

KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION IN SCIENCE AT THE FOUNDATION STAGE

EARLY LEARNING GOALS FOR UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORLD

THE WORLD

Early Years
Foundation Stage

- Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
- Children know about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one to another.
- Children know why some things occur including changes.

EARLY LEARNING GOALS FOR UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORLD

HEALTH AND SELF-CARE

Early Years
Foundation Stage

- Children know the importance of good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet

KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION IN SCIENCE AT KEY STAGE ONE

	PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	EVERYDAY MATERIALS	LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS
YEAR ONE	<p><u>Which plants would the Gruffalo find at Chapel Street?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>SEASONAL CHANGES</p> <p><u>Why does it get dark in winter?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • observe simple changes associated with each season • observe and describe weather associated with the four seasons and how day length varies. 	<p><u>What would my ideal pet be like?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>What material would make the best coat for Beegu?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 	
YEAR TWO	<p><u>Who can grow the tallest sunflower?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p><u>Should Leaf be left in the forest?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring, which grow into adults. 	<p><u>Which materials did they use to build Chapel Street and why?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses • find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching 	<p><u>Where do animals and plants like to live?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 identify and name different sources of food.
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KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION IN SCIENCE AT LOWER KEY STAGE TWO						
	PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	EVERYDAY MATERIALS	LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS	FORCES: MAGNETS	LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY
YEAR THREE	<p><u>Could an apple pip really grow into a tree in my tummy?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>Can children with longer legs jump further?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p><u>What do rocks tell us about the way the Earth was formed?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties • recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. • Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that are lived are trapped within rock 		<p><u>How can I make things move?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • describe magnets as having two poles • predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing • 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><u>Could Peter Pan have really lost his shadow?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
YEAR FOUR		<p><u>What happens to the food we eat?</u> • describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the</p>	<p><u>Where do the raindrops go when it stops raining?</u></p>	<p><u>Which plants and animals thrive in our local area?</u></p>	<p><u>Which teacher has the loudest voice?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify how sounds are made, associating 	<p><u>How would you cope without electricity for one day?</u></p>

		<p>digestive system in humans • 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 things. 	<p>some of them with something vibrating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION IN SCIENCE AT UPPER KEY STAGE TWO					
	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	EVERYDAY MATERIALS	LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS	FORCES: EARTH AND SPACE	LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY
YEAR FIVE	<p><u>How different will you look when you are as old as your grandparents?</u></p> <p>describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</p>	<p><u>Who stole Mrs Hughes' sugar and how can we get it back?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes explain that some changes result in the formation of 	<p><u>Do all living things start life as an egg?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals 	<p><u>How did an apple help a man stand on the shoulders of giants?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain that unsupported objects fall towards the 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 recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. Where does the moon go during the day? describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. 	

		new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda			
YEAR SIX		<p><u>Why is the heart the most important organ we own?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p><u>How would you classify a unicorn?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences including microorganisms, plants and animals • give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics <p style="text-align: center;">EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE</p> <p><u>Which beak is best?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago • recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents • identify how living things are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. 		<p><u>How to light up your life</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <u>What happens when I charge my iPad?</u> • 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

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