



Progression of Science Skills and Knowledge

Sc1: Working scientifically		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
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:	During Years 3 and 4 , pupils are taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:	During Years 5 and 6 , pupils are taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:
asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways	asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them	
Performing simple tests	Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests	Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
observing closely, using simple equipment	making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers	taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.
gathering and recording data to help in answering questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
identifying and classifying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes 	identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. • using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values and suggest improvements and raise further questions 	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
	reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions	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

Sc2: Biology Plants:

KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers	
Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees	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	
find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.	investigate the way in which water is transported within plants	
observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants	explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants (and Animals, including humans)

Sc2: Biology Living Things and their habitats:

KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.	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	Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants, and animals
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	Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on special characteristics
Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.		Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
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.	Construct and interpret a variety of food chains , identifying producers, predators and prey.	

Sc2: Biology Animals, including humans

KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals		
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.	Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement	
Find out about and describe the basic needs of Animals, including humans, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)		Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.
Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.		Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within Animals, including humans,
		Identify and name the main parts of the circulatory system , and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood .
Notice that animals, including humans, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the life processes of reproduction in some Animals, including humans • Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age • Describe the differences in the life cycles of mammal, amphibian, insect & bird
Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans	
Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores	identify that Animals, including humans, 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	

	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	

Sc2: Biology Inheritance & Evolution		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
		Evolution and inheritance Pupils should be taught to:
		Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
	From 'The Earth (Rocks, Atmosphere): Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.	Identify how Animals, including humans and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution 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.

Sc3: Chemistry Materials:		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made	compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases	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>describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.</p>	<p>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>compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties</p> <p>Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</p>		<p>give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</p>
<p>(Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching)</p>	<p>identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature</p>	<p>Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.</p> <p>Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p>
		<p>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</p>
		<p>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>

Sc3: Chemistry The Earth : (Rocks, Atmosphere)		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
	Recognise that that soils are made from rocks and organic matter	
	Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.	
	Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple physical properties	

Sc4: Physics Motion and forces:		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Materials: Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.		explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
	Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance	identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
		Recognise that some mechanisms, including gears, pulleys, levers and springs, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect understand that force and motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs
	Compare how things move on different surfaces	

Sc4: Physics Light

KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
	Notice that light is reflected from surfaces	Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines
	Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes	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
	Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light	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.
	Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object Find patterns that determine the size of shadows.	use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

Sc4: Physics Magnetism:

KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
	notice that some forces need contact between two objects and some forces 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.	
	observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others	
	Describe magnets as having two poles	
	Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing	

Sc4: Physics Electricity:		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
	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	Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram
	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	associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit
	recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series 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.
	Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.	

Sc4: Physics Earth & Space		
KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Seasonal changes: observe changes across the four seasons		describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun in the solar system
observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		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.