<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">High Ercall Primary School
Progression in Science</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date: June 2022 (updated for splitting year groups from September)</td><td>Subject Lead: J Wallace</td><td>Review: September 2023</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Curriculum Intent: At High Ercall Primary School we recognise the importance of Science in every aspect of daily life and encourage children to be inquisitive throughout their time at school and beyond. We want children to develop an enthusiasm and enjoyment of scientific learning, and discovery, and to build upon their resilience and problem solving skills. (See intent statement for further details).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Curriculum Targets: We follow the National Curriculum expectations for Science and expect that our pupils will have met, or exceeded, the expected standards for Year 6 pupils. The ‘Engaging science’ scheme of work is used to deliver lessons across school. As the pupils progress through school we expect them to be able to understand the ‘Scientific Method’ for carrying out investigations and to be able to use different types of enquiry in order to answer questions. They should have acquired knowledge about the world around them and be able to ‘work scientifically’, using cross-curricular learning. They should be curious and respectful of our universe and ready for the transition to Key Stage 3.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Links with reading and writing</td><td>Reading age-appropriate information linked to the topic and researching as part of scientific enquiry.</td><td rowspan="4">Links to school key drivers</td><td>Resilience: Children may have to repeat investigations or look for reasons why they didn’t work as expected. They are encouraged to keep trying and use what they know when making predictions and writing conclusions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Writing to record information/ research or writing up predictions, conclusions and evaluations as part of the investigation process.</td><td>Outdoor Learning: Forest school and the outdoors will be used, where suitable, with termly outdoor lessons planned in for KS1. Topics like plants and animals lend themselves well to being taught outdoors.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Writing about a famous scientist.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>High expectations of class teacher, including all taught grammatical and feature techniques to be included in all pieces.</td><td>Diversity: Gender stereotypes are addressed through use of resources and pictures and different careers involving science are discussed with children of all ages.</td></tr>
</table>

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Materials	**Understanding the world** • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and **changing states of matter.**	**Materials** • 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	• 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	**Rocks** • 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	**States of matter** • 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	**Mixtures & reactions. Properties and changes of materials** • 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 evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic • 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	
Key Vocabulary		• Names of **materials**: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, cardboard, rubber, fabric. • Properties of materials: **hard, soft, shiny, dull, stretchy**, **rough**, **smooth, bendy, not bendy, transparent, opaque, waterproof, not waterproof**, **absorbent, not absorbent,** sharp, stiff. Other: **object**	• Changing shape: squash, bend, twist, stretch. • **Properties** of **materials:** e.g. strong, flexible, light, hard-wearing, elastic, malleable, rigid • Other: **suitability**, forces	• Types of rock**: sedimentary rock, igneous rock, metamorphic rock.** • **Properties of rocks: permeable,** semi-permeable, **impermeable,** durable. • Names of rocks: e.g. marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate. • Formation of rocks and fossils: natural, human-made, **magma, lava,** molten rock, **sediment, erosion, fossilisation,** layers, bone, fossil. • Soil: sandy, chalky, clay, peaty, loamy, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock, mineral, organic matter, compost. • Other: **palaeontology.** Previously introduced vocabulary: soil, **water**, air.	• **States of matter: solids, liquids, gases,** particles. • State change: **evaporate, condense, melt, freeze**, heat, cool, melting point, freezing point, boiling point, **water vapour**. • Water cycle: **precipitation**, evaporation, condensation, ground run-off, collection, underground water, bodies of water (sea, river, stream), water droplets, hail. • Other: atmosphere. Previously introduced vocabulary: temperature, rain, cloud, snow, wind, sun, hot, cold, absorb, carbon dioxide.	• Properties of **materials**: thermal **conductor/insulator,** magnetism, electrical resistance, **transparency**. • Mixtures and solutions: dissolving, substance, soluble, insoluble. • Changes of materials: reversible change, physical change, irreversible change, chemical change, burning, new material, product. • Separating: sieving, filtering, magnetic attraction. Previously introduced vocabulary: electrical **conductor/insulator,** bulb, **translucent**.	

