

Year	Module	Environmental
1	1: Seasonal changes	There are different types of weather: rain, sun, wind, fog, snow, cloudy.
		There are four seasons across the year. Each season has its own weather patterns and natural events, which happen each year.
		In autumn, the weather becomes colder, leaves change colour and drop and daylight hours become shorter.
		Winter is the season that comes after autumn. It has the coldest weather of the year. Some animals hibernate.
		In spring, the temperature and the number of daylight hours begin to increase, plants begin to grow and hibernating animals emerge.
		Summer is the warmest season of the year. The sun is highest in the sky in the summer. Many flowering plants produce fruits.
2	1: Local habitats	All things are either living, dead or have never been alive.
		Living things include plants (including seeds) and animals.
		Things that were once alive include dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached.
		Things made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.
		A habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants in it: shelter, food and water.
		There are different types of habitat.
		Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited.
		Animals obtain their food from plants and other animals.
Feeding relationships in a habitat can be shown in a food chain.		
4	3: Human impact on the environment	Litter is things that have been thrown away and that are lying on the ground.
		Some waste materials can be processed so that they can be reused.
		Decomposition is when dead plants and animals break down into very small pieces that can be used to help other living things grow.
		Worms, bacteria and fungi help organic materials to decompose.
		Some materials including plastics and glass cannot decompose. They are not biodegradable.
		Pollution is the introduction of non-biodegradable materials into the environment.
		Pollution can result in habitat destruction and cause harm to animals.

Year	Module	Evolution
6	2: Evolution and inheritance	A species is a group of organisms that can reproduce and have offspring which can also have offspring.
		There are similarities and differences between organisms from different species and between individuals of the same species. This is called variation.
		Any feature of an organism which helps it survive is called an adaptation. Organisms are adapted to live in specific habitats.
		If a habitat changes then an animal's adaptations may no longer help it to survive. If all the animals of the same species die out then they have become extinct.
		Fossils provide evidence of organisms that lived millions of years ago.
		Some of the fossil species became extinct while others evolved into new species.
		Over millions of years, many organisms have changed. Evolution is the process where one species develops into another.
		Offspring are similar but not identical their parents.
		If a habitat changes, those organisms which are best suited to the new habitat are more likely to reproduce. Their offspring are more likely to have the survival adaptations of their parents. This process is called natural selection.
Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace both proposed a mechanism for evolution which is called natural selection.		

Year	Module	Classification
4	6: Classification of plants and animals	Living things are classified into five groups. These include animals and plants.
		Classification is the process of grouping living things together based on how they look and how they're related to each other.
		Vertebrates are classified into five main groups: mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles and birds. Vertebrates have an internal backbone for support.
		Invertebrates are classified into three main groups: arthropods, molluscs and annelids.
		Using branching keys helps us to identify and name familiar and unfamiliar living things.
6	1: Classification of living things	Living things are classified into five groups, which are called kingdoms. They are plants, animals fungi, protista and monera.
		Plants are divided into four smaller groups: flowering plants, ferns, mosses and conifers.
		Animals are divided into two groups: vertebrates and invertebrates.
		Vertebrates are split into five smaller groups: mammals, birds, amphibians, reptile and fish.
		Invertebrates are split into five smaller groups: molluscs, arthropods, flatworms, echinodermata and annelids.
		Arthropods are split into four smaller groups: myriapods, insects, arachnids and crustaceans.