



## Science

Key progression				
	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Working scientifically	To be able to ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquires to answer them. To set up simple practical enquires comparative and fair tests.		To be able to plan different types of scientific enquires to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.	
	To make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurement using standard units, using a range of equipment (thermometers and data loggers).		To be able to take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.	
	To be able to gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. To record findings, using simple scientific languages, drawings, labelled diagrams, or presentations of results and conclusions. To report on findings from enquires, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.		To record data and results of increasing complexity, using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. To report and present findings from enquires, including: conclusions, casual relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.	
	To use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. To identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. To use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.		To use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. To identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	
Plants and animals	To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. To investigate how water is transported within plants.			
	To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.		To describe the changes as humans develop into old age. To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, amphibian, insect and bird.	
	To explore 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.		To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	
		To recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. To explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things (in the local and wider environment).		To describe how living things are classified into broad groups, according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences (including micro-organisms, plants and animals). To give reasons for classifying plants and animals, based on specific characteristics. To recognise that living things have changed over time.

				<p>To know that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago.</p> <p>To recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but they vary and are not identical to their parents.</p>
	<p>To identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition.</p> <p>To know that animals, including humans, cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.</p>	<p>To construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p> <p>To recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</p>		<p>To recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way the body functions.</p> <p>To describe how nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p> <p>To identify how animals and plants have adapted to suit their environment in different ways.</p> <p>To know that adaptation leads to evolution.</p>
	<p>To identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</p>	<p>To identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</p> <p>To describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</p>		<p>To identify and name the main parts of the circulatory system.</p> <p>To describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p>
Substances, matter and materials.	<p>To recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</p> <p>To describe, in simple terms, how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</p>		<p>To give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.</p>	
	<p>To compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</p>	<p>To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</p>	<p>To compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.</p>	
		<p>To observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C)</p> <p>To identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p>	<p>To demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>To explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.</p> <p>To use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporation.</p> <p>To know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.</p>	

Light and sound	<p>To recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</p> <p>To notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</p> <p>To recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</p> <p>To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.</p> <p>To find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</p>	<p>To identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</p> <p>To recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</p> <p>To recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p> <p>To find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</p> <p>To find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</p>		<p>To recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines,</p> <p>To use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.</p> <p>To explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then into our eyes.</p> <p>To use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</p>
Forces and magnets.	<p>To compare how things move on different surfaces.</p> <p>To notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</p> <p>To observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.</p> <p>To compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the bases of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials.</p> <p>To describe magnets as having two poles.</p> <p>To predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p>		<p>To identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, which act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>To explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</p> <p>To recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</p>	
Electricity		<p>To identify common appliances that run on electricity.</p> <p>To construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <p>To identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.</p> <p>To recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</p>		<p>To associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <p>To compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches.</p> <p>To use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</p>
		<p>To recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</p>		

Earth and space.			<p>To describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</p> <p>To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.</p> <p>To describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</p> <p>To use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky.</p>	
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