

Year 1 Progression of Skills and vocabulary in Science

Plants	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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plant parts - Summer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> Names of some wild and garden plants. Names of some deciduous and evergreen trees. Leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem.
Animals including humans	Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, bird 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 Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense PLAN TO COVER DURING SCIENCE WEEK	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Animal Parts – Spring 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dinosaur planet – Spring – this is a history topic on Cornerstones</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> fish, amphibians, reptiles, bird and mammals carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
Everyday Materials	Distinguish between and objects 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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Everyday materials – Spring 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> Material – a material is what an object is made from. rough/smooth, waterproof/not waterproof, bendy/not bendy
Seasonal Changes	Observe changes across the four seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Seasonal Changes – Autumn</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> Season, summer, autumn, winter, spring Daytime, deciduous, evergreen, hibernate, migrate
Working Scientifically	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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> Question, answer, observe, observing, equipment, identify, classify, sort, diagram, chart, map, data, compare, contrast, describe, biology, chemistry, physics, group, record	

Year 2 Progression of Skills and vocabulary in Science

Plants	<p>observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plant Survival - Summer 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Water, light, suitable temperature Germinate, growth, healthy.</p> <p>Leaves, flowers (blossom), fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem.</p>
Living things and their habitats	<p>explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</p> <p>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</p> <p>identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats</p> <p>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>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Habitats – Spring</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Habitat – A place where plants and animals live.</p> <p>Microhabitat.</p> <p>Living, dead, never alive. Food chain, food, shelter.</p>
Everyday Materials	<p>identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p> <p>find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use of Materials - Autumn</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Material, object, squash, bend, twist, stretch, waterproof</p>
Animals including humans	<p>notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</p> <p>describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene This is covered through the Jigsaw programme.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Animal Survival – summer 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Offspring, survival, water, food, air Egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly Life cycle</p>

Working Scientifically	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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> Question, answer, observe, observing, equipment, identify, classify, sort, diagram, chart, map, data, compare, contrast, describe, biology, chemistry, physics, group, record
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Year 3 Progression of Skills and vocabulary in Science

<p>Plants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers • explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant • investigate the way in which water is transported within plants • explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p align="center">Plant nutrition and reproduction – Summer 2</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>air, light, water, soil, nutrients, grow, varying needs</p> <p>structure and function</p> <p>pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal, life cycle</p>
<p>Light</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light • notice that light is reflected from surfaces • 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 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p align="center">Light and shadows – Summer 1</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Light, dark, reflect, surface, shadow, sunlight, protection</p> <p>Opaque, translucent, transparent</p>
<p>Forces and Magnets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare how things move on different surfaces • notice that some forces need contact between 2 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 2 poles • predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p align="center">Forces and Magnets - Spring</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Attract, repel, poles, magnetic force, frictional forces, bar magnet</p>

Rocks	<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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u> Rocks, relics and rumbles – Spring (Main geography topic)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fossil, Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rock particles, organic matter, lava.</p>
Animals including humans	<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 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u> Animal nutrition and skeletal structures - Autumn</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, protein, fats, vitamins, minerals Skeleton, endoskeleton, exoskeleton, joint, muscle</p>
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, 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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Research, relevant, questions, scientific enquiry, comparative and fair test, systematic, careful observation, accurate, measurements, data, gather, record, classify, present, record, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, tables, oral and written explanations, conclusion, predictions, differences, similarities, changes, evidence, improve, secondary sources, guides, keys, construct, interpret, thermometer, data logger</p>	

