

## Progression in Science at The Milford Academy

Strand	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<b>Working Scientifically</b>	<p>Ask questions about aspects of their familiar world</p> <p>Using simple, comparative vocabulary</p> <p>Simple discussions of the world around them</p>	<p>Recognises the difference between a question or statement</p> <p>Begins to shape different questions using different stems</p>	<p>With support, suggest own questions that they may investigate</p> <p>Decides independently simple questions that could be answered practically and some that cannot.</p>	<p>Asks questions independently and generates own ideas to explore through scientific enquiry</p> <p>Recognises when to answer a question by using a fair test method and when other methods might be needed.</p> <p>In a fair test, identifies what to keep the same and sometimes what to change and measure.</p>	<p>Asks questions and offers ideas for a range of scientific enquiry</p> <p>With support, improves focus of question to clarify its scientific purpose</p> <p>Knows when to answer a question by using a fair test method and when better evidence can be generated in other ways, e.g. through a survey, diary, log or research</p>	<p>Independently asks questions and offers ideas for scientific enquiry, which have a clear scientific purpose.</p> <p>Identifies the most appropriate enquiry methods to use to generate evidence needed to solve problems and answer scientific questions. Plan familiar enquiry types in appropriate detail.</p>	<p>Recognises scientific questions that do not yet have definitive answers.</p> <p>Selects methods to use to solve problems or answer questions, including a full range of enquiry methods, which are planned in detail.</p>
Strand	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<b>Plants</b>		<p>Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</p> <p>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</p>	<p>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy</p>	<p>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of the flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow)</p> <p>Investigate the way in which water is</p>			

				<p>transported within plants</p> <p>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p>			
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Animals including humans		<p>Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</p> <p>Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals)</p> <p>Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.</p>	<p>notice that animals (including humans) have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>find out about and describe the basic needs of animals (including humans), for survival (water, food and air).</p> <p>Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p>	<p>Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.</p> <p>Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</p>	<p>Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions</p> <p>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p>	<p>Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</p>	<p>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function</p> <p>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans</p>

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<p><b>Plants/ Living things and their habitats</b></p>		<p>Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</p> <p>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</p> <p>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</p>	<p>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p> <p>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive</p> <p>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 plant, and how they depend on each other.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats including microhabitats</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants</p> <p>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p>	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</p>	<p>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p>

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Materials/ States of Matter/ Rocks		<p>Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</p> <p>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</p>	<p>Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p> <p>Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</p>	<p>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within the rock</p> <p>Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</p>	<p>Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</p> <p>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</p> <p>Give reasons based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials including wood, metals and plastic.</p> <p>Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials and that this change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.</p>	

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Light/Sound				<p>Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</p> <p>Notice that light is reflected from surfaces</p> <p>Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</p> <p>Recognise that shadows are formed when a light source is blocked by an opaque object</p> <p>Find patters in the wat the size of shadows change</p>	<p>Identify how sounds are made, associating them with something vibrating</p> <p>Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to an ear</p> <p>Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it</p> <p>Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it</p> <p>Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>		<p>Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them</p>

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<p>Electricity, Forces and Magnets</p>				<p>Compare how things move on different surfaces</p> <p>Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</p> <p>Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Describe magnets as having 2 poles</p> <p>Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p>	<p>Identify common appliances that run on electricity</p> <p>Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit</p> <p>Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</p>	<p>Explain that unsupported objects fall towards 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.</p> <p>Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</p>	<p>Associate brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</p> <p>Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches</p> <p>Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</p>

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<p>Seasonal changes</p> <p>Earth and Space</p> <p>Evolution and Inheritance</p>		<p>Observe changes across the 4 seasons</p> <p>Observe and describe the weather associated with these seasons and how day length varies.</p>				<p>Describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system</p> <p>Describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth</p> <p>Describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies</p> <p>Use the idea of the Earth's rotations to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky</p>	<p>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago</p> <p>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents</p>

