

KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION OVERVIEW – Science

Features	
<p>At both key stages the knowledge progression takes full account of the national curriculum's strands of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Working scientifically○ Physics○ Chemistry○ Biology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Skills are dependent on specific knowledge. A skill is the capacity to perform and in order to perform a deep body of knowledge needs to be acquired and retained.● There are more assessments in science because the national curriculum specifies on a year-by-year basis what has to be taught.● In addition, science is a core subject and should have more time devoted to it than non-core subject.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The working scientifically part does not conform with the knowledge-rich system as it is checking on pupils' ability to, amongst other things, carry out research, ask questions and carry out tests.● The working scientifically statements should be assessed as an on-going feature of the science lessons, whilst the scientific knowledge should be assessed away from the point of teaching.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● When considering pupils' improvement in subject specific vocabulary, pupils could be provided with a knowledge organiser which contains all words used for science for their age group.	
EYFS Curriculum	
EYFS Reception	Communication and Language <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Learn new vocabulary.● Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them.● Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.● Describe events in some detail.● Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen.● Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
	PSED <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing:● regular physical activity● healthy eating● toothbrushing● sensible amounts of 'screen time'● having a good sleep routine● being a safe pedestrian
	Understanding the world <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Explore the natural world around them.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what they see, hear and feel while they are outside. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.
EYFS ELG	<p>Communication and Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding <p>PSED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. <p>Understanding the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
	National Curriculum Subject Content Working Scientifically
Key Stage 1	<p>During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways; observing closely, using simple equipment; performing simple tests; identifying and classifying; using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions; gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.
Lower Key Stage 2	<p>During years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them; setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests; making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers; gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables; reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions; using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes; using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 						
Upper Key Stage 2	<p>During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary; taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate; recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs; using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests; reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations; identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 						
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; background-color: #009640; color: white; padding: 5px;">Year 1/2</th> <th style="text-align: center; background-color: #009640; color: white; padding: 5px;">Year 3/4</th> <th style="text-align: center; background-color: #009640; color: white; padding: 5px;">Year 5/6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 10px;"> KS1 Science National Curriculum Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways. Performing simple tests. Children can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a explore the world around them, leading them to ask some simple scientific questions about how and why things happen; b begin to recognise ways in which they might answer scientific questions; c ask people questions and use simple secondary sources to find answers; d carry out simple practical tests, using simple equipment; e experience different types of scientific enquiries, including practical activities; f talk about the aim of scientific tests they are working on. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 10px;"> Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Children can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a start to raise their own relevant questions about the world around them in response to a range of scientific experiences; b start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; c recognise when a fair test is necessary; d help decide how to set up a fair test, making decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used; e set up and carry out simple comparative and fair tests. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 10px;"> Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Children can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a with growing independence, raise their own relevant questions about the world around them in response to a range of scientific experiences; b with increasing independence, make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; c explore and talk about their ideas, raising different kinds of scientific questions; d ask their own questions about scientific phenomena; e select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions; f make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for, and whether to repeat them; g plan, set up and carry out comparative and fair tests to answer questions, including recognising </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6	KS1 Science National Curriculum Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways. 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			<p>and controlling variables where necessary;</p> <p>h use their test results to identify when further tests and observations may be needed;</p> <p>i use test results to make predictions for further tests.</p>
Observing and measuring changes	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Observing closely, using simple equipment. Children can: a observe the natural and humanly constructed world around them; b observe changes over time; c use simple measurements and equipment; d make careful observations, sometimes using equipment to help them observe carefully.</p>	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Children can: a make systematic and careful observations; b observe changes over time; c use a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers; d ask their own questions about what they observe; e where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units using a range of equipment.</p>	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. Children can: a choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements and explain how to use it accurately; b take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision; c make careful and focused observations; d know the importance of taking repeat readings and take repeat readings where appropriate.</p>
Identifying, classifying, recording and presenting data	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Identifying and classifying. Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. Children can: a use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things; b decide how to sort and classify objects into simple groups with some help; c record and communicate findings in a range of ways with support; d sort, group, gather and record data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions such as in simple sorting diagrams, pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables.</p>	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. Children can: a talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; b group and classify things; c collect data from their own observations and measurements; d present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; e use, read and spell scientific vocabulary correctly and with confidence, using their growing word reading and spelling knowledge; f record findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.</p>	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. Children can: a independently group, classify and describe living things and materials; b use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials; c decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches; d record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graphs and line graphs.</p>
Drawing conclusions, noticing patterns and presenting	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Children can: a notice links between cause and effect with support;</p>	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results</p>	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.</p>

