



Questioning and enquiry									
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
Ask questions about objects, events and animals observed in their environment (Nursery).		out the world around us. they can be answered in	enquiries to answer them.  Begin to explore everyday phen between living things and famil Begin to develop their ideas about interactions.  Begin to raise their own questions.	iar environments.  Out functions, relationships, and  Ons about the world around them.  bout which types of enquiry will	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 interaction 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 over time.  Begin to select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry				
	Observing and measuring / Pattern seeking								
EYFS	<mark>Year 1</mark>	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
Make observations about objects, events and animals and answer questions.  Find out how things work by observations and experimentation.	Use simple observations to questions.  To observe simple chan guidance, begin to notice.  To say what I am lookin measuring. To know how safely.  Use simple measurement with increasing independences and egg timers).	w to use simple equipment uts and equipment with support	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, 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 take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when 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.				



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			Begin to observe and measure accurately using standard units including time in minutes and seconds.		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, bar.				
			Investigo	ating					
EYFS	<mark>Year 1</mark>	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
Find out how things work by observations and	Perform simple tests with support.  To begin to discuss my ideas about how to find thingsout.  To begin to say what happened in my investigation.				Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.				
Sort a variety			Begin to recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up.		Begin to recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why.				
ofobjects into groups — size, colour, texture, function.			Begin to think of more than one variable factor.		Begin to suggest improvements to my method and give reasons.  Begin to decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.				
	Recording and reporting findings								
EYFS	<mark>Year 1</mark>	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
	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 teacherhas 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 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 report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.		Begin to decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches.				
			Begin to use notes, simple tables and standard units and help to decide how to record and analyse their data.		Begin to choose how best to present data.				
			Begin to record results in tables	and bar charts.					
			Identifying, grouping	g, and classifying					
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
Sort a variety of objects into	Identify and classify with so	<u>' '</u>	Begin to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.		Begin to use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials.				
groups — size,	describe.	ntigy, compare, and							





colour, texture, function.	To begin to use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them.			cording to behaviour or	Year 5  Begin to recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas.	
	arta compacers were recip.		Conclus	ions		
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Begin to talk about what they have found out and howthey found it out  To begin to say what happened in my investigation.  To begin to say whether I was surprised at the resultsor not.  To begin to say what I would change about myinvestigation.		Begin to use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions.  Begin to use straightforward scientific evidence to answerquestions or to support their findings.  With help, begin to look for changes, patterns, similarities, and differences in their data to draw simple conclusions and answer questions.  With support, begin to identify new questions arising from the data, make new predictions and find ways of improving what they have already done.  Begin to see a pattern in my results.  Begin to say what I found out, linking cause and effect.  Begin to answer questions from what I have found out.		Begin to report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships, and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oraland written forms such as displays and other presentations.  Begin to identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refuteideas or arguments.  Begin to draw conclusions based on their data and observations, use evidence to justify their ideas, use scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings.  Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparatives and fair tests.  Begin to look for different causal relationships in their data and identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas.  Use their results to identify when further tests and observations are needed. Begin to separate opinion from fact.  Begin to draw conclusions and identify scientific evidence. Can use simple models.  Know which evidence proves a scientific point.  Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.	



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Vocabulary							
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Use descriptive terms such as	Use some simple scientific language		Begin to use some scientific language to talk and, later, write about what they have found out.		Begin to read, spell, and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly.		
'smooth', 'rough' 'boiling' and 'freezing',	Begin to use some science words.  Use comparative language with support e.g. bigger,		Begin to use relevant scientific language.		Begin to use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify scientific ideas.		
'floating and sinking'.	faster.		Begin to use comparative and superlative language.		Begin to confidently use a range of scientific vocabulary.		
					Begin to use conventions such as transported prediction and -er word generalisa		
					Begin to use scientific ideas when d	9 1 1	
					Begin to use the correct science vo	cabulary.	