

Science Progression Grid

At St Mary's Primary, we encourage children to be inquisitive throughout their time at the school and beyond. The Science curriculum fosters a healthy curiosity in children about our universe and promotes respect for the living and non-living. We believe science encompasses the acquisition of knowledge, concepts, skills and positive attitudes. Throughout the programmes of study, the children will acquire and develop the key knowledge that has been identified within each unit and across each year group. Key skills are also mapped for each year group and are progressive throughout the school. These too ensure systematic progression to identified skills end points which are in accordance with the Working Scientifically skills expectations of the national curriculum. The curriculum is designed to ensure that children are able to acquire key scientific knowledge through practical experiences; using equipment, conducting experiments, building arguments and explaining concepts confidently.

A scientist at St Mary's Primary School will:

- develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of Biology, Chemistry and Physics;
- develop an understanding of the nature, processes and methods of Science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them;
- be equipped with the scientific knowledge required to understand the uses and implications of Science, today and for the future.
- develop the essential scientific enquiry skills to deepen their scientific knowledge
- develop an enthusiasm and enjoyment for their learning.

Science – Key Stage 1

	Biology			Chemistry	Physics
	Animals, including humans	Animals, including humans	Plants	Everyday materials	Seasonal change
NC	• Name common animals • Carnivores, etc.	• Human body and senses	• Common plants • Plant structure	• Properties of materials • Grouping materials	• The four seasons • Seasonal weather
Year 1	• Know how to classify a range of animals by amphibian, reptile, mammal, fish and birds • Know and classify animals by what they eat (carnivore, herbivore and omnivore)	• Know the name of parts of the human body that can be seen	• Know and name a variety of common wild and garden plants • Know and name the petals, stem, leaves and root of a plant • Know and name the roots, trunk, branches and leaves of a tree	• Know the name of the materials an object is made from • Know about the properties of everyday materials	• Name the seasons and know about the type of weather in each season

	Know how to sort by living and non-living things				
Working Scientifically	- Ask questions such as: Why are flowers different colours? Why do some animals eat meat and others do not? - Set up a test to see which materials keeps things warmest, know if the test has been successful and can say what has been learned - Explain to someone what has been learned from an investigation they have been involved with and draw conclusions from the answers to the questions asked - Measures (within Year 1 mathematical limits) to help find out more about the investigations undertaken				

	Biology			Chemistry	
	All living things and their habitats	Animals, including humans	Plants	Everyday materials	Everyday materials
NC	- Alive or dead - Habitats - Adaptations - Food chains	- Animal reproduction - Healthy living - Basic needs	- Plant and seed growth - Plant reproduction - Keeping plants healthy	- Identify different materials - Name everyday materials - Properties of materials	- Compare the use of different materials - Compare movement on different surfaces
Year 2	- Classify things by living, dead or never lived - Know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals) - Match living things to their habitat - Name some different sources of food for animals - Know about and explain a simple food chain	- Know the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, (including humans) - Know why exercise, a balanced diet and good hygiene are important for humans	- Know and explain how seeds and bulbs grow into plants - Know what plants need in order to grow and stay healthy (water, light & suitable temperature)	Know how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching	Know why a material might or might not be used for a specific job
Working Scientifically	- Ask questions such as: Why do some trees lose their leaves in autumn and others do not? How long are roots of tall trees? Why do some animals have underground habitats? - Use equipment such as thermometers and rain gauges to help observe changes to local environment as the year progresses - Use microscopes to find out more about small creatures and plants				

