

<b>EYFS Framework</b> <b>Personal, Social and Emotional Development</b> <b>ELG: Speaking</b> Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. <b>ELG: Managing Self</b> Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. <b>Understanding the World</b> <b>ELG: People, Culture and Communities</b> Describe the immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps <b>ELG: The Natural World</b> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants 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. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter
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KS1 National Curriculum Strands					
<b>KS1 Working Scientifically</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>Observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>Performing simple tests</li> <li>Identifying and classifying</li> <li>Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.</li> </ul>	Year 1				
	Biology		Chemistry	Physics	
	Animals, including Humans	Plants	Everyday materials	Seasonal Change	
	Year 2				
Biology		Chemistry			
Animals, including Humans	All living things and their habitats	Plants	Everyday materials		

Lower KS2 National Curriculum Strands					
<b>Lower KS2 Working Scientifically</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests</li> <li>Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li>Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions</li> <li>Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> <li>Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>	Year 3				
	Biology		Chemistry	Physics	
	Animals, including Humans	Plants	Rocks	Forces	Light
	Year 4				
Biology		Chemistry	Physics		
Animals, including Humans	All Living things and their habitats	States of Matter	Electricity	Sound	

Upper KS2 National Curriculum Strands					
<b>Upper KS2 Working Scientifically</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate</li> <li>recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> <li>using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests</li> <li>reporting and presenting 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</li> <li>identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> </ul>	Year 5				
	Biology		Chemistry	Physics	
	Animals, including Humans	All Living things and their habitats	Properties and Changes in Materials	Forces	Earth in Space
	Year 6				
Biology		Physics			
Animals, including Humans: Circulatory System	All Living things and their habitats	Evolution and Inheritance	Electricity (Circuits)	Light	

Year 1						
KS1 End Points (NC)	Term	Autumn		Spring	Summer 1	
	½ Term Coverage	Autumn 1 (Week 4 and 5)	Autumn 2 (Week 6 and 7)	Spring 1 (Week 3 & 4)	Autumn 1 (Week 4 and 5)	Summer 2 (Week 2)
	Topic	Seasons (Part one)	Materials	Animals, including humans	Plants	Seasons (continued)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has experienced and observed phenomena, having looked more closely at the natural and humanly-constructed world around them.</li> <li>Shows curiosity, asking questions about what they have noticed.</li> <li>Has developed understanding of scientific ideas through the use of different types of scientific enquiry to answer own questions, including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out simple comparative tests and finding things out using secondary sources of information.</li> <li>Is beginning to use simple scientific language to talk about what they have found out and communicate their ideas to a range of audiences in a variety of ways.</li> </ul>	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows when each of the four seasons occurs</li> <li>Knows what the features of autumn are and what happens to trees in this season</li> <li>Knows that days are longer in summer (sunshine hours) than in winter</li> <li>Observe changes across the four seasons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</li> <li>Can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock</li> <li>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</li> <li>knows why and how the properties of materials make them particularly useful for specific purposes (for example, stone is a hard, heavy and durable material so is useful for construction of buildings).</li> <li>Know how the properties of a material can make it useful for a range of different purposes (for example, plastic is waterproof so it can be used to coat fabric for clothing but can also be used for outdoor play equipment)</li> <li>knows that different materials can share the same properties (for example glass and plastic can both be transparent).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows and can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals e.g. cat, robin, adder, frog, salmon.</li> <li>Knows and can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.</li> <li>Can 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows and can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees</li> <li>Knows and can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Compromised Content -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows about and can describe weather in different seasons over a year.</li> <li>Knows and can describe the features of different seasons and how they change through the year</li> </ul>
	Cross Curricular Links	Maths: Creation of a pictogram Art: Create seasonal artwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D&amp;T: Children attempt to create a waterproof roof for a lego model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P.E. investigate the effects of exercise on the human body.</li> <li>Art - Animal sculptures</li> <li>Maths - non-standard measurements of parts of the body.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literacy: Writing instructions for how to plant a seed.</li> <li>Art: Create a plant collage and label with key vocabulary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maths: Handling (weather) Data</li> <li>Art: Seasonal Artwork</li> </ul>