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animals, including humans	**PSED** • Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: • -regular physical activity • -healthy eating • -tooth brushing • -sensible amounts of 'screen time' • -having a good sleep routine • -being a safe pedestrian • **PSED - Managing self** • Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. **Understanding the world** • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	**Animal kingdom** • identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals and sort these according to their classification • 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	**Animals including humans** • 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	**Animal and Skeletons** • •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	**Digestion** • •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	**Human Development** • •describe the changes as humans develop to old age	**Heart & lungs** • 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
Key Vocabulary		• Names of animal groups: **fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals.** • Animal diets: **carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.** • Human and animal body parts: e.g. body, head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, nose, hair, mouth, teeth, hands, feet, tail, wings, feathers, fur, beak, fins, gills. • Human senses: **sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste.** • Exploring senses: loud, quiet, soft, rough. • Other: human, animal, pet.	• Being born and growing: **Young, offspring, live young**, grow, **develop**, change, hatch, lay, fly, crawl, talk. • Young and adult names: e.g. lamb and sheep, kitten and cat, duckling and duck. • **Life cycle** stages: e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, **adult;** frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, frog. • Survival and staying healthy: basic needs, survive, food, air, **exercise, diet, nutrition**, healthy, balanced diet, **hygiene, germs.** • Food groups: fruit and vegetables, proteins, dairy and alternatives, carbohydrates, oil and spreads, fat, salt, sugar. Previously introduced vocabulary: **water**.	• Food groups and **nutrients**: fibre, fats **(saturated and unsaturated**), vitamins, minerals. • Skeletons and muscles: skeleton, **muscles, tendons, joints,** protection, support, organs, voluntary muscles, involuntary muscles, biceps, triceps, contract, relax, bone, cartilage, shell, **vertebrate, invertebrate,** endoskeleton, exoskeleton, hydrostatic skeleton. • Names of human bones: e.g. skull, spine, backbone, vertebral column, ribcage, pelvis, clavicle, scapula, humerus, ulna, pelvis, radius, femur, tibia, fibula. • Other: **energy**. Previously introduced vocabulary: movement.	• Digestive system: **digest**, digestion, tongue, teeth, saliva, salivary glands, **oesophagus, stomach,** liver, pancreas, gall bladder, **small intestine,** duodenum**, large intestine, rectum,** anus, faeces, organ. • Types of teeth and dental care: **molar**, **premolar**, **incisor**, **canine**, wisdom teeth, tooth decay, plaque, enamel, baby (milk) teeth. • Food chains and animal diets: decomposer, food web. Previously introduced vocabulary: **producer,** consumer**, prey, predator,** excretion**,** habitat.	• Process of reproduction: **gestation, asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction,** sperm, egg, cells, clone. • Changes and **life cycle:** embryo, foetus, uterus, **prenatal, adolescence, puberty, menstruation, adulthood,** menopause**, life expectancy,** old age, hormones, sweat. • Changing body parts: e.g. breasts, penis, larynx, ovaries, genitalia, pubic hair. Previously introduced vocabulary: reproduction, **reproduce,** types of animals and animal groups, **fertilisation.**	• **Circulatory system**: circulation, **heart**, pulse, heartbeat, heart rate, lungs, breathing, **blood vessels**, blood, pump, transported, **oxygenated blood, deoxygenated blood,** oxygen, arteries, veins, capillaries, chambers, plasma, platelets, white blood cells, red blood cells. • Lifestyle: **drug, alcohol,** smoking, disease, calorie, energy input, energy output. • Other: water transportation, nutrient transportation, waste products. Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Living things & their habitats			**Living things and their habitats** • 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 different sources of food		**Living things & their habitats** • 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.	**Living things & their habitats** • 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.	**Living things and their habitats** • •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
Key Vocabulary			• Living or dead**: living, dead, never living,** not living, alive, never been alive, healthy. • **Habitats** including **microhabitats**: **depend,** shelter, safety, **survive**, suited, space, minibeast, air. • **Life processes:** movement, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, nutrition, excretion, respiration. • **Food chains: food sources,** food, producer, consumer, predator, prey. • Names of habitats and microhabitats: e.g. under leaves, woodland, rainforest, sea shore, ocean, urban, local habitat. Previously introduced vocabulary: senses, **carnivore**, **herbivore**, **omnivore**, **seed**, **water**, names of materials.		• Living things: **organisms, specimen,** species. • Grouping living things: **classification,** classification keys, classify, **characteristics**. • Names of invertebrate animals: snails and slugs, worms, spiders, insects. • Invertebrate body parts: e.g. wing case, abdomen, thorax, antenna, segments, mandible, proboscis, prolegs. • Environmental changes: **environment,** environmental dangers, adapt, natural changes, climate change, deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, invasive species, **endangered species, extinct.** Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide, **fish, bird, mammal, amphibian, reptile**, skeleton, bone, **vertebrate, invertebrate,** backbone, names for animal body parts, names of common plants, photosynthesis.	• **Reproduction**: **asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction**, **gestation, metamorphosis,** gametes, tuber, runners/side branches, plantlet, cuttings, embryo, adolescent, penis, vagina, egg, pregnancy, gestation. Previously introduced vocabulary: **life cycle, pollination,** offspring, **fertilise,** fertilisation, sepal, filament, anther, stamen, pollen, petal, stigma, style, ovary, carpel, ovule, stem, bulb, roots, mammal, adult, baby, sperm, cells, live young.	• Classifying: Carl Linnaeus, Linnaean system, flowering and non-flowering plants, variation. • **Microorganisms**: **bacteria,** single-celled, microbes, microscopic, virus, fungi, fungus, mould, antibiotic, yeast, ferment, **microscope**, decompose.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Seasons	**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. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.	**Seasonal Change** • observe changes across the four seasons • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.					
Key Vocabulary		• **Seasons**: **spring, summer, autumn, winter**, seasonal change. • **Weather**: e.g. sun, rain, snow, sleet, frost, ice, fog, cloud, hot/warm, cold, storm, wind, thunder, weather forecast. • Measuring weather: temperature, rainfall, wind direction, thermometer, rain gauge. • Day length: night, day, **daylight.**					