	• Know how to set up a fair test and do so when finding out about how seeds grow best • Classify or group things according to a given criterion, e.g. deciduous and coniferous trees • Draw conclusions from fair tests and explain what has been found out • Use measures (within Year 2 mathematical limits) to help find out more about the investigations they are engaged with
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Vocabulary	Biology	Chemistry	Physics
FS	Human, animal, fish, birds, head, face, hair, leg, elbow, back, toes, hands, fingers Tree, trunk, leaves, flowers, petals, fruit, roots, bulb Garden, forest, wood, water	Metal, plastic, wood, paper, glass, clay, rock, fabric, sand, hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, bendy, waterproof, strong, weak, group, object, sort, stretchy, magnetic, not magnetic	Earth, Moon, planet, space, Sun, star Summer, Spring, Autumn Loud, quiet, volume, sound
KS1	Sense, eye, ear, nose, mouth, hand, foot, feet, senses, arm, leg, head, neck, knee, wing, beak, see, hear, smell, touch, feel, alive, living, not alive, human, animal, tall, tallest, taller like, similar, to, different, same, body, bodies, change, sort, shorter, shortest, grow, move adult, young Plant, plants, branch, root, stem, trunk, flower, leaf, leaves, seeds, weeds, grow, growing, living, alive, not living, not alive, dead, healthy Reproduce, produce young, produce new plants, animals, plants, shoot, within, under, next to, fruit, earth, soil, seeds	Materials, natural, man-made, manufactured, object, change, bake, bend, twist, stretch, squash, heat, cool, freeze, melt, boil, new material	Warm, warmth, cold, temperature, thermometer, degrees, Celsius, conductor, insulator, thermal, thermal conductor, thermal insulator, conduct, insulate, measure, room temperature force, contact, surface, magnetic, attract, repel, poles Bright, light, dark, black, night, day, reflective strip, reflect, torch, Sun, candle, lamp, darker, darkest, brighter, brightest, brightness, shine Sound, sounds, high, low, loud, quiet, shake, rattle, blow, pluck, tap, scrape, ring, silence, direction, louder, loudest, quieter, quietest, noise, soft, further away, nearer, ear, faint, fainter, volume Electricity, bulb, bulb holder, buzzer, battery, battery holder, switch, circuit, connection, wire, mains, crocodile clip, break, dim, bright, light, plug, socket, brighter

Science – Key Stage 2

	Biology			Chemistry	Physics	
	Animals, including humans	Plants	Plants	Rocks	Forces	Light
NC	• <i>Skeleton and muscles</i> • <i>Nutrition</i> • <i>Exercise and health</i>	• <i>Plant life</i> • <i>Basic structure and functions</i>	• <i>Life cycle</i> • <i>Water transportation</i>	• <i>Fossil formation</i> • <i>Compare and group rocks</i> • <i>Soil</i>	• <i>Different Forces</i> • <i>Magnets</i>	• <i>Reflections</i> • <i>Shadows</i>
Year 3	• Know about the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet • Know how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans • Know about the skeletal and muscular system of a human	• Know the function of different parts of flowering plants and trees	• Know how water is transported within plants • Know the plant life cycle, especially the importance of flowers	• Compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving reasons • Know how soil is made and how fossils are formed • Know about and explain the difference between sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rock	• Know about and describe how objects move on different surfaces • Know how a simple pulley works and use it to lift an object • Know how some forces require contact and some do not, giving examples • Know about and explain how magnets attract and repel Predict whether magnets will attract or repel and give a reason	• Know that dark is the absence of light • Know that light is needed in order to see and is reflected from a surface • Know and demonstrate how a shadow is formed and explain how a shadow changes shape • Know about the danger of direct sunlight and describe how to keep protected
Working Scientifically	• Ask questions such as: Why does the moon appear as different shapes in the night sky? Why do shadows change during the day? Where does a fossil come from? • Observe at what time of day a shadow is likely to be at its longest and shortest • Observe which type of plants grow in different places e.g. bluebells in woodland, roses in domestic gardens, etc. • Use research to find out how reflection can help us see things that are around the corner • Use research to find out what the main differences are between sedimentary and igneous rocks					

