St John's RC Primary School, Burnley
Whole School Progression of Skills
Science

EYFS – Development Matters 30-50 months

- Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.
- Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.
- Talks about why things happen and how things work.
- Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.
- Shows care and concern for living things in the environment.

EYFS – Development Matters 40-60+ months

- Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change..

Early Learning Goal

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one and another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Y 1	Working Scientifically	Animals Inc Humans	Everyday Materials	Plants	Seasonal Changes	Living things with their habitats	Electricity	Forces	Light	Rocks	Sound	States of Matter	Evolution & Inheritance	Earth & Space
	*Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different Use simple equipment to observe closely * Perform simple tests * Identify and classify * Use his/her observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions *	*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	*Distinguish between and object and the material from which it is material it is made from. * 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	*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 plants, including trees.	*Observe changes across the four seasons. * Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how length of day varies.									

	Gather and record data to help in answering	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.	materials. *Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.											

Y 2	*Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways including use of scientific language from the national curriculum * Use simple equipment to observe closely including changes over time *Perform simple comparative tests *Identify, group and classify *Use his/her observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions noticing similarities, differences and patterns *Gather and record data to help in answering questions including from secondary sources of information	* Understand that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults *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	* Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses . * Describe how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	* 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.		*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 micro-habitats *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.								
Y 3	* Ask relevant questions and use different types of	* Identify that animals, including humans, need		*Identify and describe the functions of different parts				* Compare how things move on different	*Recognise that he/she needs	*Compare and group together different				

	scientific enquiries to answer them * Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests * Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers * Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions * Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables * Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written	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		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.				surfaces * Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance * 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 two poles * Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.	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 eyes. * Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	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.				

	explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions * Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions *Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. *Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support his/her findings.													
Y 4	*Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them * Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests	* 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				* 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. *	* Identify common appliances that run on electricity. * Construct a simple series electrical circuit,				*Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. * Recognise	* 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		

	*Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. * Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions *Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. * Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions *Use results to draw simple conclusions,	functions. * Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.				Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers and have an impact on living things.	identifyin g 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. *Recognis e 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				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. *Recognis e that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.	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.		

	make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. *Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. * Use straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support his/her findings.						common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.						
Y 5	* Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. * Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat	* Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.	* 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. * Recognise that some materials will dissolve in			* 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.		*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,					*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,

	readings when appropriate. * Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. * Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. *Report and present 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. *Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.		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					that act between moving surfaces. * Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. *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.						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

			changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.											
Y 6	*Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer their own or others' questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. * Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. * Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. * Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative	* 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 n the way their bodies function. *Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.				* 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.	* 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 compone nts function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. *Use recognise d symbols		* 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 that light			* 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 lead to evolution.		

	and fair tests. * Report and present 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. *Report and present 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 . * Describe & evaluate their own and other people's scientific ideas related to topics in the national curriculum (including ideas that have						when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.		travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.					

	changed over time), using evidence from a range of sources * Group and classify things and recognise patterns.													