Evolution and</b> <b>Inheritance</b> (adaptation, inheriting characteristics) Mary Anning (Discovery of fossils) Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace (Evolution) Science Day - fossils
Term 2		<b>Materials</b> (reflective & waterproof)	Seasons (Autumn and Winter) (describe) Chester Greenwood (invented ear defenders)	Animals (Including Humans) (how humans survive & live) Maria Sibylla Merian (life cycle of butterfly) Edward Jenner (medicine and vaccine) Florence Nightingale (Cleanliness of hospitals)	Animals (Including Humans) (skeletons, muscle & nutrition) Ibn Sina (Medicine) Wilhelm Rontgen (inventor of x-ray) Science Day – Little Zoo	Sound (vibrations, pitch & volume) Carl Gauss, Wilhelm Weber, Galileo and Alexander Bell Walter Lincoln Hawkins (invented plastic on phone lines) Science Day – Sound new 2022/23	Properties and Changes of Materials (comparing materials, reversible & irreversible changes) Stephanie Kwolek (Kevlar inverntor) Becky Schroeder Jamie Garcia (Plastic)	Animals including Humans (circulatory system, impact of lifestyle) Louis Pastuer (vaccination and pasteurisation) Marie Maynard Daly (understanding of diets) Rosalind Franklin (DNA discovery)

Term 3	<b>Space</b> (light and dark) & <b>Ice</b> (solid, liquids, gases & melting) Space dome	Animals (Including Humans) (types of animals & human body parts) Joan Beauchamp Practor (reptiles) Chris Packham (animal conservationist, wildlife photographer)		<b>Plants</b> (function of parts of plants and life cycle) Stephen Hales (Transpiration) Anna Atkins (Prints of plants – importance of scientific sketches) Science Day	Animals (Including Humans) (digestive system, teeth & food chains) Pierre Fauchard (Father of modern dentistry) Lilian Lindsay (first female to study dentistry in UK) In-depth		Light (how light travels) Thomas Edison (credited with light bulb) Joseph Swan (Filaments in tubes) Patricia Bath (Cataract surgery) Alhazen Lewis Lutimer Science Day - periscopes
Term 4	<b>Animals</b> (characteristics & habitats) Farm trip	Seasons (Spring) George James Symons (measures rainfall) Liam Dutton (weatherperson/ meteorologist) Science Day	<b>Materials</b> (suitability of materials) John Dunlop (Rubber and Tyres) Robert Gair (Cardboard carton) Charles Macintosh (invented waterproof)			Electricity (symbols, changing circuits) William Kamkwamba (invented windmill) Andre-Marie Ampere (invented amps) Science Day Science	Living Things and their Habitats (classification) Carl Linnaeus (Linnaeus classification)
Term 5	<b>Chicks</b> (lifecycles inc. butterfly, chickens, frog) hatch chicks from eggs	Plants (types of plants & basic structure) Beatrix Potter (observational Drawings) Seasons (Summer)	Plants (what they need & how they grow) Jane Colden (Plant observations) Agnes Arber Science Day	Light (vision, reflections & shadows) Ibn al-Haytham (Linking light to 'seeing')	Electricity (circuits, conductors & insulators) Joseph Swan, Hertha Ayrton and Thomas Edison (Lightbulb) Nikola Tesla (Tesla) Science Day - Doorbells	<b>Earth and Space</b> (day/night, relationship of sun, moon & earth) Tiera Guinn Fletcher Mae Jeminson (first female African in space) Aristarchus (discovers earth orbits sun) Galileo Galilei (observational astronomy father)	

Term 6	Minibeasts	Science Day – Zoo trip	Habitats (suitability of habitats) Ernest Shackleton (Antarctica exploration) Science Day	Forces and Magnets (repel & attract, movement)	States of Matter (solids, liquids & gases and changes) Svante Arrhenius (identified CO2 was a greenhouse gas) Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit(Temperature ) Antoine Lavoisier (Naming chemical compounds)	Living things and their Habitats (life cycles & reproduction in animals & plants) David Attenborough (Naturalist) Jane Goddall (Animal behaviourist) Both longer studies) Linked to Dr. Paula Kahhumbu Mary Agnes Chase (Study of grasses in habitats) Science Day – We the Curious	Animals (Including Humans) (changes in humans) Jean Purdy, Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards (IVF, test tube babies) Elizabeth Blackwell (First women to graduate from medical school – Bristolian)
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