	• Test to see which type of soil is most suitable when growing two similar plants • Test to see if their right hand is as efficient as their left hand • Set up a fair test with different variables e.g. the best conditions for a plant to grow • Explain to a partner why a test is a fair one e.g. lifting weights with right and left hand, etc. • Measure carefully (taking account of mathematical knowledge up to Year 3) and add to scientific learning • Use a thermometer to measure temperature and know there are two main scales used to measure temperature • Gather and record information using a chart, matrix or tally chart, depending on what is most sensible • Group information according to common factors e.g. plants that grow in woodlands or plants that grow in gardens • Use bar charts and other statistical tables (in line with Year 3 mathematics statistics) to record findings • Know how to use a key to help understand information presented on a chart • Be confident to stand in front of others and explain what has been found out, for example about how the moon changes shape • Present findings using written explanations and include diagrams when needed • Make sense of findings and draw conclusions which help them to understand more about scientific information • Amend predictions according to findings • Be prepared to change ideas as a result of what has been found out during a scientific enquiry
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	Biology		Chemistry	Physics	
	Animals, including humans	All living things and their habitats	States of matter	Electricity	Sound
NC	• Digestive system • Teeth • Food chains	• Grouping living things • Classification keys • Adaptation of living things	• Compare and group materials • Solids, liquids and gases • Changing state • Water cycle	• Uses of electricity • Simple circuits and switches • Conductors and insulators	• How sounds are made • Sound vibrations • Pitch and Volume
Year 4	• Identify and name the parts of the human digestive system • Know the functions of the organs in the human digestive system • Identify and know the different types of human teeth • Know the functions of different human teeth	• Use classification keys to group, identify and name living things • Know how changes to an environment could endanger living things • Group materials based on their state of matter (solid, liquid or gas)	• Know the temperature at which materials change state • Know about and explore how some materials can change state • Know the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle	• Identify and name appliances that require electricity to function • Construct a series circuit • Identify and name the components in a series circuit (including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers) • Predict and test whether a lamp will light within a circuit	• Know how sound is made, associating some of them with vibrating • Know how sound travels from a source to our ears • Know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound • Know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of

	Use and construct food chains to identify producers, predators and prey			- Know the function of a switch - Know the difference between a conductor and an insulator; giving examples of each	- the vibrations that produced it - Know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source
Working Scientifically	- Ask questions such as: Why are steam and ice the same things? Why is the liver important in the digestive system? What do we mean by 'pitch' when it comes to sound? - Use research to find out how much time it takes to digest most of our food - Use research to find out which materials make effective conductors and insulators of electricity - Carry out tests to see, for example, which of two instruments make the highest or lowest sounds and to see if a glass of ice weighs the same as a glass of water - Set up a fair test with more than one variable e.g. using different materials to cut out sound - Explain to others why a test that has been set up is a fair one e.g. discover how fast ice melts in different temperatures - Measure carefully (taking account of mathematical knowledge up to Year 4) and add to scientific learning - Use a data logger to check on the time it takes ice to melt to water in different temperatures - Use a thermometer to measure temperature and know there are two main scales used to measure temperature - Gather and record information using a chart, matrix or tally chart, depending on what is most sensible - Group information according to common factors e.g. materials that make good conductors or insulators - Use bar charts and other statistical tables (in line with Year 4 mathematics statistics) to record findings - Present findings using written explanations and include diagrams, when needed - Write up findings using a planning, doing and evaluating process - Make sense of findings and draw conclusions which helps them understand more about the scientific information that has been learned - When making predictions there are plausible reasons as to why they have done so - Able to amend predictions according to findings - Prepared to change ideas as a result of what has been found out during a scientific enquiry				

	Biology		Chemistry	Physics	
	Animals, including humans	All living things and their habitats	Properties and changes in materials	Forces	Earth and space
NC	<i>Changes as humans develop from birth to old age</i>	<i>Life cycles – plants and animals</i> <i>Reproductive processes</i> <i>Famous naturalists</i>	<i>Compare properties of everyday materials</i> <i>Soluble/ dissolving</i> <i>Reversible and irreversible substances</i>	<i>Gravity</i> <i>Friction</i> <i>Forces and motion of mechanical devices</i>	<i>Movement of the Earth and the planets</i> <i>Movement of the Moon</i> <i>Night and day</i>

