



Creativity, Curiosity, Caring

Science Curriculum Sequence

<p>Intent – Our Rationale</p>	<p>From the moment we are born we are all scientists - exploring the world, questioning, making links, thinking about the possibilities. At Aboyme Lodge, we want our children to carry on through life maintaining this analytical mind, a scientific mind. We want them to understand the scientific ideas that has been developed in the past, to develop skills that allow them to test effectively these theories and then to take this knowledge and begin to think about new ideas and possibilities. We want our children to know that scientists play a huge role in preserving our planet and making sure the human race continues to co-exist and thrive with nature, to understand that scientists have the capacity to save our planet and mankind. We need the children to believe that they can become these scientists of the future and that we need them to become scientists of the future. Questioning everything they read and hear is so important and this is something we can train our children to do during our science lessons.</p>
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Curriculum Drivers

Sustainability

Cultural Diversity

Growth Mindset

Oracy

Materials

At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic area	Everyday Materials	Uses of Everyday Materials	Rocks, Fossils and Soils	Solids, Liquids and Gases	Changes of Materials	Evolution and Inheritance
Know	<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 	<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 	<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 	<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 	<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 	<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



					- 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	
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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



			<p>suggest improvements and raise further questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes - using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings 	<p>suggest improvements and raise further questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes - using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings 	<p>- 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments 	<p>- 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
Understand this Vocabulary	<p>Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through</p>	<p>Names of materials – wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard</p> <p>Properties of materials – as for Year 1 plus opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid</p> <p>Shape, push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch/stretching</p>	<p>Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil</p>	<p>Solid, liquid, gas, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling point, evaporation, temperature, water cycle</p>	<p>Thermal/electrical insulator/conductor, change of state, mixture, dissolve, solution, soluble, insoluble, filter, sieve, reversible/non-reversible change, burning, rusting, new material</p>	<p>Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils</p>

Animals Including Humans



At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	Different Animals	Growth and Survival	Healthy Eating, Healthy Bodies	Teeth and Digestion	Life Cycles	Humans and Health
Know	<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 	<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 	<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 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - also see Life Cycles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways - observing closely, using simple equipment - performing simple tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways - observing closely, using simple equipment - performing simple tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary - taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary - taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision,



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying and classifying - using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions - gathering and recording data to help in answering questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying and classifying - using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions - gathering and recording data to help in answering questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Understand this Vocabulary	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group	Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages (examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly), exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene,	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton, bones, muscles, joints, support, protect,	Digestive system, digestion, mouth, teeth, saliva, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, nutrients, large intestine, rectum, anus, teeth, incisor, canine, molar,	Puberty – (PSHE linked vocab) Body image, Self-image, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Breasts,	Heart, pulse, rate, pumps, blood, blood vessels, transported, lungs, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, water, muscles, cycle, circulatory system, diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle



	Parts of the body including those linked to PSHE teaching Senses – touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue	germs, disease, food types (examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)	move, skull, ribs, spine	premolars, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, producer, predator, prey, food chain	Hips, Adam’s Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights	
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Plants						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	In the Garden	Growing Plants	Investigating Plants	Classification and Interdependence	Life Cycles	Classification
Know	- identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees	- observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants - find out and describe how plants need water, light and	- identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers	- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways - explore and use classification keys to help group, identify	- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird - describe the life process of	- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 - construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reproduction in some plants and animals - describe the changes as humans develop to old age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals - give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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,



			<p>variety of ways to help in answering questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>variety of ways to help in answering questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Understand this Vocabulary	<p>Leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry, root, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk, bud</p> <p>Names of trees in the local area</p> <p>Names of garden and wild flowering plants in the local area</p>	<p>As for Year 1 plus light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow, healthy</p>	<p>Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal)</p>	<p>Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate</p>	<p>Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live young, metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings</p>	<p>Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering</p>



Evolution and Inheritance

At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	Seasons	Living things and their Habitats	Rocks, Fossils and Soils	Teeth and Digestion	Life Cycles	Evolution and Inheritance
Know	<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 	<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 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 	<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 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<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
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Understand this Vocabulary	Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.)	Living, dead, never been alive, suited, suitable, basic needs, food, food chain, shelter, move, feed	Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water,	Digestive system, digestion, mouth, teeth, saliva, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine,	Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live	Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics,



	Seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn) Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length	Names of local habitats e.g. pond, woodland etc. Names of micro-habitats e.g. under ogs, in bushes etc.	soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil	nutrients, large intestine, rectum, anus, teeth, incisor, canine, molar, premolars, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, producer, predator, prey, food chain	young, metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings	suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils
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Seasons, Habitats and Classification						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	Seasons	Living things and their Habitats	Investigating Plants	Classification and Interdependence	Life Cycles	Classification
Know	<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 - also see In the Garden (plants) 	<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 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 	<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 	<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 pose dangers to living things - construct and interpret a variety of food chains, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<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 micro-organisms, plants and animals - give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics



		plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food	formation and seed dispersal	identifying producers, predators and prey		
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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



			- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes - using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings	- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes - using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings		
Understand this Vocabulary	Weather (sunny,rainy, windy, snowy etc.) Seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn) Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length	Living, dead, never been alive, suited, suitable, basic needs, food, food chain, shelter, move, feed Names of local habitats e.g. pond, woodland etc. Names of micro-habitats e.g. under logs, in bushes etc.	Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal)	Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate	Puberty – the vocabulary to describe sexual characteristics	Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering

Electricity						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area				Circuits and Components		Electricity
Know				- 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		- 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



				<p>complete loop with a battery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>buzzers and the on/off position of switches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram
Working Scientifically				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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



				<p>labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Understand this Vocabulary				<p>Electricity, electrical appliance/device, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery, positive, negative, connect/connections, loose connection, short circuit, crocodile clip, bulb, switch, buzzer, motor, conductor, insulator, metal, non-metal, symbol</p> <p>N.B. Children in Year 4 do not need to use standard symbols for electrical</p>		<p>Circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, cell, battery, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch, voltage</p> <p>N.B. Children do not need to understand what voltage is, but will use volts and voltage to describe different batteries. The words "cells" and "batteries" are now used interchangeably.</p>



				components, as this is taught in Year 6.		
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Forces						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area		Uses of Everyday Materials	Forces and Magnets		Forces	
Know		<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 	<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 - describe magnets as having two poles - predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, 		<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 	



			depending on which poles are facing			
Working Scientifically		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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 	



			<p>new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes - using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings 		<p>and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments 	
Understand this Vocabulary		<p>Names of materials – wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard</p> <p>Properties of materials – as for Year 1 plus opaque, translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid</p> <p>Shape, push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch/stretching</p>	<p>Force, push, pull, twist, contact force, non-contact force, magnetic force, magnet, strength, bar magnet, ring magnet, button magnet, horseshoe magnet, attract, repel, magnetic material, metal, iron, steel, poles, north pole, south pole</p>		<p>Force, gravity, Earth, air resistance, water resistance, friction, mechanisms, simple machines, levers, pulleys, gears</p>	

Light						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	Some elements from 'Everyday Materials' and 'Different Animals'		Light and Shadows		Changes of Materials	Light



<p>Know</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Materials) - Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans) 		<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 - 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 a solid object - find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change 		<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 	<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>Working Scientifically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking simple questions and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - asking relevant questions and using different types 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions,



	<p>recognising that they can be answered in different ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		<p>of scientific enquiries to answer them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		<p>including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
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Understand this Vocabulary	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group Senses – touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through		Light, light source, dark, absence of light, transparent, translucent, opaque, shiny, matt, surface, shadow, reflect, mirror, sunlight, dangerous		Thermal/electrical insulator/conductor, change of state, mixture, dissolve, solution, soluble, insoluble, filter, sieve, reversible/non-reversible change, burning, rusting, new material	As for Year 3 - Light, plus straight lines, light rays
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Sound						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	Some elements 'Different Animals'			Sounds and Vibrations		
Know	- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each			- identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating - recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear		



	sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		



				<p>presentations of results and conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		
Understand this Vocabulary	<p>Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves</p> <p>Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group</p> <p>Senses – touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue</p>			<p>Sound, source, vibrate, vibration, travel, pitch (high, low), volume, faint, loud, insulation</p>		

Earth and Space						
At the end of each year pupils will:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Area	Seasons				Earth and Space	
Know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observe changes across the four seasons - observe and describe weather 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system 	



	associated with the seasons and how day length varies				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	
Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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	
Understand this Vocabulary	Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.) Seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn) Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length				Earth, Sun, Moon, (Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars, Uranus, Neptune), spherical, solar system, rotates, star, orbit, planets	

Working Scientifically						
At the end of each year pupils will be:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising 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,



	<p>ideas to suggest answers to questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gathering and recording data to help in answering questions 	<p>ideas to suggest answers to questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gathering and recording data to help in answering questions 	<p>help in answering questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>help in answering questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
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