



BURRADON COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Science progression of learning (EYFS- Year 6) including vocabulary



Plants

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Plant seeds and care for growing plants with support Begin to understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant	Begin to talk about what plants need to grow Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things	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 plants, including trees	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	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal			
Plant Flower Grow Care		flower tree plant structure leaf branch stem trunk roots petals blossom fruit wild garden	light shade sun warm cool water grow healthy mature suitable temperature	function requirements air nutrients soil transported life cycle pollination seed formation seed dispersal wind dispersal animal dispersal function			

	deciduous evergreen					
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Animals including humans

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Begin to understand the key features of the life cycle of an animal Use all your sense in hands-on exploration of natural materials	Understand the key features of the life cycle of an animal Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside	Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptile, birds and mammals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	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 (water, food and air) 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
Animal Baby Adult Grow Feel Taste Touch Smell See Hear		animals common fish amphibian reptiles bird mammals carnivore herbivore omnivore structure human sense head body eyes ears nose legs	offspring reproduction growth child young/old exercise heartbeat breathing hygiene germs disease food types protein carbohydrates fats dairy oils fruit/vegetables survival	nutrition skeleton muscles support protection movement vitamins minerals fibre bones joints skull ribs spine vertebrates	digestive system teeth function food chain producer predator prey digestion mouth saliva oesophagus stomach small intestine large intestine rectum anus incisor canine molar	develop gestation foetus puberty male female adolescence timeline uterus	heart pulse rate blood blood vessels transported lungs oxygen carbon dioxide nutrients water muscles cycle circulatory system diet exercise drugs lifestyle

	arms fingers toes touch smell taste hear feel			premolars		
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Everyday materials

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties Begin to talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice Use all your senses and hands-on exploration of natural materials	Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Describe the differences between materials and changes they notice	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 Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching			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 Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic 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	

Material		object	translucent			thermal	
Hard		material	reflective			electrical	
Soft		everyday	non-reflective			insulator	
change		wood	flexible			conductor	
		plastic	rigid			change of state	
		glass	pushing			mixture	
		metal	pulling			dissolve	
		water	twisting			solution	
		rock	squashing			soluble	
		brick	bending			insoluble	
		paper	stretching			filter	
		fabric				sieve	
		elastic				reversible	
		foil				non-reversible	
		card/cardboard				burning	
		rubber				rusting	
		wool					
		clay					
		hard					
		soft					
		stretchy					
		stiff					
		waterproof					
		absorbent					
		transparent					

Seasonal changes

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Talk about the weather today Talk about how I feel outside in different weather (cold, hot, wet etc)	Explore the natural world around them Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them	Observe changes across the 4 seasons Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies					
Winter Summer Spring Autumn Season Cold Warm Snowy Windy		seasons winter summer spring autumn weather sunny rainy windy snowy sun sunrise sunset day length light dark					

Living things and their habitats

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things	Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.		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 microhabitats 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	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird 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 characteristics Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird (half of class have not covered this yet due to previous mixed classes) Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals (half of class have not covered this yet due to previous mixed classes)
Care Plant animal			living dead never alive suited suitable basic needs food chain shelter move feed habitat microhabitat		classification classification keys environment habitat human impact positive negative migrate hibernate	life cycle reproduce sexual sperm fertilises egg young metamorphosis asexual plantlets runners bulbs cuttings	vertebrates fish amphibian reptiles birds mammals invertebrates insects spiders snails worms flowering non-flowering life cycle reproduc e sexual sperm fertilises egg young metamorphosis asexual

						plantlets runners bulbs cuttings
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Rocks

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical 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			
			materials rock stone pebble boulder grain crystals layers hard soft texture absorb soil fossil marble chalk granite sandstone slate peat sandy chalk clay earth physical			

Light

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			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 an opaque object Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change			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
			light light source dark absence of light transparent translucent opaque shiny matt surface shadow reflect mirror sunlight dangerous			straight lines light rays

Forces and magnets

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Explore and begin to talk about different forces they can feel	Talk about different forces they can feel Describe what they feel whilst outside.			Compare how things move on different surfaces Notice that some forces need contact between 2 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 2 poles Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing		Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of 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	
Push Pull Hard feel				force push pull twist contact force non-contact force magnetic force magnet strength bar magnet ring magnet		gravity earth air resistance friction mechanisms levers pulleys gears	

			button magnet horse shoe magnet attract repel material north pole south pole			
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States of matter

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				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 (°C) Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature		
				solid liquid gas state change melting freezing melting point boiling point evaporation temperature condensation water cycle		

Sound

FS1	FS2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Begin to describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside				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		
Noise Loud Quiet					sound source vibrate vibration travel pitch (low/high) volume faint insulation		

Electricity

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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				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		Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram
				electricity appliance device mains plug electrical circuit complete circuit component cell battery positive negative connect short		voltage

				crocodile clip bulb switch motor conductor insulator metal symbol		
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Earth and space

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
					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	
					earth sun moon mercury Jupiter Saturn Venus mars Neptune Pluto spherical solar system	

					rotate orbit planets shadows eclipse axis anticlockwise	
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Evolution and inheritance

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
						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
						offspring sexual reproduction vary characteristics suited adaptation environment inherited species fossils