

Science Knowledge Progression

PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING	HABITATS	MATERIALS	FORCES	LIGHT	EARTH & SPACE	ELECTRICITY	SOUND	EVOLUTION
	HUMANS	_					-	-	-
Plant seeds and care for growing plants Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things	Make healthy choices and food, drink, activity and toothbrushing Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history Understand the key features of the life cycle of an animal Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Know and talk about the	•Racognica como	Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice Inderstand some	Explore and talk about different forces they can feel		•I Industand the effect of			
	Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: Physical exercise Healthy eating Toothbrushing Sensible amounts of 'screen time' Having a good sleep routine Being a safe pedestrian	•Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries •Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live •Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them •Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class •Understand some important process and changes in the natural world including the seasons	•Understand some important process and changes in the natural world including changing states of matter			Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them Understand some important process and changes in the natural world including the seasons			
 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.	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.	Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	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.		Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.	Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.	

YEAR 2	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.	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	Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Indicate out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	•Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.				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.
YEAR 3	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.	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 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.	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.	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.			Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
YEAR 4		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	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 thing.	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.			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.	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.	Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living thing.

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		Describe the life process of	Describe the changes as	Describe the differences in	•Compare and group	Explain that unsupported		Describe the movement of		
		reproduction in some plants	humans develop to old age	the life cycles of a mammal,	together everyday materials	objects fall towards the		the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the		
	Ġ	and animals.		an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	on the basis of their properties, including their	Earth because of the force of gravity acting between		solar system. • Describe the		
				• Describe the life process of	hardness, solubility,	the Earth and the falling		movement of the Moon		
				reproduction in some plants	transparency, conductivity	object.		relative to the Earth.		
				and animals	(electrical and thermal), and	Identify the effects of air		Describe the Sun. Earth		
				and animals	response to magnets.	resistance, water resistance		and Moon as approximately		
					Give reasons, based on	and friction, that act		spherical bodies.		
					evidence from comparative	between moving surfaces.		• Use the idea of the Earth's		
					and fair tests, for the	Recognise that some		rotation to explain day and		
					particular uses of everyday	mechanisms, including		night and the apparent		
					materials, including metals,	levers, pulleys and gears,		movement of the sun across		
					wood and plastic.	allow a smaller force to have		the sky		
					•Know that some materials	a greater effect.				
					will dissolve in liquid to form					
	2				a solution and describe how to recover a substance from					
	兴				a solution.					
	YEAR				Use knowledge of solids,					
	>				liquids and gases to decide					
					how mixtures might be					
					separated, including through					
					filtering, sieving and					
					evaporating.					
					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					
\vdash			•Identify and name the main	Describe how living things	acid on bicarbonate of soda.		•Recognise that light		•Associate the brightness of	•Recognise that living things
			parts of the human	are classified into broad			appears to travel in straight		a lamp or the volume of a	have changed over time and
			circulatory system, and	groups according to			lines.		buzzer with the number and	that fossils provide
			describe the functions of the	common observable			Use the idea that light		voltage of cells used in the	information about living
			heart, blood vessels and	characteristics and based			travels in straight lines to		circuit.	things that inhabited the
			blood	on similarities and			explain that objects are		 Compare and give reasons 	Earth millions of years ago
	_		•Recognise the impact of	differences, including micro-			seen because they give out		for variations in how	•Recognise that living things
	9 ~		diet, exercise, drugs and	organisms, plants and			or reflect light into the eye.		components function,	produce offspring of the
	AF		lifestyle on the way their	animals.			Explain that we see things		including the brightness of	same kind, but normally
	YEAR		bodies function	Give reasons for classifying plants and			because light travels from		bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off	offspring vary and are not
			•Describe the ways in which	classifying plants and animals based on specific			light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects		position of switches.	identical to their parents
			nutrients and water are	characteristics			and then to our eyes.		Use recognised symbols	•Identify how animals and
			transported within animals,	J. G.			Use the idea that light		when representing a simple	plants are adapted to suit
			including humans				travels in straight lines to		circuit in a diagram.	their environment in different
							explain why shadows have			ways and that adaptation
							the same shape as the			may lead to evolution
							objects that cast them.			

^{*}Statements in italics appear more than once in this document

KS1 & KS2 – Curriculum Units

Plants	Animals Including Humans	Seasonal Changes	Everyday/Properties & Changes to Materials	Living Things & their Habitats	Rocks	Light	Forces & Magnets/Forces	States of Matter	Sound	Electricity	Earth & Space	Evolution & Inheritance