



Science		
Year group	Working scientifically (processes and methods of science)	Scientific content (knowledge and conceptual understanding)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways • Observe closely, using simple equipment • Perform simple tests • Identify and classify • Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions • Gather and record data to help in answer questions • Experience different types of scientific enquiry including practical activities • Use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things • With help, sort and group objects • Observe changes over time • With help, notice patterns and relationships • Ask people and use simple secondary sources to find answers • Use simple measurements and equipment to gather data, carry out simple tests, record data and discuss what has been found 	<p>Materials</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>Seasonal changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe changes across the four seasons • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies <p>Plants and animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, identify, describe and compare a variety of common animals (and their structures) including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals and make reference to: carnivores, herbivores and omnivores • 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 and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees, and describe their basic structure.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record and communicate findings in a range of ways using simple language 	<p>Everyday materials</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>Animals, including humans such as: Mo Farah, Jessica Ennis Hill and Usain Bolt</p> <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) as well as describing the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. <p>Plants, living things and their habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow. • Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive • Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats • 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 • 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.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking relevant questions and using different types of 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 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 their findings 	<p>Plants</p> <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, 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 <p>Rocks</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>Forces (including magnets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare how things move on different surfaces and notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start to make decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry • Use and answer questions • Recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help decide how to set it up • Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying whilst using simple keys • Identify patterns and relationships that occur and decide what data to use to collect them • Make observations, deciding how long they should be for and what simple equipment might be used • Learn about new equipment such as data loggers • Using own data, make notes, draw simple tables, record and analyse data • With help, look for changes, patterns, similarities and differences to draw simple conclusions and answer questions • With help, identify new questions that arise from data, making predictions within and beyond the data collected • Find ways of improving what has been done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 two poles • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing <p>Light</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 whilst recognising that light from the sun can be dangerous • Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object and find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change <p>Animals, including humans</p> <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
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise when and how secondary sources can support answering questions • Use relevant scientific language whilst discussing and communicating finding to different audiences 	<p>Sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating through a medium to the ear • Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it as well as volume and strength of vibrations. • Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. <p>Electricity including reference to: Thomas Edison</p> <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 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 <p>States of matter</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>Animals, living things and their habitats</p> <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 • 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
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning 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 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 	<p>Earth and space (Y5), light (Y6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the Sun, Earth, and other planets, and Moon as approximately spherical bodies and the movement of each in relation to the solar system • Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky • Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines and 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 <p>Forces</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments • Explore ideas and raise different kinds of questions • Select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions • Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. • Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials, and identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment. • Make decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for, and whether to repeat them • Choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements and explain how to use it accurately • Decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches • Use results to identify when further tests and observations might be needed • Recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact. • Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas and should talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept 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 <p>Properties and changes of materials</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 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 <p>Electricity (Y6)</p> <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 in a diagram
6		<p>Evolution and inheritance</p> <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 a adaptation may lead to evolution <p>Living things and their habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird (Y5) • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals (Y5) • 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 • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics <p>Animals including humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the changes as humans develop to old age (Y5) • 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