

Meadow Primary School Progression Map



Subject: Science

Intent: In Science, we intend to inspire pupils with a curiosity and fascination about the world around them. We will develop their scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics. We will develop their scientific language, enabling children to talk about their methods and explain their findings and conclusions. The curriculum will motivate them to become effective communicators of scientific ideas, facts and data whilst enhancing their practical skills of scientific enquiry.

| Autumn | EYFS | Key | Stage 1 | Key Stage 2 | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Year R | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | |
| Knowledge M | Marvelous Me! | Seasons (Continuous) | Space Scientists | Animals | Famous Scientists | Materials | Electricity | |
| Si di di O O Si | imilarities and lifferences. Our bodies. enses easons: Autumn pring ummer Vinter Hibernation/ Migration Voodland animals parkly and Shiny orting objects parkly and shiny naterials | Name the four seasons and discuss features of them Talk about how the seasons affect them (clothes, weather, etc) Being a Scientist Making mixtures observing melting ice. Materials To recall different materials and their properties 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 | Know what skills scientists use. Name some scientist and find out what their jobs entail and how their discoveries have moved scientific knowledge forward. How scientists impact on our everyday lives. Through space missions the children find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) Materials Naming and describing materials around them. Identify what materials are suitable for. Test materials for their different properties. Vocabulary of Opaque, Translucent and transparent secured. | 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/fossils/soil 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. | Leading figures, past and present, in biology, chemistry and physics and their key ideas. 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. | Solids, liquids and gases – characteristics, properties and Describe changes of state, Use scientific terminology in relation to evaporation and condensation Solubility of materials in order to separate mixtures | 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. Evolution Identify traits and adaptive traits. Understand that adaptions are random mutations. Examine fossil evidence supporting the idea of evolution. Identify the difference between selective and cross-breeding. Understand what 'natural selection' is. Understand about the people that have helped us to understand about evolution. | |

| | simple physical properties. Moon Zoom Looking at astronauts and the timeline of going to the moon. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Skills Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. | Observe changes over time in the seasons Asking simple questions Identifying materials and matching them to given properties. | Moon crater experiment: Observing closely, using simple equipment- Dancing Raisins experiment: Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Be a scientist. They should be encouraged to be curious and ask questions about what they notice. 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. Test materials for a particular purpose for example making boats. | Animals Identify bones in the body Identify organs and some of the functions of them in the body Describe the digestive system Rocks/fossils/soil To compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. To how soil is formed. To know about the permeability of different soils. To know fossils are formed. | Famous Scientists Create and follow a line of questioning; explore scientific curiosity Carry out research and present findings in different ways (Science Fair) States of matter Explain the properties of different materials using scientific language. Sort materials into groups according to their properties, Decide on what equipment to use and how to make observations | Materials Measuring amount of air in materials (displacement) Rate of evaporation experiment, Investigation – changing temperature of melting ice Separating mixtures using knowledge of materials and solubility / particle size. Use equipment to measure temperature / separate materials - carrying out careful observations e.g. eye level to read thermometer. Present data in tables and graphs (age-appropriate maths) including drawing scales accurately | Electricity Recognise the different parts of an electrical circuit and to be able to name them. Recognise when variables need to be controlled or cannot be controlled and when a fair test is the best way to answer a question. Plan a fair test selecting the most suitable variables to measure, change and keep the same. Use equipment accurately to collect observations. Record data appropriately and accurately. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Recognise the patterns in results. Draw valid conclusions based on the data. Evolution Observe and raise questions about animals and how they are adapted to their environment. Compare hoe some living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations. |

| Spring | EYFS | ŀ | Key Stage 1 | Key Stage 2 | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Year R | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge | Are we there yet? Fast and slow. How things move. My Imagination Space/ planets/ gravity Dinosaurs | Animals Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) Ourselves & Senses Name the different parts of a human body – linking to senses Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. | Humans and Living things 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. Animals and their Habitats Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and | 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. Famous Scientists Children will use prior knowledge of topics learnt so far to learn about the scientists and what they were famous for. | 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. Habitats 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 nose dangers | Forces / Space How forces act on an object. Explain the effect of gravity Measure forces in newtons using newton meters How to conduct a fair test Know and describe the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction on objects. How gears are used to transfer forces Scientific vocabulary including forces, directions, fulcrum etc. Name, order and know key facts about planets in the solar system and how they relate to each other in size and features. Explain day, night, shadows, phases of moon and seasons using appropriate vocabulary. Know that a star is a glowing ball of gas and that these are grouped in constellations | Living Things 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. 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. | |
| | | | of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. | | sometimes pose dangers to living things. | Know about moon landings and space exploration | | |

