

Skill	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Questioning and enquiring	Reception With prompting, ask a few simple questions about the world around us.	Ask simple questions about the world around us. Begin to recognise that they can be answered in different ways (different types of enquiry including - observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative tests, finding things out from secondary sources).	Ask questions about the world around us. Recognise that they can be answered in different ways (different types of enquiry including - observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative tests, finding things out from secondary sources).	Ask some relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Begin to explore everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. Begin to develop their ideas about functions, relationships and interactions. Begin to raise their own questions about the world around them. Begin to make some decisions about which types of enquiry will be the best way of answering questions including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests, finding things out using secondary sources.	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Explore everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. Begin to develop their ideas about functions, relationships and interactions. Raise their own questions about the world around them. Make some decisions about which types of enquiry will be the best way of answering questions including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests, finding things out using secondary sources.	Begin to plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Begin to explore and talk about ideas, ask their own questions about scientific phenomena, analyse functions, relationships and interactions more systematically. Begin to recognise some more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand how the world operates. Begin to recognise scientific ideas change and develop	Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Explore and talk about ideas, ask their own questions about scientific phenomena, analyse functions, relationships and interactions more systematically. Begin to recognise more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand how the world operates. Begin to recognise scientific ideas change and develop over time. Select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry (including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things



rving, measuring and pattern seeking
Observing

With support, begin to observe closely, using simple equipment.

Begin to observe closely, using simple equipment.

Use simple observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

To observe simple changes over time and, with guidance, begin to notice patterns and relationships.

To say what I am looking for and what I am measuring. To know how to use simple equipment safely.

Use simple measurements and equipment with support (eg hand lenses and egg timers)

Begin to progress from nonstandard units, reading cm, m, cl, l, °C Observe closely, using simple equipment.

Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

To observe changes over time and, with guidance, begin to notice patterns and relationships.

To say what I am looking for and what I am measuring. To know how to use simple equipment safely.

Use simple measurements and equipment with increasing independence (eg hand lenses and egg timers)

Begin to progress from nonstandard units, reading mm, cm, m, ml, l, °C Begin to make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.

Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them.

Help to make decisions about what observations to make,

Help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used.

Learn to use some new equipment appropriately (eg data loggers).
Begin to see a pattern in my results.
Begin to choose from a selection of equipment.
Begin to observe and measure accurately using standard units including time in minutes and seconds.

Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them. Help to make decisions about what observations to make. how long to make them for

how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used. Learn to use new equipment appropriately (eg data

loggers).
Can see a pattern in my results.
Can choose from a selection

of equipment.
Can observe and measure
accurately using standard
units including time in
minutes and seconds.

Begin to take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where appropriate.

Begin to identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.

Begin to make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for and whether to repeat them. Choose the most appropriate equipment and explain how to use it accurately.

Begin to interpret data and find patterns.
Select equipment on my own.
Can make a set of observations and say what

the interval and range are.

Begin to take accurate and precise measurements – N, g, kg, mm, cm, mins, seconds, cm²V, km/h, m per sec, m/ sec
Graphs – pie, line

Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where appropriate.

Identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.

Make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for and whether to repeat them. Choose the most appropriate equipment and explain how to use it accurately.

Can interpret data and find patterns.
Select equipment on my own.
Can make a set of observations and say what the interval and range are.
Accurate and precise measurements – N, g, kg, mm, cm, mins, seconds, cm²V, km/h, m per sec, m/ sec Graphs – pie, line, bar (Year 6)



Investigating	To begin to discuss my ideas about how to find things out.	Perform simple tests with support. To begin to discuss my ideas about how to find things out. To begin to say what happened in my investigation.	Perform simple tests. To discuss my ideas about how to find things out. To say what happened in my investigation.	Set up some simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Begin to recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up. Begin to think of more than one variable factor.	Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up. Can think of more than one variable factor.	Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Begin to recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. Begin to suggest improvements to my method and give reasons. Begin to decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.	Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. Suggest improvements to my method and give reasons. Decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.
Recording and Reporting Findings	Gather and record data with adult support, to help in answering questions.	Gather and record data with some adult support, to help in answering questions. Begin to record simple data. Begin to record and communicate their findings in a range of ways. Can show my results in a simple table that my teacher has provided.	Gather and record data to help in answering questions. Record simple data. Record and communicate their findings in a range of ways. Can show my results in a table that my teacher has provided.	Gather, record, and begin to classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Begin to record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Begin to report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Begin to use notes, simple tables and standard units and help to decide how to record and analyse their data. Begin to record results in tables and bar charts.	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Use notes, simple tables and standard units and help to decide how to record and analyse their data. Can record results in tables and bar charts.	Begin to record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar and line graphs. Begin to report and present findings from enquiries. Begin to decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches. Begin to choose how best to present data.	Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar and line graphs. Report and present findings from enquiries. Decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches. Can choose how best to present data.



