

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENCE

LO: TO WORK SCIENTIFICALLY, LIVING THINGS, MATERIALS, FORCES AND MOVEMENT, LIGHT, SOUND, ELECTRICITY, EARTH AND SPACE

Year 1

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.

Animals including humans

- ♣ 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.

Everyday Materials

- ♣ 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.

Seasonal Changes

- ♣ observe changes across the four seasons
- ♣ observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

Year 2

Plants

- ♣ observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants
- ♣ find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Animals including humans

- ♣ 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.

Uses of everyday materials

- ♣ 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

Year 3

Plants

- ♣ 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.

Animals including humans

- ♣ 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.

Rocks

- ♣ 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

Light

- ♣ 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.

Forces and Magnets

- ♣ compare how things move on different surfaces
- ♣ notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance
- ♣ observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others
- ♣ compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials
- ♣ describe magnets as having two poles
- ♣ predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

Year 4

Animals including humans

- ♣ 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

States of matter

- ♣ 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.

Sound

- ♣ identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating
- ♣ recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear

- ♣ find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it
- ♣ find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it
- ♣ recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

Electricity

- ♣ 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

Year 5

Living things and their habitats

- ♣ 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.

Animals including humans

- ♣ describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Properties and changes of materials

- ♣ 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.

Earth and Space

- ♣ 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.

Forces

- ♣ 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.

Year 6

Animals including humans

- ♣ 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.

Evolution and inheritance

- ♣ 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.

Light

- ♣ 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.

Electricity

- ♣ 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.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
To work scientifically	Answer simple questions and realise they can be answered in different ways	Answer simple questions and realise they can be answered in different ways	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them	Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work.	Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work.
	Observe closely, using simple equipment.	Observe closely, using simple equipment.	Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests.	Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests.	Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.	Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.
	Identify and classify.	Identify and classify	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.	Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations.	Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations.
	Perform simple tests.	Perform simple tests.	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.	Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.	Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
	Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.	Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
	Gather and record data to help in answering questions.	Gather and record data to help in answering questions.	Make systemic and careful observations and where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment,	Make systemic and careful observations and where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment,	Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs, and models.	Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs, and models.

			e.g. thermometers and data loggers.	e.g. thermometers and data loggers.		
			Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	Report and present 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	Report and present 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
			Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.	Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.	Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
			Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.	Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.		