Year 4 Progression of Skills and vocabulary in Science

Living things and their habitats	<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 This has been covered in the Spring topic of Misty Mountain, Winding River. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Grouping and classifying – Autumn</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Environment, classify, identify, classification key.</p> <p>Vertebrate animals – (<i>mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, fish. These words are covered in year 1</i>)</p> <p>Invertebrate animals – snails, slugs, worms, spiders, insects.</p> <p>Flowering and non-flowering plants – ferns, grasses, mosses</p>
Animals including humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and the digestive system – Spring 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Digestive system, digestion, oesophagus, stomach, and small and large intestine.</p> <p>Canines, incisors, molars.</p>
States of 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 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">States of Matter – Spring 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Solid, liquid, gas.</p> <p>Evaporation. Condensation. Temperature</p>
Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sound – Summer 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Vibrate, vibration, air, insulate, medium</p> <p>Soundwave, volume, pitch, faint, loud</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases 		
Electricity	<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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electrical circuits and conductors – Summer 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electricity, electrical circuit, appliance Cell, wire, bulbs, switches, buzzer, switch, Conductor, insulator</p>
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, 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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Research, relevant, questions, scientific enquiry, comparative and fair test, systematic, careful observation, accurate, measurements, data, gather, record, classify, present, record, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, tables, oral and written explanations, conclusion, predictions, differences, similarities, changes, evidence, improve, secondary sources, guides, keys, construct, interpret, thermometer, data logger</p>	

Year 5 Progression of Skills and vocabulary in Science

<p>Living things and their habitats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals (This topic does not cover plant reproduction) (Good practise would be to find out about the work of naturalists such as David Attenborough). (PLAN TO COVER THIS DURING SCIENCE WEEK) 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u> Human reproduction and ageing – Summer RSE – Summer</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Life cycles, mammal, amphibian, insect, bird, life processes, reproduction, gestation metamorphosis,</p>
<p>Animals including humans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the changes as humans develop to old age 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u> RSE – Summer Human reproduction and ageing - Summer</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Birth, growth, puberty, reproduction Embryo, juvenile, adolescent, adult Gestation, mass</p>
<p>Properties and changes of material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u> Properties and changes of materials - Spring</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Thermal conductivity, solubility, transparency, filtering, sieving, dissolve Irreversible and reversible changes</p>

	associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda		
Earth and Space	<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 align="center"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p align="center">Earth and Space – Autumn 2</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p align="center">Solar system, rotate, orbit, axis, spherical, hemisphere</p>
Forces	<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 	<p align="center"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p align="center">Forces and mechanisms – Autumn 1</p>	<p align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p align="center">Gravity, air resistance, water resistance, friction, pulley, lever, mechanism</p>
Working Scientifically	<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 align="center"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p align="center">plan, variables, measurements, accuracy, precision, repeat readings, record data, scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graphs, line graphs, predictions, further comparative and fair tests, report and present conclusions, causal relationships, explanations, degree of trust, oral and written display and presentation, evidence, support ideas, refute arguments, identify, classify, describe, patterns, systematic, quantitative, measurements</p>	

	<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 a 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• using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	
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Year 6 Progression of Skills and vocabulary in Science

Living things and their habitats	<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 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Why are things classified? – Spring 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Classification key/classify. Carl Linnaeus. Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species</p>
Animals including humans	<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 human 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Circulatory System - Summer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>The circulatory system supports the transport of oxygen, water and nutrients around the body.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">heart, blood vessels, blood, Heart rate, pulse, lifestyle, drugs, nutrients, balanced diet</p>
Evolution and Inheritance	<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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Evolution and inheritance – Spring 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Evolution, inheritance, offspring, variation, adapted traits</p>
Light	<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 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Light Theory – Autumn 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Travel, reflection, light source, transparent, spectrum, opaque, retina</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them 		
Electricity	<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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Coverage</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electrical circuits and components – Autumn 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Voltage, brightness, volume, series circuit, circuit diagram, component</p>
Working Scientifically	<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 a 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 • using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">plan, variables, measurements, accuracy, precision, repeat readings, record data, scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graphs, line graphs, predictions, further comparative and fair tests, report and present conclusions, causal relationships, explanations, degree of trust, oral and written display and presentation, evidence, support ideas, refute arguments, identify, classify, describe, patterns, systematic, quantitative, measurements</p>	