Identifying, Grouping and Classifying	Identify and classify with support.	Identify and classify with some support. To begin to observe and identify, compare and describe. To begin to use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them.	Identify and classify. Observe and identify, compare and describe. Use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them.	Begin to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Begin to talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying and use simple keys. Begin to compare and group according to behaviour or properties, based on testing.	Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying and use simple keys. Compare and group according to behaviour or properties, based on testing.	Begin to use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials.	Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials.
Research	To begin to find information to help me from books and computers with help.	To begin to use simple secondary sources to find answers. To begin to find information to help me from books and computers with help.	Use simple secondary sources to find answers. Can find information to help me from books and computers with help.	Begin to recognise when and how secondary sources might help to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations.	Begin to recognise when and how secondary sources might help to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations.	Begin to recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas.	Recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas.
Conclusions	Begin to talk about what they have found out and how they found it out.	Begin to talk about what they have found out and how they found it out. To begin to say what happened in my investigation. To begin to say whether I was surprised at the results or not. To begin to say what I would change about my investigation.	Talk about what they have found out and how they found it out. To say what happened in my investigation. To say whether I was surprised at the results or not. To say what I would change about my investigation.	I am beginning to use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Am beginning to use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	Am beginning to 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. Begin to identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or	Reporting and presenting 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. Identify scientific evidence that has



	Begin to use some science	Use some simple scientific	Use simple scientific language	Begin to use some scientific	Use some scientific language	Am beginning to read, spell	Read, spell and pronounce
	words.	language	and some science words.	language to talk and, later, write about what they have	to talk and, later, write about what they have found out.	and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly.	scientific vocabulary correctly.
		Begin to use some science		found out.	,	Am beginning to use relevant	,
		words.	Use comparative language –	Pagin to use relevant	Use relevant scientific	scientific language and illustrations to discuss,	Use relevant scientific
		Use comparative language	bigger, faster etc	Begin to use relevant scientific language.	language.	communicate and justify	language. And illustrations to discuss, communicate and
		with support.			Use comparative and	scientific ideas.	justify scientific ideas.
				Begin to use comparative and superlative language.	superlative language	Am beginning to confidently	
<u>a</u>				Superiative language.		use a range of scientific	Can confidently use a range
חמ						vocabulary.	of scientific vocabulary.
Vocabulary						Am beginning to use conventions such as trend, rogue result, support prediction and -er word generalisation.	Can use conventions such as trend, rogue result, support prediction and er word generalisation.
						Am beginning to use scientific ideas when describing simple processes. Am beginning to use the correct science vocabulary	Can use scientific ideas when describing simple processes. Can use the correct science vocabulary
bo	With support, can begin to	Can begin to talk about how	Can talk about how science	Begin to know which things in	Knows which things in	Am beginning to talk about	Can talk about how scientific
⊒ U	talk about how science helps us in our daily lives eg.	science helps us in our daily lives eg. Torches and lights	helps us in our daily lives eg. torches and lights help us see	science have made our lives better.	science have made our lives better.	how scientific ideas have changed over time. Am	ideas have changed over time.
d:	Torches and lights help us see		hen it is dark.			beginning to explain the	
	hen it is dark.	Am beginning to understand	Am beginning to understand	Can begin to understand risk in science.	Can understand there is some risk in science.	positive and negative effects of scientific development.	Can explain the positive and negative effects of scientific
tanding		science can sometimes be	science can sometimes be			Am beginning to see how	development.
5		dangerous.	dangerous.			science is useful in everyday life.	Can see how science is useful
Unde						Am beginning to say which	in everyday life.
nc						parts of our lives rely on science.	Can say which parts of our lives rely on science.
D							,