Year 5	• Create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in humans	• Know the life cycle of different living things e.g. mammal, amphibian, insect and bird • Know the differences between different life cycles • Know the process of reproduction in plants • Know the process of reproduction in animals	• Compare and group materials based on their properties (e.g. hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity, [electrical & thermal], and response to magnets • Know and explain how a material dissolves to form a solution • Know and show how to recover a substance from a solution • Know and demonstrate how some materials can be separated (e.g. through filtering, sieving and evaporating) • Know and demonstrate that some changes are reversible and some are not • Know how some changes result in the formation of a new material and that this is usually irreversible	• Know what gravity is and its impact on our lives • Identify and know the effect of air and water resistance • Identify and know the effect of friction • Explain how levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect	• Know about and explain the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun • Know about and explain the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth • Know and demonstrate how night and day are created • Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon (using the term spherical)
Working Scientifically	• Set up an investigation when it is appropriate e.g. finding out which materials dissolve or not • Set up a fair test when needed e.g. which surfaces create most friction? • Set up an enquiry-based investigation e.g. find out what adults / children can do now that they couldn't when a baby • Know what the variables are in a given enquiry and can isolate each one when investigating e.g. finding out how effective parachutes are when made with different materials • Use all measurements as set out in Year 5 mathematics (measurement), including capacity and mass • Use other scientific instruments as needed e.g. thermometer, rain gauge, spring scales (for measuring Newtons) • Able to record data and present them in a range of ways including diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs and bar and line graphs • Make predictions based on information gleaned from investigations				

	• Create new investigations which take account of what has been learned previously • Able to present information related to scientific enquiries in a range of ways including using IT such as power-point and iMovie • Use diagrams, as and when necessary, to support writing • Is evaluative when explaining findings from scientific enquiry • Clear about what has been found out from recent enquiry and can relate this to other enquiries, where appropriate • Their explanations set out clearly why something has happened and its possible impact on other things • Able to give an example of something focused on when supporting a scientific theory e.g. how much easier it is to lift a heavy object using pulleys • Keep an on-going record of new scientific words that they have come across for the first time • Able to relate causal relationships when, for example, studying life cycles • Frequently carry out research when investigating a scientific principle or theory
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	Biology			Physics	
	Animals, including humans	All living things and their habitats	Evolution and inheritance	Electricity	Light
NC	• <i>The circulatory system</i> • <i>Water transportation</i> • <i>Impact of exercise on body</i>	• <i>Classification of living things and the reasons for it</i>	• <i>Identical and non-identical off-spring</i> • <i>Fossil evidence and evolution</i> • <i>Adaptation and evolution</i>	• <i>Electrical components</i> • <i>Simple circuits</i> • <i>Fuses and voltage</i>	• <i>How light travels</i> • <i>Reflection</i> • <i>Ray models of light</i>
Year 6	• Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system • Know the function of the heart, blood vessels and blood • Know the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on health • Know the ways in which nutrients and water are transported in animals, including humans	• Classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences • Know how living things have been classified • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way	• Know how the Earth and living things have changed over time • Know how fossils can be used to find out about the past • Know about reproduction and offspring (recognising that offspring normally vary and are not identical to their parents) • Know how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment • Link adaptation over time to evolution	• Compare and give reasons for why components work and do not work in a circuit • Draw circuit diagrams using correct symbols • Know how the number and voltage of cells in a circuit links to the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer	• Know how light travels • Know and demonstrate how we see objects • Know why shadows have the same shape as the object that casts them • Know how simple optical instruments work e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc.

