

Conceptual Knowledge – Scientific knowledge and understanding				
	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four
Biology Animals, including humans	<ul> <li>I can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including those that are kept as pets.</li> <li>I can understand how to take care of animals taken from my local environment and the need to return them safely after study.</li> <li>I can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.</li> <li>I can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body specifically head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, hair, mouth and teeth.</li> <li>I can say which body part is associated with each sense.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can explain that animals have offspring that grow into adults.</li> <li>I can describe the basic needs of animals for survival (water, food and air).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can explain that animals need the right types and amount of nutrition.</li> <li>I can explain that animals cannot make their own food.</li> <li>I can explain that animals get nutrition from what they eat.</li> <li>I can identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</li> <li>I can identify the different types of teeth in humans.</li> <li>I can explain the simple function of different types of teeth.</li> <li>I can construct and interpret a variety of food chains</li> <li>I can identify producers, predators and prey.</li> </ul>
Biology Living things and their habitats		<ul> <li>I can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and never been alive.</li> <li>I can identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited</li> <li>I can describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>I can recognise that living things can be grouped in a number of ways.</li> <li>I can explore and use classification keys to help group, identify.</li> <li>I can name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</li> <li>I can recognise that environments can change and this sometimes poses dangers to living things.</li> </ul>

		<ul> <li>I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats.</li> <li>I can describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals using a simple food chain.</li> <li>I can identify and name the different sources of food.</li> </ul>		
<u>Biology</u> Plants	<ul> <li>I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</li> <li>I can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Specifically leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches and stem.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can observe and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</li> <li>I can observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants (roots, stem, trunk, leaves and flowers).</li> <li>I can explore the requirements for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients, room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.</li> <li>I can investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.</li> <li>I can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</li> </ul>	
<u>Chemistry</u> Materials	<ul> <li>Everyday materials</li> <li>I can distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.</li> <li>I can identify and name a variety of everyday materials including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.</li> <li>I can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</li> <li>I can compare and group together a variety of everyday</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Uses of everyday materials</u> <ul> <li>I can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</li> <li>I can find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squishing, bending, twisting and stretching.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul> <li><u>States of matter</u> <ul> <li>I can compare and group materials together according to whether they are solids, liquids or gasses.</li> <li>I can observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees c.</li> <li>I can identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	materials on the basis of their		I can associate the rate of
	simple physical properties.		evaporation with temperature.
<u>Chemistry</u> Rocks <u>Physics</u> Light		<ul> <li>I can compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</li> <li>I can describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</li> <li>I can recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</li> <li>I can recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>I can notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</li> <li>I can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous.</li> <li>I can identify ways to protect my eyes from the sun.</li> <li>I can recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.</li> <li>I can find patters in the way that the size of shadows change.</li> </ul>	
Physics Electricity			<ul> <li>I can identify common appliances that run on electricity.</li> <li>I can construct a simple series electrical circuit,.</li> <li>I can identify and name basic electrical parts including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</li> <li>I can identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit based on whether or not</li> </ul>

			<ul> <li>the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.</li> <li>I can recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit.</li> <li>I can recognise some common conductors and insulators and associate metals with being good conductors.</li> </ul>
Physics Forces and magnets		<ul> <li>I can compare how things move on different surfaces.</li> <li>I can notice that some forces need contact between two objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</li> <li>I can observe how magnets attract or repel each other.</li> <li>I can observe how magnets attract some materials and not others.</li> <li>I can compare and group together a variety of every day materials on the basis of whether they are magnetic.</li> <li>I can predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other.</li> </ul>	
Physics Seasonal changes	<ul> <li>I can observe changes across the four seasons.</li> <li>I can observe and describe the weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</li> </ul>		
<u>Physics</u> Sound			<ul> <li>I can identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</li> <li>I can recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</li> </ul>

		Disciplinary Knowlodge - Wor	king Scientifically	<ul> <li>I can find patterns between the pitch of a sound.</li> <li>I can identify features of the object that produce a sound.</li> <li>I can find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</li> <li>I can recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> </ul>
		Disciplinary Knowledge – Wor		
	Year One	<u>Year Two</u>	Year Three	Year Four
Posing questions Planning	<ul> <li>I can explore the world around me.</li> <li>I can raise my own simple questions</li> <li>I can recognise there are different t</li> <li>I can respond to suggestions of how</li> <li>I can begin to recognise whether a f</li> <li>I can, with support, decide if sugges</li> <li>I can order a simple method.</li> </ul>	s. cypes of enquiry (ways to answer a question). v to answer my question. test is fair. sted observations are suitable.	<ul> <li>I can begin to raise further questions during the enquiry process.</li> <li>I can consider what makes a testable question.</li> <li>I can begin to recognise that there are different types of enquiry and that they are suitable for different questions.</li> <li>I can begin to make suggestions about how different questions could be answered.</li> <li>I can begin to select from options which variables will be changed, measured and controlled.</li> <li>I can suggest what observations to make and how long to make them for.</li> <li>I can plan a simple method, verbally and in writing.</li> <li>I can select and begin to decide what simple equipment might be used to aid observations and measurements.</li> </ul>	
<u>Predicting</u> Observing	<ul> <li>I can suggest what might happen, o</li> <li>I can use my senses to describe, in s</li> </ul>	ften justifying with personal experience.	<ul> <li>I can make predictions about what I think might happen by:         <ul> <li>Using scientific knowledge and/or personal experience to explain my prediction</li> <li>Beginning to consider cause and effects when making predictions, where appropriate</li> <li>Predicting a trend by considering how the changing variable will affect the measured variable.</li> </ul> </li> <li>I can use my senses to describe, in more detail and with simple scientific</li> </ul>	
<u>(qualitative</u> data)	changed.	, - <i>,</i>	vocabulary, what I notice or what h	has changed.