| Skills | Children know | Comparing and | Humans and other living | Famous Scientists | <u>Sound</u> | Forces / Space | Recognise when identifying |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | about similarities | classifying animals | things. | | Decide on what equipment | Construct a fair test to | and classifying will be |
| | and differences in | groups such as | Identifying and classifying- | To understand how things | to use and how to make | measure the effect of | helpful to answer |
| | relation to places, | carnivore, | Living and non-living, creating | were discovered. | observations. | friction on an object, | questions. |
| | objects, materials | herbivore, | their own criteria- using Venn | Children to be able to | Record and present | selecting equipment | Decide what equipment |
| | and living things. | omnivore | and Carrol diagrams to show | observe and understand | information gathered from | and method to use. | tests and secondary |
| | They talk about | | data in a variety of ways. | how things were | an investigation | Investigate the effect of | sources of information to |
| | the features of | Perform simple | To begin to use non-standard | discovered. | | air resistance – ball | use to identify and classify |
| | their own | tests | measuring skills. Record in | | Use scientific language to | drop experiment - | things. |
| | immediate | | simple tally charts. | <u>Plants</u> | explain findings. | Record measurements | Use secondary sources to |
| | environment and | Gathering and | | Experiment to see what | | on a graph accurately. | classify things. |
| | how | recording data | Animals and their Habitats | plants need to grow | <u>Habitats</u> | Use equipment | Make own keys and |
| | environments | | | | Sort animals into a range of | accurately to measure | branching databases using |
| | might vary from | | Collecting data. Analyse by | Dissecting a flower to see | complex groups according | time | 4 or more items. |
| | one another. They | | comparing numerical data | the parts of a flower. | to own criteria, for example | | Use more than one piece of |
| | make | | Use scientific language to | | vertebrate / invertebrate. | | scientific evidence to |
| | observations of | | describe causal relationships. | Water up the stem | | | identify and classify things. |
| | animals and plants | | Use simple books and | experiment | Use scientific language to | | Draw valid conclusions |
| | and explain why | | electronic media to find things | | explain findings. | | when sorting and |
| | some things | | out. | | | | classifying. |
| | occur, and talk | | | | Use information sources to | | Recognise the significance |
| | about changes. | | | | find information | | of sorting and classifying. |
| | | | | | | | Talk using scientific |
| | | | | | | | knowledge. |
| | | | | | | | Evaluate how keys worked. |
| | | | | | | | |

| Summer | EYFS | Key Stage 1 | | Key Stage 2 | | | |
|-----------|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Year R | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Knowledge | Paws, Claws and Whiskers Animals How to care for animals Habitats Patterns and camouflage Body parts and features Once Upon a Time Plants and growing | Links to dinosaurs Naming plants Nature walks 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. Seasons (Continuous) Name the four seasons and discuss features of them Talk about how the seasons affect them (clothes, weather, etc) Dinosaur Plant | Pond Life 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) (Yr One knowledge to reinforce) 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. | 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/Magnets To compare how things move on different surfaces. To sort and name magnetic and nonmagnetic materials. To investigate the strength of magnets. To explore the magnetic poles. I can explain that magnets attract some materials. | Teeth 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. Circuits & Conductors 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. | Life Cycles of plants and animals Living things and their habitats Name parts of flowering plants including male and female reproductive parts and know the functions of these – pollination, fertilization Life cycles of mammals (including abnormal mammals – duck billed platypus)/ birds / amphibians and insects including those with metamorphosis (butterflies) Human life cycle and milestones | 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. ID Understand what is meant by the term 'identity'. To identify the different traits that make up them as a person. Identify different physical and personality traits of the class. Identifying patterns and relationships among individual and class measurements. Identify three different types of fingerprints. Understanding the difference between nature and nurture. Identify that we all have different likes and dislikes. Identify pros and cons for different scenarios linked to human rights. |

