BIOLOGY	
B 3.1	**ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS**
B 3.1.1	Group organisms according to observable features.
B 3.1.2	Use a simple dichotomous key to identify plants or animals.
B 3.1.3	Describe ways in which animals are suited to the environments in which they are found.
B 3.1.4	Compare animals in two contrasting habitats.
B 3.1.5	Predict the likely habitats of a variety animals from the adaptations that they show.
B 3.2	**TEETH**
B 3.2.1	Recognise that human teeth are not all the same size or shape.
B 3.2.2	Identify and name the main types of teeth in humans: *incisor, canine, premolar* and *molar.*
B 3.2.3	Relate the shape of a tooth to its function, e.g. slicing, tearing, chewing or grinding food.
B 3.2.4	Recall that teeth are part of the digestive system and are used to physically break down food for swallowing.
B 3.2.5	Compare the basic types of teeth in a variety of animals.
B 3.2.6	Identify herbivores and carnivores from their dentition and relate the types of teeth in a variety of animals to their diets.
B 3.2.7	Distinguish between the terms *herbivore, omnivore* and *carnivore.*
B 3.3	**FEEDING RELATIONSHIPS**
B 3.3.1	Understand that food is a basic need and that the availability of food affects the sizes of animal populations and their distributions.
B 3.3.2	Distinguish between the terms *producer* and *consumer.*
B 3.3.3	Understand that plants make their own food, but animals depend on plants and/or other animals as food sources.
B 3.3.4	Distinguish between the terms *predator* and *prey.*
B 3.3.5	Consider the inter-relationship between predators and prey.
B 3.3.6	Interpret and draw simple, linear food chains involving 3 or 4 organisms.
B 3.3.7	Identify producers, consumers, herbivores, carnivores, predators and prey in a variety of simple food chains.

CHEMISTRY	
C 3.1	**SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES**
C 3.1.1	Identify materials as solids, liquids or gases and distinguish between them.
C 3.1.2	Describe some common properties of solids, liquids and gases.
C 3.1.3	Understand that solids consisting of very small particles can behave as liquids in some ways.
C 3.1.4	Understand that temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is and that it is measured in degrees Celsius (°C) using a thermometer.
C 3.1.5	Understand that water exists in three states and that it changes from one to another at different temperatures.
C 3.1.6	Understand that different substances change state at different temperatures.
C 3.2	**USING AND CHANGING MATERIALS**
C 3.2.1	Compare a range of materials with different properties.
C 3.2.2	Describe how objects made from some materials can be altered by squashing, bending, twisting and squeezing.
C 3.2.3	Understand that some objects can be changed by physical forces, but cannot be easily changed back.
C 3.2.4	Understand that some materials can change when they are heated and/or cooled and this can change their properties.
C 3.2.5	Distinguish between the terms *melting, freezing, evaporating* and *condensing.*

PHYSICS	
PH 3.1	**LIGHT**
PH 3.1.1	Understand that we need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.
PH 3.1.2	Understand that light comes from a source and recall some sources of light.
PH 3.1.3	Understand that some materials block light and are described as being *opaque.*
PH 3.1.4	Explain that although some objects can reflect light, they are not light sources.
PH 3.1.5	Understand that when light from a source is blocked by an opaque object, a shadow can form that is the same shape as the object.

PH 3.1.6	Investigate patterns in the ways that the sizes of shadows change.
PH 3.1.7	Distinguish between the terms *transparent, translucent* and *opaque.*
PH 3.2	**FORCES**
PH 3.2.1	Understand that a force is needed to make objects move.
PH 3.2.2	Describe and compare how a range of objects move on different surfaces and slopes.
PH 3.3	**FRICTION**
PH 3.3.1	Describe friction as a contact force that acts between surfaces to slow down movement.
PH 3.3.2	Describe some ways in which friction between solid surfaces can be increased and decreased.
PH 3.4	**MAGNETS**
PH 3.4.1	Describe magnets as having two *poles*, known as *North* and *South.*
PH 3.4.2	Distinguish between the terms *attract* and *repel.*
PH 3.4.3	Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing each other.
PH 3.4.4	Understand that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.
PH 3.4.5	Identify materials that are magnetic and materials that are non-magnetic and apply this to practical uses of magnets.