

St Oswald's Science Knowledge Progression Map

	Reception (see EYFS links document)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animals, including humans (Biology)	<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Explore their own bodies and their senses.</p> <p>Learn to name the parts of the body and what we use them for.</p> <p>Learn about being healthy, including eating a range of foods and taking part in exercise.</p>	<p>Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</p> <p>Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).</p>	<p>Know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>Know the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, including humans.</p> <p>Find out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).</p> <p>Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p> <p>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. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)</p>	<p>Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and they cannot make their own food; they get their nutrition from what they eat.</p> <p>Know how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans.</p> <p>Know about the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet.</p> <p>Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement:</p>	<p>Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</p> <p>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey</p>	<p>Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</p> <p>Learn about the changes experienced in puberty (SRE)</p> <p>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)</p>	<p>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</p> <p>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p> <p>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. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)</p> <p>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)</p>

<p>Living things and their habitats</p> <p>(Biology)</p>	<p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Learn about animals and their homes, including pets, farm animals and wild animals.</p>	<p><i>Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants)</i></p> <p><i>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants)</i></p> <p><i>Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans)</i></p> <p><i>Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1 - Animals including humans)</i></p> <p><i>Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, including humans)</i></p> <p><i>Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 – Seasonal change)</i></p>	<p>Explore and compare the difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro habitats.</p> <p>Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name the different sources of food.</p> <p>Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals including humans)</p>	<p><i>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants)</i></p>	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose danger to living things.</p> <p><i>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. (Y4 - Animals, including humans)</i></p>	<p>Know the life cycle of different living things, e.g. Mammal, amphibian, insect bird.</p> <p>Describe the process of reproduction in some plants.</p> <p>Describe the process of reproduction in some animals.</p>	<p>Classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.</p> <p>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p> <p><i>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. (Y6 - Evolution and inheritance)</i></p> <p><i>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. (Y6 - Evolution and inheritance)</i></p>
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<p>Materials and States of Matter</p> <p>(Chemistry)</p>	<p>Develop a sense of curiosity and exploration through a range of resources relating to our topics, eg magnets, magnifying glasses, things to smell and taste etc, and through the continuous provision areas such as sand, water, small world, construction etc.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including changing states of matter.</p>	<p>Distinguish between the object and the material from which it is made.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, water and rock.</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</p> <p>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple properties</p>	<p>Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</p> <p>Find out how shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p>	<p><i>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. (Y3 - Rocks)</i></p> <p><i>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. (Y3 - Rocks)</i></p> <p><i>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. (Y3 - Forces and magnets)</i></p>	<p>Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</p> <p>Observe that some materials change state when heated or cooled, and measure and research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius.</p> <p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p> <p><i>Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. (Y4 - Electricity)</i></p>	<p>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</p> <p>Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</p> <p>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</p> <p>Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</p> <p>Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes</p> <p>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.</p>	
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Plants (Biology)	<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Observe changes such as caterpillars turning into butterflies, the seasons changing, plants and flowers growing. They are supported to notice and talk about what is happening and why.</p>	<p>Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</p> <p>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants.</p> <p>Identify and name the roots, trunk, branches and leaves of trees.</p>	<p>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</p> <p>Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)</p>	<p>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of the flowering plant: roots, stem/trunk/leaves and flowers</p> <p>Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plants</p> <p>Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.</p> <p>Explore the part flowers play in a flowering plants life cycle, including: pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</p>	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)</p>	<p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)</p>	<p>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. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)</p> <p>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)</p>
Electricity (Physics)					<p>Identify common appliances that run on electricity.</p> <p>Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</p>

					<p>Recognise that a switch opens and closes the circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</p> <p>Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</p> <p>Know how to be safe when using electricity.</p>		
Seasonal changes (Meteorology)	<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p> <p>Observe changes such as caterpillars turning into butterflies, the seasons changing, plants and flowers growing. They are supported to notice and talk about what is happening and why.</p>	<p>Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p> <p>Observe changes across the four seasons</p>		<p>Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. (Y3 - Light)</p>		<p>Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky. (Y5 - Earth and space)</p>	
Forces and magnets (Physics)			<p>Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials)</p>	<p>Compare how things move on different surfaces.</p> <p>Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</p> <p>Observe how magnets attract and repel each other and attract some materials and not others.</p>		<p>Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</p> <p>Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, which act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that some mechanisms, including</p>	

				<p>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.</p> <p>Describe magnets as having two poles.</p> <p>Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p>		<p>levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</p>	
<p>Rocks</p> <p>(Geology)</p>		<p>Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</p> <p>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</p>	<p>Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials)</p>	<p>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</p> <p>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</p> <p>Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter</p>		<p>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. (Y6 - Evolution and inheritance)</p>	

<p>Light</p> <p>(Physics)</p>		<p>Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Materials)</p>		<p>Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</p> <p>Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</p> <p>Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</p> <p>Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.</p> <p>Find patterns in the way that the sizes of shadows change.</p>		<p>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. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials)</p>	<p>Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</p> <p>Know how simple optical instruments work, e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc.</p>
<p>Sound</p> <p>(Physics)</p>		<p>Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)</p>			<p>Identify how sound is made, associating some of them with vibrating.</p> <p>Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</p> <p>Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</p> <p>Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the</p>		

					<p>vibrations that produced it.</p> <p>Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>		
<p>Earth and Space</p> <p>(Physics)</p>		<p>Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 – Seasonal changes)</p> <p>Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. (Y1 – Seasonal changes)</p>				<p>Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</p> <p>Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.</p> <p>Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</p> <p>Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.</p>	
<p>Evolution and Inheritance</p> <p>(Biology)</p>			<p>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. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)</p> <p>Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)</p>	<p>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. (Y3 - Rocks)</p> <p>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants)</p>	<p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)</p>	<p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Living things and their habitats - Y5)</p>	<p>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</p> <p>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents .</p> <p>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</p>