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findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b begin to notice patterns and relationships with support; c begin to draw simple conclusions; d identify and discuss differences between their results; e use simple and scientific language; f read and spell scientific vocabulary at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at key stage 1; g talk about their findings to a variety of audiences in a variety of ways. 	<p>and conclusions.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a draw simple conclusions from their results; b make predictions; c suggest improvements to investigations; d raise further questions which could be investigated; e first talk about, and then go on to write about, what they have found out; f report and present their results and conclusions to others in written and oral forms with increasing confidence. 	<p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a notice patterns; b draw conclusions based in their data and observations; c use their scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings; d read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly; e identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment; f look for different causal relationships in their data; g discuss the degree of trust they can have in a set of results; h independently report and present their conclusions to others in oral and written forms.
Using scientific evidence and using secondary sources of information		<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</p> <p>Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a make links between their own science results and other scientific evidence; b use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings; c identify similarities, differences, patterns and changes relating to simple scientific ideas and processes; d recognise when and how secondary sources might help them to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations. 	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use primary and secondary sources evidence to justify ideas; b identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas; c recognise where secondary sources will be most useful to research ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact; d use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas; e talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time.

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EYFS Reception	EYFS ELG	Strand	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Understanding the world Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel while they are outside. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.	Understanding the world Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	Animals including humans	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals;identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores;describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets);identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults;find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air);describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat;identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans;identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions;construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">describe the changes as humans develop to old age.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood;recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function;describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
PSED Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: regular physical activity healthy eating toothbrushing sensible amounts of 'screen time' having a good sleep routine being a safe pedestrian	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. PSED Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.	Plants	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees;identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants;find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers;explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil,			
	Communication and Language							

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<p>Communication and Language</p> <p>Learn new vocabulary.</p> <p>Ask questions to find out more and to check what has been said to them.</p> <p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Describe events in some detail.</p> <p>Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>Use new vocabulary in different contexts.</p>	<p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding</p>	<p>Living things and their habitats</p>			<p>and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigate the way in which water is transported within plants; • explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 			
					<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive; • identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. • identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats; • describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways; • explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment; • recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird; • describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

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			different sources of food.					
	Evolution and inheritance							Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago;• recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents;• identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.
	Seasonal changes	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• observe changes across the 4 seasons;• observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.						
	Forces			Forces and Magnets Pupils should be taught to:		Forces Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain that unsupported		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare how things move on different surfaces; • notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance; • observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others; • compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials; • describe magnets as having 2 poles; • predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object; • identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces; • recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. 	
		Light		<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light; • notice that light is reflected from surfaces; • recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to 		<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines; • 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; • explain that we see things because light 	

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				<p>protect their eyes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object;• find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.			<p>travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.
	Sound				<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating;• recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear;• find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it;• find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it;• recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.		

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		Earth and space					Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system; • describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth; • describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies; • use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. 	
		Electricity				Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify common appliances that run on electricity; • construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers; • 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; • recognise that a switch opens 	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit; • 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; • use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit 	

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					<p>and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. 		in a diagram.
	Materials	<p>Everyday Materials Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made; • identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock; • describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials; • compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. 	<p>Uses of Everyday Materials Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses; • find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 	<p>Rocks Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties; • describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock; • recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. 	<p>States of Matter Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases; • 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); • identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. 	<p>Properties and Changes of Materials Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution; • use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating; • give reasons, based on 	

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						evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes; • 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. 	
	Scientists and inventors	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees; • describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets); • identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food; • find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy; • describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement; • compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things; • identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions; • compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases; • observe that some materials change state when they are heated or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird; • compare and group everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets; • use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics; • identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood; • recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function; • recognise that living things have changed over time

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			<p>with each sense;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials;• compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties;• observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	<p>different types of food, and hygiene;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses;• find out about people who have developed new materials (non-statutory).	<p>appearance and simple physical properties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock;• notice that light is reflected from surfaces;• observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.	<p>cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear;• identify common appliances that run on electricity;• construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers;• 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>how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system;• find out about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists (non-statutory);• describe how scientific ideas have changed over time (non-statutory).	<p>and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.
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