

Connor Downs Academy

Science Curriculum Progression of Skills

	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Asking Questions and Carrying Out Fair and Comparative Tests	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.</p> <p>Performing simple tests. Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a explore the world around them, leading them to ask some simple scientific questions about how and why things happen; b begin to recognise ways in which they might answer scientific questions; c ask people questions and use simple secondary sources to find answers; d carry out simple practical tests, using simple equipment; e experience different types of scientific enquiries, including practical activities; f talk about the aim of scientific tests they are working on. 	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.</p> <p>Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a start to raise their own relevant questions about the world around them in response to a range of scientific experiences; b start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; c recognise when a fair test is necessary; d help decide how to set up a fair test, making decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used; e set up and carry out simple comparative and fair tests. 	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</p> <p>Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a with growing independence, raise their own relevant questions about the world around them in response to a range of scientific experiences; b with increasing independence, make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; c explore and talk about their ideas, raising different kinds of scientific questions; d ask their own questions about scientific phenomena; e select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions; f 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; g plan, set up and carry out comparative and fair tests to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary; h use their test results to identify when further tests and observations may be needed; i use test results to make predictions for further tests.

Observing and Measuring Changes	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Observing closely, using simple equipment.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a observe the natural and humanly constructed world around them; b observe changes over time; c use simple measurements and equipment; d make careful observations, sometimes using equipment to help them observe carefully. 	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a make systematic and careful observations; b observe changes over time; c use a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers; d ask their own questions about what they observe; e where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units using a range of equipment. 	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements and explain how to use it accurately; b take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision; c make careful and focused observations; d know the importance of taking repeat readings and take repeat readings where appropriate.
Identifying, Classifying, Recording and Presenting Data	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Identifying and classifying.</p> <p>Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things; b decide how to sort and classify objects into simple groups with some help; c record and communicate findings in a range of ways with support; d sort, group, gather and record data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions such as in simple sorting diagrams, pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables. 	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</p> <p>Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; b group and classify things; c collect data from their own observations and measurements; d present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; e use, read and spell scientific vocabulary correctly and with confidence, using their growing word reading and spelling knowledge; f record findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. 	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a independently group, classify and describe living things and materials; b use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials; c decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches; d record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graphs and line graphs.

Drawing Conclusions, Noticing Patterns and Presenting Findings	<p>KS1 Science National Curriculum Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a notice links between cause and effect with support;b begin to notice patterns and relationships with support;c begin to draw simple conclusions;d identify and discuss differences between their results;e use simple and scientific language;f read and spell scientific vocabulary at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at key stage 1;g talk about their findings to a variety of audiences in a variety of ways.	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.</p> <p>Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a draw simple conclusions from their results;b make predictions;c suggest improvements to investigations;d raise further questions which could be investigated;e first talk about, and then go on to write about, what they have found out;f report and present their results and conclusions to others in written and oral forms with increasing confidence.	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a notice patterns;b draw conclusions based in their data and observations;c use their scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings;d read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly;e identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment;f look for different causal relationships in their data;g discuss the degree of trust they can have in a set of results;h independently report and present their conclusions to others in oral and written forms.
	Using Scientific Evidence and Secondary Sources of Information	<p>Lower KS2 Science National Curriculum Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</p> <p>Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a make links between their own science results and other scientific evidence;b use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings;c identify similarities, differences, patterns and changes relating to simple scientific ideas and processes;d recognise when and how secondary sources might help them to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations.	<p>Upper KS2 Science National Curriculum Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a use primary and secondary sources evidence to justify ideas;b identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas;c recognise where secondary sources will be most useful to research ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact;d use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas;e talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time.