



	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Asking questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways	Through teacher modelling, encouragement and support: • Show curiosity and ask questions. • Use their observations to help them answer their questions.	<ul> <li>Ask si somet simila work, how t</li> <li>Recog quest differe</li> <li>Answe teach scena</li> <li>Where own c</li> <li>Plan h provid</li> </ul>	mple questions such as what thing is, how things are r and different, how things which choice is better and hings happen. nise that their simple ions can be answered in ent ways. er questions developed with er support through a rio. e appropriate, answer their juestions. iow to use resources led to answer questions.	<ul> <li>Ask releving topic being topic being asking quarter asking quarter and quastion of the second of the seco</li></ul>	vant questions about the ng studied. prior knowledge when uestions. dently use a range of stems. their own questions, opropriate. questions posed by a ndependently how to vidence to answer a when given a range of es. se when secondary can be used to answer is that cannot be d through practical work. the enquiry skill chosen to a question.	<ul> <li>Independer questions, scientific e</li> <li>Ask further based on o understan enquiry.</li> <li>Decide inc gather evi scientific o range of re</li> <li>Choose a t out and ju</li> <li>Recognise can be use that canno practical w</li> </ul>	ently ask scientific , stimulated by a experience. er scientific questions developed ding following an dependently how to dence to answer a question given a wide esources. type of enquiry to carry stify their choice. how secondary sources ed to answer questions of be answered through vork.
Making observations and taking measurements	Through teacher modelling, encouragement and support: • Make observations using their senses and simple equipment.	<ul> <li>Obser equip</li> <li>Make suppo comp</li> <li>Use a equip glasse</li> <li>Begin initial using</li> </ul>	ve closely, using simple ment. careful observations to ort identification, arison and noticing change. opropriate senses, aided by ment such as magnifying s, to make observations. to take measurements, y by comparisons, then non-standard units.	<ul> <li>Make sy observat</li> <li>Use a rat thermon for meas tempera</li> <li>Use stan measure</li> <li>Take acc</li> </ul>	stematic and careful tions. Inge of equipment, such as neters and data loggers, suring length, time, ture and capacity. dard units for their ments. urate measurements.	<ul> <li>Taking merange of service of se</li></ul>	asurements, using a cientific equipment. surements with accuracy and precision. at readings when te. asuring equipment to nost precise results, such ape measure, trundle orce meter.





	<ul> <li>Record their observations by drawing, taking photographs, using sorting rings and simple tick sheets.</li> <li>Use their observations to help them answer their questions.</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>During an enquiry, make decisions based on specific enquiry skills e.g. taking repeat readings, increase the sample size, adjust observation period, check further sources.</li> </ul>
Engaging in practical enquiry to answer questions	<ul> <li>Through teacher modelling, encouragement and support: <ul> <li>talk about what they have done and found out.</li> <li>make direct comparisons.</li> <li>identify, sort and group.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>When performing simple tests: <ul> <li>use practical resources provided to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or a teacher.</li> <li>Carry out tests to classify; comparative tests; pattern seeking enquiries; make observations over time.</li> </ul> </li> <li>When identifying and classifying: <ul> <li>Use their observations and testing to compare objects, materials and living things.</li> <li>Sort and group things, identifying their own criteria for sorting.</li> <li>Use simple secondary sources (such as identification sheets) to name living things.</li> <li>Describe characteristics used to identify a living thing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>When setting up simple practical enquiries:</li> <li>Select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or a teacher.</li> <li>Follow their plan to carry out observations and tests to classify; observations over time and pattern seeking.</li> <li>Follow their plan to carry out comparative tests by changing a variable that is qualitative.</li> <li>Follow their plan to carry out fair tests by changing a variable that is quantitative.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>When planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions:</li> <li>Recognise and control variables when necessary.</li> <li>Select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer their questions.</li> <li>Carry out fair tests.</li> <li>Decide what observations or measurements to make over time and for how long.</li> <li>Look for patterns and relationships using a suitable sample.</li> </ul>



## **Science Progression of Skills**



Recording and presenting advice	<ul> <li>Through teacher modelling, encouragement and support:</li> <li>Talk about what they have done and found out.</li> <li>Record their observations by drawing, taking photographs, using sorting rings and on simple tick</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Gather and record data to help in answering questions.</li> <li>Record their observations using photographs, videos, drawings, labelled diagrams or in writing.</li> <li>Record their measurements using prepared tables, pictograms, tally charts and block graphs.</li> <li>Classify using simple prepared tables and sorting rings.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</li> <li>Sometimes decide how to record and present evidence.</li> <li>Record observations using photographs, videos, pictures, labelled drawings or writing.</li> <li>Record their measurements using tables, tally charts and bar charts with given templates.</li> <li>Record classifications using tables, Venn diagrams and Carroll diagrams.</li> <li>Present the same data in different ways in order to help with answering the question.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Record data and results of increasing complexity.</li> <li>Decide how to record and present evidence.</li> <li>Record observations using annotated photographs, videos, labelled diagrams, observational drawings, labelled scientific diagrams or writing.</li> <li>Record measurements using tables, tally charts, bar charts, line graphs and scatter graphs.</li> <li>Record classifications using tables, Venn diagrams, Carrol diagrams and classification keys.</li> <li>Present the same data in different ways in order to help with</li> </ul>
Answering questions and concluding	sheets. Through teacher modelling, encouragement and support: • Use their observations to help them answer their questions.	<ul> <li>Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</li> <li>Use experiences of the world to suggest appropriate answers to questions.</li> <li>Relate their experiences to their evidence, with support.</li> <li>Recognise 'biggest and smallest', 'best and worst', etc. from their data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>with support.</li> <li>Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> <li>Answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources.</li> <li>Make answers consistent with their evidence.</li> <li>Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>answering the question.</li> <li>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> <li>Answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources.</li> <li>Discuss whether other evidence supports or refutes their answer.</li> <li>Talk about how their scientific ideas change due to new evidence that they have gathered.</li> </ul>





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		<ul> <li>Interpret their data to generate simple comparative sentences based on their evidence.</li> <li>Begin to identify naturally occurring patterns and causal relationships.</li> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.</li> <li>Draw conclusions based on their evidence and current subject knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Talk about how new discoveries change scientific understanding.</li> <li>Report and present findings from enquiries in oral and written forms.</li> <li>Identify causal relationships and patterns in the natural world from their evidence.</li> <li>Identify results that do not fit the overall pattern.</li> <li>Explain their findings using subject knowledge.</li> </ul>
Evaluating and raising further questions and predictions		<ul> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions.</li> <li>Use results to make predictions for new values.</li> <li>Use results to suggest improvements and raise further questions.</li> <li>Identify ways in which they adapted their method as they progressed or how they would do it differently if they repeated the enquiry.</li> <li>Use their evidence to suggest values for different items tested using the same method.</li> <li>Following a scientific experience, ask further questions which can be answered by extending the same enquiry.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluate the choice of method used, the control of variables, the precision and accuracy of measurements and the credibility of secondary sources used.</li> <li>Identify any limitations that reduce the trust they have in their data.</li> <li>Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</li> </ul>





## **Science Enquiry**



"...so that pupils learn to use a variety of approaches to answer relevant scientific questions." NC2014