## St. Bartholomew's C.E. Primary School



## Progression in Knowledge and Skills in Scientific Enquiry

New York		Year 1	Year 2	Vegr 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u> 2KIII</u>				Year 3 Expected Standard			Year 6
Questioning and enquiring - planning	With prompting, ask a few simple questions about the world around us.	Ask simple questions about the world around them. • Begin to recognise that they can be answered in different ways (diifferent types of enquiry including - observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative tests, finding things out from secondary sources)	Ask questions about the world around them. • Recognise that they can be answered in different ways ( different types of enquiry including - observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative tests, finding things out from secondary sources).	Ask some relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. • Begin to explore everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. • Begin to develop ideas about functions, relationships and interactions. • Begin to raise their own questions about the world around them. • Begin to make some decisions about which types of enquiry will be the best way of answering questions including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests, finding things out using secondary sources.	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. • Explore everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. • Begin to develop ideas about functions, relationships and interactions. • Raise their own questions about the world around them. • Make some decisions about which types of enquiry will be the best way of answering questions including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests, finding things out using secondary sources.	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 interactions 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 (including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.)	<ul> <li>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</li> <li>Explore and talk about ideas, ask their own questions about scientific phenomena, analyse functions, relationships and interactions more systematically.</li> <li>Begin to recognise more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand how the world operates.</li> <li>Begin to recognise scientific ideas change and develop over time.</li> <li>Select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry (including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out comparative and fair tests &amp; finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of info.)</li> </ul>
Questioning, measuring and pattern seeking	• With support, begin to observe closely, using simple equipment.	Begin to observe closely, using simple equipment. • Use simple observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. • To observe simple changes over time and, with guidance, begin to notice patterns and relationships. • To say what they are looking for and what they are measuring. • To know how to use simple equipment safely. Use simple measurements and equipment with support (eg hand lenses and egg timers) • Begin to progress from non- standard units, reading cm, m, cl, l, °C	Observe closely, using simple equipment. • Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. • Observe changes over time and, with guidance, begin to notice patterns and relationships. • Say what they are looking for and what they are measuring. • To know how to use simple equipment safely. • Use simple measurements and equipment with increasing independence (e.g. hand lenses and egg timers) • Begin to progress from non- standard units, reading mm, cm, m, ml, l, °C	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Learn to use some new equipment appropriately (e.g. data loggers).</li> <li>Begin to choose from a selection of equipment.</li> <li>Begin to observe and measure accurately using standard units including time in minutes and seconds</li> </ul>	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 occuring 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 new equipment appropriately (e.g. data loggers). • Can spot a pattern in results • Can choose from a selection of equipment. • Can observe and measure accurately using standard units including time in minutes and seconds.	Begin to take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where 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. • Select equipment on their own. • 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, cm <sup>2</sup> V, km/h, m per sec, m/ sec • Graphs – pie, line	<ul> <li>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where appropriate.</li> <li>Identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Can interpret data and find patterns.</li> <li>Select equipment on their own.</li> <li>Can make a set of observations and say what the interval and range are.</li> <li>Accurate and precise measurements e.g N, g, kg, mm, cm, mins, seconds, cm<sup>2</sup>V, km/h, m per sec, m/ sec • Graphs – pie, line, bar</li> </ul>
Investigating	To begin to discuss my ideas about how to find things out.	my ideas about how to find things out. • Perform simple tests with support. • Begin to discuss their ideas about how to find things out. • To begin to say what happened in their investigation.	Perform simple tests. • To discuss their ideas about how to find things out. • To say what happened in their investigation.	Set up some simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. • Begin to recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up. • Begin to think of more than one variable factor.	Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. • Recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up. • Can think of more than one variable factor.	Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. • Begin to recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. • Begin to suggest improvements to their method and give reasons. • Begin to decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.	se test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. • Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. • Suggest improvements to their method and give reasons. • Decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.

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Recording Findings	Gather and record data with	Gather and record data with some	Gather and record data with	Gather, record, and begin to classify	Gather, record, classify and	Begin to record data and results	Record data and results of
l ⊒ o	adult support, to help in	adult support, to help in answering	some adult support, to help in	and present data in a variety of ways	present data in a variety of ways	of increasing complexity using	increasing complexity using
<u></u> , 5	answering questions	questions.	answering questions.	to help in answering questions.	to help in answering questions.	scientific diagrams and labels,	scientific diagrams and labels,
		<ul> <li>Begin to record simple data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin to record simple data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin to record findings using</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Record findings using simple</li> </ul>	classification keys, tables and bar	classification keys, tables and bar
JS JI		Begin to record and communicate	<ul> <li>Begin to record and</li> </ul>	simple scientific language, drawings,	scientific language, drawings,	and line graphs.	and line graphs
DG		their findings in a range of ways.	communicate their findings in a	labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts	labelled diagrams, keys, bar	<ul> <li>Begin to report and present</li> </ul>	. • Report and present findings from
		<ul> <li>Can show their results in a simple</li> </ul>	range of ways.	and tables.	charts and tables.	findings from enquiries.	enquiries.
and		table that the teacher has provided.	<ul> <li>Can show their results in a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin to report on findings from</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Report on findings from</li> </ul>	Begin to decide how to record	<ul> <li>Decide how to record data from</li> </ul>
			simple table that the teacher has	enquiries, including oral and written	enquiries, including oral and	data from a choice of familiar	a choice of familiar approaches. •
			provided.	explanations, displays or	written explanations, displays or	approaches.	Can choose how best to present
- <del>v</del>				presentations of results and	presentations of results and	Begin to choose how best to	data.
ŏ				conclusions.	conclusions.	present data.	
∃				Begin to use notes, simple tables	• Use notes, simple tables and	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Reporting				and standard units and help to	standard units and help to		
<u> </u>				decide how to record and analyse	decide how to record and		
				their data.	analyse their data.		
				Begin to record results in tables	Can record results in tables and		
				and bar charts.	bar charts.		
	Identify and classify with support.	Identify and classify with some	Identify and classify.	Begin to identify differences,			
Identitying, grouping and		support.	Observe and identify, compare	similarities or changes related to			
O O		• To begin to observe and identify,	and describe.	simple scientific ideas and processes.			
- 1 H		compare and describe. • To begin to	Use simple features to compare	Begin to talk about criteria for			
		use simple features to compare	objects, materials and living	grouping, sorting and classifying and			
jā jī		objects, materials and living things	things and, with help, decide	use simple keys.			
0 0			how to sort and group them.	Begin to compare and group			
		and, with help, decide how to sort	now to son and group mem.				
0		and group them.		according to behaviour or			
				properties, based on testing.			

	Begin to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Begin to talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying and use simple keys. Begin to compare and group according to behaviour or properties, based on testing.	<ul> <li>Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</li> <li>Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying and use simple keys.</li> <li>Compare and group according to behaviour or properties, based on testing.</li> </ul>	•	Begin to use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials.	•	Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials.
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