



WENSLEY FOLD CE PRIMARY ACADEMY SCIENCE SCHEME OF WORK



PROGRESSION THROUGH TOPICS

BIOLOGY – LIVING THINGS and HABITATS

Early Learning Goal

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	- I can identify things that are living, dead and never lived. - I can describe how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals). - I can identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats. - I can match living things to their habitat. - I can describe how animals find their food. - I can name some different sources of food for animals. - I can explain a simple food chain.	
Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
- I can group living things in different ways. - I can use classification keys to group, identify and name living things. - I can create classification keys to group, identify and name living things (for others to use). - I can describe how changes to an environment could endanger living things.	- I can describe the life cycle of different living things, e.g. mammal, amphibian, insect bird. - I can describe the differences between different life cycles. - I can describe the process of reproduction in plants. - I can describe the process of reproduction in animals.	- I can classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities & differences. - I can describe how living things have been classified. - I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way

KS3

Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta. Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms. Differences between species.