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Plants		**Plants** • 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	**Plants** • 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	**Plants** • Pupils should be taught to: • 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, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant • 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			
Key Vocabulary		• Names of common plants: **wild plant, garden plant, evergreen** tree, **deciduous** tree, common flowering plant, **weed,** grass. • Name some features of plants: e.g. **flower**, vegetable, **fruit**, berry, **leaf/leaves**, blossom, **petal**, **stem**, trunk, branch, **root**, **seed, bulb,** soil. • Name some common types of plant e.g. sunflower, daffodil.	• Growth of plants: **germination**, **shoot, seed dispersal,** grow, food store, life cycle, die, wilt, seedling, sapling. • Needs of plants: **sunlight, nutrition,** light, healthy, space, air. • Name different types of plant: e.g. bean plant, cactus. • Names of different habitats: e.g. rainforest, desert. Previously introduced vocabulary: **water**, **temperature**, warm, hot, cold, habitat.	• Water transportation: transport, **evaporation, evaporate, nutrients,** absorb, anchor. • Life cycle of flowering plants: **pollination** (insect/wind), pollen, nectar, pollinator, seed formation, **seed dispersal** (animal/wind/water), reproduce, **fertilisation,** fertilise, **stamen,** anther, filament, **carpel (pistil),** stigma, style, ovary, ovule, **sepal**, carbon dioxide. Previously introduced vocabulary: life cycle**.**			

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Electricity					**Electricity** • 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 and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit • •recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors		**Electricity** • 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 in a diagram
Key Vocabulary					• **Electricity:** mains-powered, battery-powered, **mains electricity,** plug, **appliances**, devices. • Circuits: **circuit,** simple series circuit, complete circuit, incomplete circuit. • Circuit parts: bulb, cell, wire, buzzer, switch, motor, **battery.** • Materials: **electrical conductor, electrical insulator.** • Other: safety. Previously introduced vocabulary: names of materials.		• Flow and measure of electricity: **voltage, amps, resistance, electrons**, volts (V), **current.** • Circuits**: symbol,** circuit diagram, component, function, filament. • Variations: dimmer, brighter, louder, quieter. • Types of electricity: natural electricity, human-made electricity, solar panels, power station. • Other: positive, negative.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Forces and Magnets				**Magnets** • 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		**Forces** • explain that unsupported 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.	
Key Vocabulary				• How things move: move, movement, **surface**, distance, strength. • Types of **forces**: push, pull, contact force, non-contact force, **friction**. • **Magnets: magnetic, magnetic field,** magnetic force, bar magnet, horseshoe magnet, ring magnet, magnetic **poles** (north pole, south pole), **attract, repel,** compass. • Magnetic and non-magnetic materials: e.g. iron, nickel, cobalt. Previously introduced vocabulary: metal, names of materials.		• Types of forces: **air resistance, water resistance, buoyancy, upthrust,** Earth's **gravitational pull, gravity**, opposing forces, driving force. • **Mechanisms:** levers, pulleys, gears/cogs. • Measurements: **weight, mass,** kilograms (kg), Newtons (N), scales, speed, fast, slow. • Other: **streamlined**, Earth. Previously introduced vocabulary: air, heat, moon.	