	KS1 Skills End Points (Working scientifically):	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gather and record data about weather conditions in autumn, drawing on observation and using simple equipment (such as a container to measure rainfall) **</li> <li>Use data to create a pictogram and use this to describe changes in day length over the seasons.</li> <li>Use their evidence to describe some other features of the weather, surroundings, themselves, animals, and plants found in autumn.</li> <li>Demonstrate their knowledge in different ways e.g. creating seasonal artwork, creating a pictogram (and use this to ask and answer related questions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</li> <li>Classify objects made of one material in different ways e.g. a group of objects made of metal.</li> <li>Classify one type of object made from a range of materials e.g. a collection of spoons made of different materials.</li> <li>Chosen an appropriate method for testing an object for a particular property.</li> <li>Use their test evidence to answer the questions about properties e.g. Which cloth is the most absorbent?</li> <li>Test the properties of objects e.g. absorbency of cloths, strength of party hats made of different papers, stiffness of paper plates, waterproofness of shelters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make first hand close observations of animals from each of the groups (city farm)</li> <li>Compare the structure of two animals from the same or different group e.g. wings, feathers, vertebrates/ invertebrates.</li> <li>Classify animals using a range of features e.g. lay eggs/give birth to live young. herbivore, omnivore (these terms do not have to be explicitly taught).</li> <li>Identify animals by matching statements to named images.</li> <li>Take measurements of parts of the body and present results in a table to interpret.</li> <li>Conduct simple sense experiments. Which part of my body is good for feeling, which is not? Which food/flavours can I identify by taste? Which smells can I match?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can sort and group parts of plants using similarities and differences e.g. the shape of leaves, the colour of the flower/blossom.</li> <li>Can use simple charts and Venn diagrams etc. to identify and classify plants.</li> <li>Use photographs and their own observations to talk about how plants change over time (e.g. seed to sapling to tree) and over the year (deciduous and fruit bearing trees). *</li> <li>Plant seeds and observe how they grow and change by making simple observations. *</li> <li>Make close observations of plants, including trees - leaves, seeds, flowers etc.</li> <li>Point to and name the parts of a plant, recognising that they are not always the same e.g. leaves and stems may not be green, the leaves are different shapes.</li> </ul>
<b>School Context</b>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children will learn about seasonal change in the school grounds (including roof garden and edible playground) and local area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the materials key local buildings are made from and discuss why those materials have been used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senses discussed and explored within school. What do we see, hear, touch, smell and taste every day?</li> <li>Local area - animals at Spitalfields city farm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting seeds using the outdoor classroom resources.</li> <li>Tour and discussion of the edible garden at school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children visit the same areas in the school grounds and locality from Autumn term to draw comparison.</li> </ul>	

KS1 End Points	Term	Autumn		Spring	Summer	
	Half Term Coverage	Autumn 1 (Week 2 & 3)	Autumn 1 (Week 4)	Spring 1 (Week 2 & 3)	Summer 1 (Week 1, 2 and 3)	Summer 2 (Week 1 & 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has experienced and observed phenomena, having looked more closely at the natural and humanly-constructed world around them.</li> <li>Shows curiosity, asking questions about what they have noticed.</li> <li>Has developed understanding of scientific ideas through the use of different types of scientific enquiry to answer own questions, including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out simple comparative tests and finding things out using secondary sources of information.</li> <li>Is beginning to use simple scientific language to talk about what they have found out and communicate their ideas to a range of audiences in a variety of ways.</li> </ul>	Topic	Animals (including humans); adults and offspring	Animals (including humans), basic needs for survival	Use of everyday materials	Living Things and their habitats	Plants
	Key Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can describe how animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults, using the appropriate names for the stages</li> <li>Knows that to survive animals need sunlight, water, air, food and a suitable habitat (including shelter for protection from predators and the environment).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows that exercise is important to humans and can explain why.</li> <li>Knows the different food groups and the benefits of each as part of a healthy, balanced diet</li> <li>Knows which food groups common foods belong to.</li> <li>Knows about general hygiene and its importance and can state examples of hygienic practice.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Compromised Content -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows and can explain why some materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard are particularly suited to specific purposes</li> <li>Knows how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</li> <li>Knows the difference between materials that are transparent, translucent and opaque.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows and can explain the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</li> <li>Knows that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited</li> <li>Knows and can 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>Knows and can name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats</li> <li>Knows and can describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and make the different sources of food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows that plants may grow from either seeds or bulbs.</li> <li>knows that seeds and bulbs can germinate and then grow into seedlings and then continue to grow into mature plants.</li> <li>Knows that mature plants may have flowers which then develop into seeds, berries and fruits etc.</li> <li>knows that seeds and bulbs need to be planted at particular times of the year and will germinate and grow at different rates.</li> <li>knows that some plants are better suited to growing in full sun and some grow better in partial and full shade.</li> <li>Knows that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy</li> </ul>
	Cross Curricular Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literacy: Refer back to Y1 text; The Hungry Caterpillar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PE: investigation into the effects of physical exercise</li> <li>Literacy: Creation of pet owner's guide.</li> </ul>			