			• Know about evolution and can explain what it is		
Working Scientifically	• Know which type of investigation is needed to suit particular scientific enquiry e.g. looking at the relationship between pulse and exercise • Set up a fair test when needed e.g. does light travel in straight lines? • Know how to set up an enquiry based investigation e.g. what is the relationship between oxygen and blood? • Know what the variables are in a given enquiry and can isolate each one when investigating • Justify which variable has been isolated in scientific investigation • Use all measurements as set out in Year 6 mathematics (measurement), including capacity, mass, ratio and proportion • Able to record data and present them in a range of ways including diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs and bar and line graphs • Make accurate predictions based on information gleaned from their investigations and create new investigations as a result • Able to present information related to scientific enquiries in a range of ways including using IT such as power-point, animoto and iMovie • Use a range of written methods to report findings, including focusing on the planning, doing and evaluating phases • Clear about what has been found out from their enquiry and can relate this to others in class • Explanations set out clearly why something has happened and its possible impact on other things • Aware of the need to support conclusions with evidence • Keep an on-going record of new scientific words that they have come across for the first time and use these regularly in future scientific write ups • Use diagrams, as and when necessary, to support writing and be confident enough to present findings orally in front of the class • Able to give an example of something they have focused on when supporting a scientific theory e.g. classifying vertebrate and invertebrate creatures or why certain creatures choose their unique habitats • Frequently carry out research when investigating a scientific principle or theory				

Vocabulary	Biology	Chemistry	Physics
Year 3 & 4	Herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, feed, feeding, growth, activity, food groups, vegetables, meat, fish, cereals, sugars, fats, fruits, starches, tooth, teeth, incisor, molar, canine, diet, healthy, unhealthy, root, decay, food, balanced diet. Skeleton, bone, bones, ribs, spine, skull, vertebrate, contract relax, contraction, joint, move, muscles, muscle Plants, light, warmth, water, leaves, roots, stem. grow, growth, height, germinate Habitat, nutrition, environment, keys, condition, consumer, producer, organism, predator, prey, food chain, similar, different	Rock, slate, granite, sandstone, chalk, soil, clay, sand limestone, quartz, marble, stone, pebble, texture, absorbent, characteristic, surface Strong, weak, flexible, transparent, soft, hard, waterproof, absorbent, shiny, dull, rigid, rough, smooth, opaque, compare, comparison, describe, description material, characteristics, properties, stretchy. Solid, liquid, melt, freeze, solidify, dissolve, solution, filter, undissolved, separate, sieve, mix	Movement, direction, distance, further, furthest, fast, faster, fastest, slow, slower, slowest, higher, highest, speed up, slow down, change direction, change shape, twist, squeeze, stretch, pull, twist Light, dark, shadow, transparent, opaque, direction, light travels, translucent, shortest, longest, highest, object, material, light source, Sun, night, day Vibration, wave, volume, pitch, tone, insulation

			Electricity, electrical, circuit, battery, bulb, crocodile clip, buzzer, motor, conduct, conductor, insulate, insulator, power, bright, brightness, switch, break, dim, batteries
Year 5 & 6	Childhood, adolescence, adulthood womb, foetus, embryo, gestation, baby, toddler, teenager, elderly growth, development, puberty function, circulatory system, heart, valve, blood vessel, vein, artery transport, oxygenated, deoxygenated lifestyle, drug Plant growth, fertiliser, consumer, producer, predator, prey, food chain, key, suited, plant food, produces, identify, habitats, life processes Reproduce, reproduction, stamen, stigma, petal, ovary, pollen, style, germinate, germination, fertilise, fertilisation, pollinate, pollination, disperse, dispersal Nutrients, life processes Micro-organism, microbe, germ, virus, decay, mould, feed, grow, reproduce, bacteria Adaptation, evolution, characteristic, reproduction, genetics, survival	Changing state, evaporate, evaporation, condense, dissolve, dissolving, undissolved, solution, mixture, evaporate, condense, pure, separate, clear, cloudy, filter, Gas gases, air, oxygen, carbon dioxide, natural gas, carbon monoxide, properties	Friction, air resistance, water resistance, force meter, newton, surface area, forces, resists, Magnet, spring, metal, iron, copper, aluminium, steel, brass, attract, repel, magnetic, non-magnetic, attraction, repulsion, force, elastic, pull towards, push away from, stretch, squash, compress Beam, reflect, reflection, opaque, mirror, light travelling, source, reflected, travel, block Changing sounds, loudness, vibrate muffle, tuning, source, high, low, vibrating, soundproof sphere, revolve, orbit, spin, rotate, axis, sunrise, sunset, north, south, east, west, light source, shadow Changing circuits, complete circuit, conductor, circuit diagram, component, voltage