Measuring	I can use non-standard units to measure and compare.	I can use standard units to measure and compare.			
(quantitative	I can begin to use standard units to measure and compare.	I can use measuring equipment with increasing accuracy.			
	<ul> <li>I can begin to use simple measuring equipment to make approximate measurements</li> </ul>	• I can read scales with unmarked intervals between numbers.			
	<ul> <li>I can read simple numbered scales</li> </ul>				
Researching	<ul> <li>I can gather specific information from one simplified, specified source.</li> </ul>	I can gather specific information from a variety of sources.			
Recording (diagrams)	<ul> <li>I can draw and label simple diagrams.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can begin to draw more scientific diagrams by:</li> <li>✓ Using some standard symbols</li> <li>✓ Drawing in 2D to produce simple line diagrams</li> <li>✓ Labelling with more scientific vocabulary.</li> </ul>			
Recording (tables)	<ul> <li>I can use a prepared table to record results including:</li> <li>✓ Numbers</li> <li>✓ Simple observations</li> <li>✓ Tally frequency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can use a prepared table to record results including more detailed observations.</li> <li>I can use tables with more than two columns.</li> <li>I can identify and add headings to tables.</li> </ul>			
		I can begin to design simple results tables.			
Grouping and	I can group based on visible characteristics.	I can group based on visible characteristics and measurable properties.			
<u>classifying</u>	I can organise questions to create a simple classification key.	<ul> <li>I can populate a pre-prepared branching and number key.</li> </ul>			
Creating		I can choose appropriate questions for classification keys.			
Graphing	• I can represent data using pictograms and block charts.	I can represent data using bar charts.			
		<ul> <li>I can read the value of bars with greater accuracy.</li> </ul>			
Analysing and	I can use my results to answer simple questions	<ul> <li>I can write a conclusion to summarise findings using simple scientific vocabulary.</li> </ul>			
drawing	<ul> <li>I can begin to recognise when results or observations do not match my</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can begin to suggest how one variable may have affected another</li> </ul>			
conclusions	predictions.	<ul> <li>I can begin to guote results as evidence of relationships.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>I can identify data that does not fit a pattern (anomalous data).</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>I can recognise when results or observations do not match my predictions.</li> </ul>			
		• I can begin to use identified patterns to predict new values or trends.			
Evaluating	I can begin to recognise whether a test is fair or not.	I can begin to identify steps in the method that need changing and suggest improvements.			
		<ul> <li>I can begin to identify which variables were difficult to control and suggesting how to better control them.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>I can comment on the degree of trust by reflecting on:</li> <li></li></ul>			
		<ul> <li>✓ The quality of results (Accurate measurements and</li> </ul>			
		maintaining control of the variables)			
		• I can begin to identify new questions that would further the enquiry.			
Science in Action – Understanding the uses and implications of Science, today and for the future					

	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	
Historical applications of Science	I can discuss famous scientists throu	I can discuss famous scientists throughout history.		<ul> <li>I can discuss famous scientists throughout history.</li> <li>I can explore spiritual, moral, social and cultural links with Science.</li> </ul>	
The Scientific community and beyond	<ul> <li>I can understand how scientific known the current understanding of Science</li> <li>I can understand that mistakes can</li> <li>I can discuss science in the news and</li> </ul>	wledge has changed over time, leading to ce. lead to new discoveries. d recent discoveries.	<ul> <li>I can discuss the methods and equipment used by scientists throughout history and how these have led to modern methods.</li> <li>I can understand how scientific knowledge has changed over time, leading to the current understanding of Science.</li> <li>I can understand that mistakes can lead to new discoveries.</li> <li>I can explain how collaboration and peer reviewing is essential for effective scientific progress.</li> <li>I can discuss science in the news and recent discoveries</li> </ul>		
Careers that use Science	<ul> <li>I can discuss a range of jobs and car methods.</li> <li>I can discuss the work of modern-da</li> </ul>	eers that use scientific knowledge and ay scientists.	<ul> <li>I can discuss a range of jobs and ca methods.</li> <li>I can discuss the work of modern-c</li> <li>I can discuss current scientific rese future.</li> </ul>	reers that use scientific knowledge and lay scientists. arch and what it aims to achieve in the	

develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics
 develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of scientific enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them
 are equipped with the scientific knowledge required to understand the uses and implications of science, today and for the future.