Engayne Primary

Living things and their habitats	States of mottor		Sound
The children will be taught:	The children will be taught:		The children will be taught:
 the meaning of vertebrate and invertebrate that vertebrates are: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds or mammals that invertebrates are: snails ,slugs, worms, spiders and insects that plants are grouped as flowering plants, non-flowering plants how to read and draw keys to identify living things around school to identify changes in a habitat or micro-habit across the school year how humans can have both positive and negative impacts on a habitat/environment 	 to group solids, liquids and gases by using their properties how temperature can alter the physical state of a material by freezing and melting it to use the scientific terms of evaporation and condensation correctly how to investigate how the rate of evaporation is linked to temperature what happens in the water cycle. 		 that vibration creates sound that sound must travel from a vibrating object to their ears and how they hear about what materials sound can travel through easily the difference between pitch and volume how to change the pitch of sound how to change the volume of a sound why sounds are fainter the further away they are.
Animals including humans			Electricity
 The children will be taught: to identify the position and function of the main organs involved in digestion to identify the position and function of the teeth (incisors, canines and molars) how to keep their teeth healthy what a food chain is and how to sequence information to make them what the terms producers, predators and prey mean and give examples within food chains. 		 The children will be taught: that electricity can come from either a mains supply or a battery and why we only use batteries at school when making circuits the names of different electrical components (battery, bulb, wire, buzzer) how to construct simple series electrical circuits and how to identify reasons why circuits might not work how a switch works to control electricity To identify materials that are conductors and insulators of electricity 	
Working scientifically. The children will have the opportunity to:			
 ask relevant questions and use different types of sc set up simple practical enquiries, using both compa make systematic and careful observations and, whe gather, record, classify and present data in a variety record findings using simple scientific language, dra report on findings from enquiries, including oral an 	cientific enquiries to answer the arative and fair tests ere appropriate, taking accurate y of ways to help in answering of awings, labelled diagrams, keys d written explanations, display	em e measurements using standard questions , bar charts, and tables s or presentations of results and	d units, using a range of equipment d conclusions

- identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.