



Park Grove Primary Academy: National Curriculum Skill Progression in Science

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
W o r k i n g S c i e n t i f i c a l l y	Asking questions	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask simple questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair test 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary 	
	Measuring and recording	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe closely, using simple equipment Perform fair tests Gather and record data to help in answering questions 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat recordings where appropriate Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs 	
	Concluding	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and classify Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions and support findings 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, casual relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations 	
	Evaluating			Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions 		Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests 	

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	Year 1	Year 2
Plants	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <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. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <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 state previously Year 3 ♣ 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>Key Vocabulary: Deciduous, evergreen, leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Germination, survival, reproduction, Seed, bulb, growth, change, nutrition, reproduction, seed dispersal, pollination, fertiliser, air, light, water, soil, grow, transport</p>
Living things	<p>Pupils should be taught to: (Previously Y2)</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 and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
	<p>Key Vocabulary: Habitat, microhabitat</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: habitat, micro-habitat, environment, seashore, woodland, ocean, rainforest, food chain</p>

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h e i r h a b i t a t s		
A n i m a l s , l i n g c l u d i n g H u m a	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <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. <p>Key Vocabulary: Carnivores, omnivores, herbivores, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</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)♣ describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. <p>Key Vocabulary: Nutrition, skeleton,</p>

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Ev e r y d a y M a t e r i a l s	<p>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>Key Vocabulary: opaque/transparent, hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent;</p>	<p>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>Key Vocabulary: wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard</p>
Se a s o n a l C h a n g e	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</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>Key Vocabulary: weather, seasons</p>	

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Light	Pupils should be taught to: (Previously Y3) ♣ recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light ♣ recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes	Pupils should be taught to: (Previously Y3) ♣ notice that light is reflected from surfaces ♣ 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.
	Light, dark	Key Vocabulary: light sources, reflection and shadows, periscope

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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Living Things and their Habitats	Pupils should be taught to: <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 dangers to living things. 		Pupils should be taught to: <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 microorganisms, plants and animals ♣ give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. ♣ 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.
	Key Vocabulary: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, slugs, worms, spiders, and insects, vertebrate, invertebrate		Key Vocabulary: Life-cycle, reproduction, mammal, amphibian, microorganisms, vertebrates, invertebrates, similarities, differences, clarification
Animals, Including Humans	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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"> ♣ 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. ♣ identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood ♣ describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
	DT LINK – Yearly nutrition focus <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 ♣ 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 		PSHE LINK - recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
	Key Vocabulary: Nutrition, skeleton, diet, muscles, support	Key Vocabulary: Digestive system, mouth, tongue, teeth, stomach, small and large intestine, classify, oesophagus	Key Vocabulary: Growth, development, puberty, circulatory system, substances, aorta, nutrients, skeletal, muscular and digestive system, transported

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<p>Sound</p>	<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 ♣ find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it ♣ recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear ♣ find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it 	
	<p>Key Vocabulary: Pitch, volume, vibrations, insulation, medium</p>	
<p>Electricity</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</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>Pupils should be taught to:</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
	<p>Key vocabulary: Circuit, bulb, lamp, cell, wire, switch, buzzer, components, conductors, insulators</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Voltage, components, variations, circuits, symbols, diagram</p>

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Evolution and Inheritance		<p>Pupils should be taught to:</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 adaptation may lead to evolution.
		<p>Key Vocabulary: characteristics, fossils, adapted, offspring, variation</p>
Earth and Space and Rocks	<p>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>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <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.
	<p>Key Vocabulary: Fossil, rock, soil</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Solar system, day, night, rotate, orbits, celestial body, spherical</p>
Forces and Magnets	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ compare how things move on different surfaces ♣ notice that some forces need contact between two 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 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ describe magnets as having two poles ♣ predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. 	
	<p>Key Vocabulary: Magnetic, forces, materials, attract, repel, poles</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: gravity, air resistance, friction, levers, pulleys, gears</p>
Light	<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 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>Key Vocabulary: light sources, reflection and shadows, periscope</p>	
Properties and Changes of Materials	<p>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 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 	

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eri als	♣ 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: evaporating, filtering, sieving, melting and dissolving, liquid, solid, gas, dissolve, reversible, irreversible, comparative	
Stat es of M att er	Pupils should be taught to: ♣ 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.	
	Key Vocabulary: Solid, liquid, gas, evaporation, condensation	

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