| Skills | Children know about | Identify and name | Pond Life | <u>Light</u> | <u>Teeth</u> | Life Cycles of plants and | Animals Including Humans |
|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | similarities and | common plants (trees) | Observing closely, using | To recognise that we | Identify and compare food | <u>animals</u> | Explore the work of |
| | differences in relation | | simple equipment- | need light in order to see | groups; sorting foods into | Living things and their | scientists and scientific |
| | to places, objects, | Explore and answer | pond dipping Holly | things and that dark is the | the correct group | <u>habitats</u> | research about the |
| | materials and living | questions about plants | Lodge Trip. | absence of light | | Design experiment to | relationship between diet, |
| | things. They talk | | Gathering and | To know how light is | Plan a fair test; make | compare growth of one | exercise, drugs, lifestyle |
| | about the features of | Describe and compare | recording data to help | reflected. | predictions | part of the human body | and health. |
| | their own immediate | the structure of a variety | in answering questions. | To know that light is | | e.g. hands / feet / height | |
| | environment and how | of common animals | | reflected from surfaces | Draw simple conclusions | or to compare height and | <u>ID</u> |
| | environments might | | <u>Plants</u> | To recognise that they | from a fair test | hand / foot size | Recognise how data is |
| | vary from one | Observe the changes in | Observing and | need light in order to see | | | obtained. |
| | another. They make | the seasons. Pattern | recording, with some | things and that dark is the | Circuits & Conductors | Produce graphs of | Draw valid conclusions |
| | observations of | seeking- temperatures, | accuracy, the growth of | absence of light | Use scientific language to | investigation data. | from research. |
| | animals and plants | weather types. | a variety of plants as | To find patterns when | explain findings. | | Talk about research using |
| | and explain why some | | they change over time | investigating how | | | scientific knowledge. |
| | things occur, and talk | | from a seed or bulb, or | shadows change size. | Decide what equipment to | | Evaluate how well research |
| | about changes. | | observing similar plants | | use and how to make | | has answered questions. |
| | | | at different stages of | Forces/Magnets | observations | | Recognise that some |
| | | | growth; Setting up a | Compare how things | | | questions may not have |
| | | | comparative test to | move on different | Draw simple conclusions | | been answered definitively. |
| | | | show that plants need | surfaces | from a fair test | | Draw valid conclusions |
| | | | light and water to stay | Notice that some forces | | | Debate and discuss |
| | | | healthy. | need contact between | Talk about when things can | | philosophical questions. |
| | | | Identify simple patterns | two objects, but magnetic | be grouped and decide | | |
| | | | and talk about them. | forces can | when questions can be | | |
| | | | NB: We cover the topic | act at a distance | answered. | | |
| | | | 'Climates' in | Observe how magnets | | | |
| | | | Geography. This | attract or repel each | | | |
| | | | reinforces their | other and attract some | | | |
| | | | knowledge of | materials and not | | | |
| | | | seasonality and pattern | others | | | |
| | | | seeking. | 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. | | | |
| | | | | poles are racing. | | | |

| Impact (End Points) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| EYFS | Key St | age 1 | Key Stage 2 | | | | | |
| Year R | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | | |
| Children to be able to identify similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They are able to discuss the features of their own environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes. | Children should be able to name, label and sort animals, plants and body parts into groups. They should be able to perform simple tests, gather data and discuss what they find out. | Children should be able to experience and observe phenomena, looking more closely at world around them. They should be curious and ask questions about what they notice. They should be developing their scientific enquiry to answer their own questions, including observing changes over a period of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things and carrying out simple tests. | Children should be able to label the parts of a plant and have a secure knowledge of what a plant needs to survive. Undertake observations over a period of time, make predictions, present data and analyse findings. Explain how water transportation occurs. Children should be able to confidently compare and group together different kinds of rocks & fossils based on their appearance and physical features. To sort, name and identify magnetic and nonmagnetic objects. To understand light & shadows, patterns and reflection. | Children should be able to explain how sound is made up of vibrations. Children have an understanding of different materials and their state of matter. Children have a deeper understanding of animals within their habitat and a food chain. Children should be able to scientific vocabulary to plan, carryout their own investigations. | Children use their knowledge of the solar system to explain regularly experienced natural processes such as day and night and gravity. They can explain similarities and differences between the life cycles of plants, animals and humans using appropriate scientific vocabulary. | Children use their scientific skills and vocabulary to plan, carry out and evaluate appropriate investigations to explore the wider world. | | |