	KS1 Skills End Points (Working scientifically):	Key Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask questions and use secondary sources to find out about the life cycles of some animals</li> <li>Observe animals growing over a period of time e.g. chicks, caterpillars, a baby</li> <li>Ask questions of a parent about how they look after their baby</li> <li>Ask pet owners questions about how they look after their pet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the effect of exercise on their bodies</li> <li>Classify food in a range of ways, including using the Eatwell guide</li> <li>Investigate washing hands, using glitter gel</li> <li>Describe, using diagrams, the life cycle of some animals, including humans, and their growth to adults e.g. by creating a life cycle book for a younger child</li> <li>Measure/observe how animals, including humans, grow.</li> <li>Collate what they know about looking after a baby/animal by creating a parenting/pet owners' guide</li> <li>Explain how development and health might be affected by differing conditions and needs being met/not met</li> </ul>	<p><b>Compromised Content -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classify and sort materials by their properties e.g. manmade, natural</li> <li>Investigate and observe what happens to different materials during testing and use this to inform explanation of their properties</li> <li>Investigate which materials are fit for a purpose e.g. What is the best material for an umbrella?</li> <li>Explain from their observations how materials change when a force is exerted on them by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</li> <li>Investigate the transparency of objects, recording class data in a table and drawing simple conclusions from the findings.</li> <li>Ask and answer questions about everyday materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the outside environment regularly to find objects that are living, dead and have never lived</li> <li>Classify objects found in the local environment</li> <li>Observe animals and plants carefully, drawing and labelling diagrams</li> <li>Create simple food chains for a familiar local habitat from first hand observation and research</li> <li>Create simple food chains from information given e.g. in picture books (Gruffalo etc.)</li> <li>Can sort into living, dead and never lived</li> <li>Can give key features that mean the animal or plant is suited to its micro-habitat</li> <li>Using a food chain can explain what animals eat</li> <li>Can explain in simple terms why an animal or plant is suited to a habitat</li> </ul>
<b>School Context</b>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use animals in school; chicks in EYFS if available, if not, children to metamorphosis of caterpillar to butterfly in own classroom.</li> <li>Interview community members (parents, family members) about looking after a baby and/or a pet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to school dinner menu; each day provides from each food group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children to compare the uses of everyday materials in and around the school with materials found in other places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exotic animal visit to school</li> <li>Woodberry Wetlands Walk/Link to Environment Day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children observe plants and the conditions they are growing in around the school grounds, including in the edible playground and rooftop garden.</li> </ul>	

Lower KS2 End Points (NC):	Term	Autumn			Spring		Summer
	Half Term Coverage	Autumn 1 (Week 6)	Autumn 2 (Week 2, 3 & 4)	Spring 1 (Week 1 & 2)	Spring 2 (Week 4 & 5)	Summer 2 (Week 1-3)	
	Topic	Rocks	Animals including humans	Magnets and Forces	Light	Plants	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has broadened their scientific view of the world around them through exploring, talking about, testing and developing ideas about everyday phenomena and the relationships between living and non-living things and familiar environments and by beginning to develop ideas about functions, relationships and interactions.</li> <li>Asks their own questions about what they observe and is able to make some decisions about which types of scientific enquiry are likely to be the best ways of answering them, including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests and finding things out using secondary sources of information.</li> <li>Draws simple conclusions and uses some scientific language, to both and write about what they have found out.</li> <li>Reads and spells scientific vocabulary correctly and with confidence, using their growing word and spelling knowledge.</li> </ul>	Key Knowledge	<p><b>Recovery Content:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children will need to begin by considering the ways that rock is used according to its properties. For example, as a building material.</li> <li>They will need to understand that the shape of a rock can be changed by the use of tools and contrast this to how other materials are shaped.</li> <li>They will also need to consider materials that would be better for a specific use according to different properties (see Y2 study) and know that rock is opaque as well as what this means.</li> <li>Rock is a naturally occurring material.</li> <li>There are different types of rock e.g. sandstone, limestone, slate etc. which have different properties.</li> <li>Rocks can be hard or soft. They have different sizes of grain or crystal.</li> <li>Rocks can be different shapes and sizes (stones, pebbles, boulders) and some absorb water.</li> <li>Knows, in simple terms, how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</li> <li>Knows that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals, unlike plants which can make their own food, need to eat in order to get the nutrients they need.</li> <li>Food contains a range of different nutrients that are needed by the body to stay healthy – carbohydrates including sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, sugars, water.</li> <li>A piece of food will often provide a range of nutrients.</li> <li>Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles which help them move and provide protection and support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows that friction affects the way that things move on different surfaces</li> <li>Knows that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</li> <li>Knows that magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</li> <li>Knows and can describe magnets as having two poles</li> <li>Knows whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recovery Content:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the beginning of this topic recap children's understanding of the features of different seasons. As well as weather, focus on light and the different amount of daylight hours throughout</li> <li>Knows that light is needed to see things and that dark is the absence of light</li> <li>Knows that light is reflected from surfaces</li> <li>knows that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect the eyes</li> <li>knows that shadow are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.</li> <li>Knows and can explain some of the reasons why the size of shadows changes.</li> <li>Knows how the shadows of transparent, opaque and translucent materials vary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knows and can identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</li> <li>Knows the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.</li> <li>Knows through investigation, the ways in which water is transported within plants</li> <li>Knows the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</li> </ul>	
