

Condoover Church of England Primary School

Love Each Other and Know We Are Loved

Love Forgiveness Trust



UPPER KEY STAGE 2: Science Curriculum 2014

Ocean and Estuary planning grid

	Science	Autumn	Spring	Summer
2019-2020	Ocean	Rugby World Cup Japan	Evolution/Space	The Industrial Revolution 1760-1820/Indus Valley
	Estuary	Minibeasts	Earthquakes	Tudors
2020-2021	Ocean	America	World War II	The Living World
	Estuary	London	Forces and Magnets	Vikings
2021-2022	Ocean	Population	Evolution	Industrial Revolution
	Estuary	Materials	Mountains	Ancient Greece

BIOLOGY	<u>Living things and their habitats</u>			
	▪ (Y5) describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	MB	TLW	MO
	▪ (Y5) describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	MB	TLW	MO
	▪ (Y6) describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals	MB	TLW	MO
	▪ (Y6) give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	MB	TLW	MO
	<u>Animals, including humans</u>			
	▪ (Y5) describe the changes as humans develop to old age	RWC	LON	POP
	▪ (Y6) identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood	RWC	LON	POP
	▪ (Y6) recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function	RWC	LON	POP
	▪ (Y6) describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans	RWC	LON	POP
	<u>Evolution and inheritance</u>			
	▪ (Y6) recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago	EV		EV
	▪ (Y6) recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents	EV		EV
	▪ (Y6) identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution	EV		EV
CHEMISTRY	<u>Properties and changes of materials</u>			
	▪ (Y5) compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility,		WW	MAT



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	transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and response to magnets (Y5) know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution (Y5) use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating (Y5) give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic (Y5) demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. (Y5) explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.		WW	MAT
			WW	MAT
			WW	MAT
			WW	MAT
			WW	MAT
PHYSICS	Electricity (Y6) associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit (Y6) compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches (Y6) use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram Forces (Y5) explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object (Y5) identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces (Y5) recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect Light (Y6) recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines (Y6) use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye (Y6) explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes (Y6) use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. Earth and space (Y5) describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system (Y5) describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth (Y5) describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies	IR		IR
		IR		IR
		IR		IR
			F&M	AG
			F&M	AG
			F&M	AG
			AM	IR
			AM	IR
			AM	IR
			AM	IR
		SP		POP
		SP		POP
		SP		POP

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Trust



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	▪ (Y5) use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky	SP		POP
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