

Science Long Term Sequence Content Progression

Term	EYFS - Nursery	EYFS - Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Autumn	Forces – Push, Pull Pushing something means it moves away. Pulling something means it moves closer. People use their eyes to look at things. A weather chart tells us what it is like outside. Materials Different materials and different objects have differing textures. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams A weather chart uses pictures to tell us what the weather is like outside on that day. We need to go outside to see what the weather is like (hot/cold/sunny/rainy/dark etc). We can test if an object can be pushed and pulled.	Senses Materials Pushing something means it moves away. Pulling something means it moves closer. People use their eyes to look at things. A weather chart tells us what it is like outside. People start as a baby, they grow to a child, adult and then an old person. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams The adult and the baby animal are matched together to create a pair. We need to look closely at the structure of the animal (colour, ears, legs, tail, etc) to help us to match to their young. A weather chart uses pictures to tell us what the weather is like outside on that day. We need to go outside to see what the weather is like (hot/cold/sunny/rainy/dark etc).	Everyday Materials People touch with different parts of their body. Different materials feel different when touched. This is because they have different textures. Magnets stick to some metal things but not all. Some metals are magnetic. Some materials are natural. They grow from the ground. Some materials are made by people, they are man-made. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams A life cycle of an animal can be shown by putting pictures/photographs into the correct order. The stages of a life cycle (animal or plant) can be observed and questions can be asked.	Everyday materials Everyday materials Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard are all materials. Materials have properties. The purpose and job of an objects is matched to the properties. The properties of materials make them suitable for different jobs and purposes. The properties of materials make them unsuitable for some jobs and purposes. The same object can be made from different materials. Some solid objects can change their shapes. Squashing, bending, twisting and stretching some solid objects can change the shape. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams A Carroll diagram is a way to sort by more than one property. Materials can be sorted in this way. Scientists ask questions when observing and testing in order to answer explain the world around them. Scientists gather data from observing and testing in order to classify.

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Science Curriculum Map 2025/ 2026

Care – Aspire - Succeed

Spring	Life cycle of a human, life cycle of a chick, life cycle of a plant	Animals – Nocturnal and Diurnal	Animals inc. Humans Plants	Animals including Humans Plants
	People and animals are born. They grow and get bigger. People start as a baby, they grow to a child, adult and then an old person. An animal changes. A baby chicken is called a chick. Plants grow and change over time (Spring and Summer). Working scientifically including scientific diagrams The human life cycle can be ordered to show each stage. Each stage of the life cycle needs to be identified before it can be ordered.	People and animals are born. They grow and get bigger. People start as a baby, they grow to a child, adult and then an old person. An animal changes. A baby chicken is called a chick. Plants need water and the sun to grow. Plants grow bigger. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams Labels can be used to show the body part each sense links to. We can explore the use of our senses in a variety of different ways (e.g through different foods, through walks). We can use our senses to group objects by different characteristics.	Animals can live in different homes. This can be in water, under logs, in a tree. Animals have different body parts. Some have wings, legs and antennae. Animals move in different ways. Some animals slither, fly, walk or scuttle. Animals have a life cycle. Life cycles show different stages of the animal growing. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams Scientists observe closely and carry out tests in order to identify and classify. Scientists ask questions when observing and testing in order to answer explain the world around them.	Animals including Humans Animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults. Offspring is the child of the adult. Animals and humans have offspring so that they do not become extinct. Extinct means there are none left in the world. In order for animals and humans to survive they need air, water, food and shelter to meet their basic needs. Owls, foxes, hedgehogs, deer, squirrel and badgers are all woodland animals. An owl is a baby owl. A cub or kit is a baby fox. A hoglet is a baby hedgehog. A fawn is a baby deer. A kitten is a baby squirrel. A cub is a baby badger. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams Pictures can be matched together and reasons justified. The basic needs of an animal can be identified through using observations about own life as a human. Scientists ask questions when observing and testing in order to answer explain the world around them.

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Summer	Animals and their young Mothers look after their babies. A baby cow is called a calf. A baby sheep is called a lamb. A baby pig is called a piglet. Animals need to be looked after. Plants Plants grow and change over time (Spring and Summer). Working scientifically including scientific diagrams The adult and the baby animal are matched together to create a pair. We need to look closely at the structure of the animal (colour, ears, legs, tail, etc) to help us to match to their young.	Plants, Animal Body Parts, Animal Habitats Mothers look after their babies. A baby cow is called a calf. A baby sheep is called a lamb. A baby pig is called a piglet. Animals need to be looked after. Plants need water and the sun to grow. Plants grow bigger. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams Animals can be sorted into 2 groups – nocturnal and diurnal. Something can be found out/discovered through carrying out a simple test and observing what I see. Asking questions when carrying out a simple a test allows me to make sense of what I am observing.	Plants Animals inc. Humans People need to look after plants so that they will grow. Plants can grow from either a seed or a bulb. A pot and soil is needed to plant a bulb or seed. A bulb has to be planted with the point facing up. Plants need to be watered and planted in a sunny place to grow. Mammals, fish, birds, amphibians and reptiles are all types of animals. Animals have a structure to their body; it characterises the group they belong to. Animals have different parts to their body. We can identify an animal by its body parts. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams Labels and captions can be linked to scientific photographs to explain a process, such as planting a bulb or seed. Scientists ask questions when observing and testing in order to answer explain the world around them. Scientists gather data from observing and testing in order to classify. A Venn diagram is used to sort. Scientists observe closely and carry out tests in order to identify and classify. Scientists ask questions when observing and testing in order to answer explain the world around them.	Plants Living things and their Habitats The temperature can affect how a plant grows. Too much water can affect how a plant grows. A plant needs water, light and a warm temperature to grow. In order to grow a healthy plant, the temperature needs to be right. Some things are living, some are dead and some have never been alive. They have similarities and differences. A habitat is the place where an animal or plant lives; it is their home. A habitat is suited to the animal or plant. A habitat provides for the needs of plants and animals. A microhabitat is a small home environment for plants and animals within a bigger habitat. A food chain describes how plants and animals eat each other to live. At the top of the food chain is a predator that eats other animals. The animals that are eaten are the prey. Animals and plants have different sources of food; they get their food from different places, in different ways. Working scientifically including scientific diagrams A flow chart can be used to link more than two objects together in the correct order. A flow chart can be used to represent a food chain.
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				A flow chart can also be used ask 'yes' or 'no' questions in order to decide which category something goes in. For example- living, non-living/dead, never been alive. Scientists ask questions when observing and testing in order to answer explain the world around them. Scientists gather data from observing and testing in order to classify.
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