Science Curriculum Progression Links

Year 1 Objectives	Schemes of Work					
	My Body	Everyday Materials	Pets and Common Animals	Seasonal Changes	Identifying Plants	Identifying Animals
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						
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						
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						
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						
observe changes across the four seasons						
observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies						

Science Curriculum Progression Links

Year 2 Objectives	Schemes of Work					
	Super Scientists	Exploring Everyday Materials	Growth and Survival	Growing Plants	The Secret World of Plants	Living in Habitats
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						
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 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						
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						
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						

Science Curriculum Progression Links

Year 3 Objectives	Schemes of Work					
	Health and Movement	Rocks, Fossils and Soils	How do Plants Grow	Forces and Magnets*	What do Scientists Do?	Light and Shadow
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						
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						
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						
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						
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 an opaque object						
find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change						
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						
describe magnets as having two poles						
predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing						

Science Curriculum Progression Links

Year 4 Objectives	Schemes of Work					
	Living in Environments	Eating and Digestion	States of Matter	Changing Sound	Circuits and Conductors	Desert Life
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						
Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways						
Explore and 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						
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						
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						
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						
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						
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						

Science Curriculum Progression Links

Year 5 Objectives	Schemes of Work					
	Great British Scientists	**Life Cycles**	**Properties and Changes of Material**	**Earth and Space**	**Forces in Action**	**Changes and Reproduction**
Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognizing 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						
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						
describe the changes as humans develop to old age						
Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution						
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						
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						
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						
Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago						

Science Curriculum Progression Links

Year 6 Objectives	Schemes of Work					
	Seeing Light	**Evolution and Inheritance**	**Changing Circuits**	**Classifying Organisms**	**Healthy Bodies**	**Great British Scientists – Extension of Year 5 topic**
Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognizing 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						
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						
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						
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						
Idenitify how animals and plants are adapted to their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution						
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						
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 of switches						
Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram						