

Knowledge progression maps – Science

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NC Science topics progression of objectives:

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Knowledge progression map – Science: Topic overview							
<u>Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4 Y5 Y6</u>							
Plants	Plants	Plants					



Animals including Humans	Animals including Humans	Animals including Humans	Animals including Humans	Animals including Humans	Animals including Humans
Everyday Materials	Uses of everyday Materials			Properties and Changes of Materials	
Seasonal Changes					
<u>_</u>	Living Things and their Habitats		Living Things and their Habitats	Living Things and their Habitats	Living Things and their Habitats
			States of Matter		
		Rocks			
			Sound		
			Electricity		Electricity
		Light			Light
		Forces and Magnets		Forces	
				Earth and Space	
					Evolution and Inheritance

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Plants	 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 	 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 	ntify and describe the ctions of different parts of vering plants lore the requirements of nts for life and growth and v they vary from plant to plant estigate the way in which er is transported within nts lore the part that flowers play he life cycle of flowering nts, including pollination, seed mation and seed dispersal			



	plants, including trees.			

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Animals s, repti including Humans ind co of cor name, of the	s including fish, tiles, birds and time a variety of t hat are carnivores, omnivores ompare the structure mmon animals , draw and label the e human body and say e body is associated	Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	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	Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age	 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

<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>

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 Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials	Uses of Everyday Materials Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching		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 Explain that some changes result in the formation of 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 Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes	

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Seasonal Changes	Observe changes across the four seasons					
	Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies					



	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Living things and their habitats		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 micro-habitats 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		 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 	 Differences in the Life Cycles of Mammals, Amphibians, Insects and Birds Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. 	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 - Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristic

<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
		Compare how things move		Explain that	
		on different surfaces ·		unsupported objects	
		Notice that some forces		fall towards the Earth	
		need contact between two		because of the force of	



AND STATE			
Forces	 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. 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. Describe magnets as having two poles. Predict whether two 	 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 	
	Describe magnets as	errect	

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Earth and Space					 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 	



	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Electricity				 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 		ociate the brightness of a p or the volume of a zer with the number and age of cells used in the uit npare and give reasons for ations in how components ction, including the thness of bulbs, the dness of buzzers and the off position of switches cognised symbols when nting a simple circuit in a

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Sound				 Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating 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	

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
States of Matter				 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 Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature 		

ANGETOW
ADUMANU SCHOOL

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Evolution and Inheritance						 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 animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Light 000			 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 a solid object 			 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



• Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows		
change ●		

	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Rocks	EYFS	<u><u> </u></u>	<u>Y2</u>	 Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical 	<u> </u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>
Contraction of the second				 properties Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter 			