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Light				**Light** • 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 protect their eyes • recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object • find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change			**Light** • 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 travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes • use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them
Key Vocabulary				• **Light** and seeing: **dark,** absence of light, **light source,** illuminate, visible, **shadow, translucent,** energy, block. • **Light sources:** e.g. candle, torch, fire, lantern, lightning. • **Reflective light: reflect, reflection,** surface, **ray**, scatter, reverse, beam, angle, mirror, moon. • Sun safety: dangerous, glare, damage, UV light, UV rating, sunglasses, direct. Previously introduced vocabulary: **opaque, transparent,** sunlight, sun.			• Reflection: periscope. • Seeing light: **visible spectrum, prism.** • How light travels: light waves, wavelength, straight line, **refraction.** Previously introduced vocabulary: names and properties of materials, absorb.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sound					**Sound** • 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.		
Key Vocabulary					• Parts of the **ear**: **eardrum.** • Making sound: **vibration,** vocal cords, **particles.** • Measuring sound: **pitch**, **volume, amplitude, sound wave,** quiet, loud, high, low, travel**, distance.** • Other: **soundproof, absorb sound.**		

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Earth and Space						**Earth and Space** • 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.	
Key Vocabulary						• Solar system: **star, planet.** • Names of planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus. • Shape: **spherical bodies, sphere.** • Movement: **rotate, axis, orbit, satellite.** • Theories: **geocentric model, heliocentric model, astronomer.** • Day length: sunrise, sunset, midday, time zone. Previously introduced vocabulary: **Sun, moon, shadow**, day, night, heat, **light**, **reflect**.	

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Evolution and inheritance							**Evolution and inheritance** • 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
Key Vocabulary							• **Evolution** and **inheritance:** evolve, **adaptation,** inherit, **natural selection, adaptive traits, inherited traits,** mutations, theory of evolution, ancestors, biological parent, chromosomes, genes, Charles Darwin. • Other: selective breeding, artificial selection, breed, cross breeding, genetically modified food, cloning, DNA. Previously introduced vocabulary: classification, **offspring, characteristics, habitat, environment,** adapt, **variations**, human, **fossil,** suited, cells, names of different habitats, names of animals and their body parts, species, **sedimentary rock**, lava, **igneous rock**, **metamorphic rock**, **magma**, heat, **fossilisation**.

Progression in Working Scientifically			
EYFS	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
During reception children should be taught the following: **Communication & language** • Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding. **Understanding the world** • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures. • Notice some changes in the environment across different seasons.	During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills: • 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	During years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills: • 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 • identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes • using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	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: • 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 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.
	Aim, answers, block diagrams, changes, compare, describe, difference, different, enquiry, equipment, experience, explore, findings, gather, group, identify , name), investigate, measure, notice, observe, patterns, pictograms, questions, Record, same, similarity, simple tables, sort, sorting diagrams, tally charts, test What will we do? (plan), What do you think will happen? (prediction), What happened? (results), What have we found out? (conclusion)	Accurate, bar chart, chart, classify, comparative test, conclusion (What have we found out?) , criteria, data, develop, diagram, evaluate , evidence, explanation , key , making a test fair, method, observations, plan (What will we do?) , practical enquiry, prediction (What do you think will happen?) primary sources, questioning, reasoning, relationships, results (What happened?), secondary sources, standard units, table, What do we change, what do we keep the same, what are we measuring?	accuracy and precision, bar graphs , causal relationship, degree of trust, dependent variable, independent variable , justify, line graphs, refute, repeat results, scatter graphs support variables (what do we change, what do we keep the same, how and what are we measuring?)

	EYFS	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animals Including Humans							
Plants							
Living Things and Their Habitats							
Evolution and Inheritance							
Seasonal Changes							
Forces							
Light							
Sound							
Earth and Space							
Electricity							
Materials							