	Cross Curricular Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computing: Stop/go animation of how rocks are formed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D&amp;T: Link to Y3 Food Technology Project; how can a salad deliver each food group?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of compasses in Geography</li> <li>PE athletic movements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R.E Festival of light and Christmas.</li> <li>Reflective playground signs and clothing for cycle school.</li> </ul>		
Lower KS2 Skills (Working Scientifically) End Points:	Key Skills	<p><b>Recovery Content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children will need to investigate the properties of different rocks, classify them according to these and record their findings, responding to simple questions such as: Does it crumble? Does water permeate? etc</li> <li>Can compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</li> <li>Can devise tests to explore the properties of rocks and use data to rank the rocks*</li> <li>Can link rocks changing over time with their properties e.g. soft rocks get worn away more easily</li> <li>Can present in different ways their understanding of how fossils are formed e.g. in role play, comic strip, chronological report, stop-go animation etc.</li> <li>Can identify plant/animal matter and rocks in samples of soil</li> <li>Can devise a test to explore the water retention of soils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classify food in a range of ways</li> <li>Use food labels to explore the nutritional content of a range of food items</li> <li>Use secondary sources to find out the types of food that contain different nutrients * * * *</li> <li>Use food labels to answer enquiry questions e.g. How much fat do different types of pizza contain? How much sugar is in soft drinks?</li> <li>Plan a daily diet contain a good balance of nutrients and record and present findings * * * * *</li> <li>Explore the nutrients contained in fast food</li> <li>Use secondary sources to research the parts and functions of the skeleton*</li> <li>Investigate pattern seeking questions such as ; Can people with longer legs run faster?; Can people with bigger hands catch a ball better?</li> <li>Compare, contrast and classify skeletons of different animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record and report on findings from investigations, involving how things move on different surfaces*</li> <li>Compare and group materials following magnetic testing, recording findings and use the outcome to answer questions about which materials are magnetic.*</li> <li>Make and investigate predictions on whether two magnets will attract or repel, depending on which poles are facing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recovery Content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children to label diagrams as a means to record what they have learnt and observed in this unit.</li> <li>Observe and identify changes to the size and orientation of shadows, relative to their proximity to the light source.</li> <li>Observe and identify the difference in shadows of opaque, translucent and transparent objects/materials.</li> <li>Observe how shadows are formed and affected by different circumstances.</li> <li>To notice that light can be reflected off surfaces and Replace with 'investigate the visibility of different materials (eg shiny; foil, mirrors and matt; sugar paper) in a darker environment according to which reflect most light'.</li> <li>Investigate the size of shadows according to times of day and year, by tracing shadows outside and comparing differences.</li> <li>Classify materials according to opaque, transparent and translucent.</li> <li>Use oral and written explanations to report on why shadows are formed and how the length and size of a shadow can be changed.</li> <li>Investigates questions related to an object and the shadow it will cause..*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>over time when the leaves or roots are removed.</li> <li>Observe the effect of putting cut white carnations or celery in coloured water.</li> <li>Investigate what happens to plants when they are put in different conditions e.g. in darkness, in the cold, deprived of air, different types of soil, different fertilisers, varying amount of space.</li> <li>Spot flowers, seeds, berries and fruits outside throughout the year.</li> <li>Observe flowers carefully to identify the pollen</li> <li>Observe flowers being visited by pollinators e.g. bees and butterflies in the summer.</li> <li>Observe seeds being blown from the trees e.g. sycamore seeds.</li> <li>Research different types of seed dispersal.</li> <li>Classify seeds in a range of ways including by how they are dispersed.</li> <li>Create a new species of flowering plant</li> <li>Can explain observations made during investigations.</li> <li>Can look at the features of seeds to decide on their method of dispersal.</li> <li>Can draw and label a diagram of their created flowering plant to show its parts, their role and the method of pollination and seed dispersal.</li> </ul>	
<b>School Context</b>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children to visit the boulders in the KS1 playground</li> <li>Refer to story of Mary Anning (Y2 HLR Text)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to school dinner menu; what is the example from each food group on each day?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classroom resources that are magnetic</li> <li>Applying forces of push and pull around the school (gym, school dinners equipment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time of day</li> <li>Classroom brightness in relation to productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children observe flowering plants in the edible playground and on the roof terrace</li> <li>Local Places of Interest: Clissold Park and Abney park</li> </ul>		

