



Church Aston Infant School Science Progression

The World of Science	EYFS Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. 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 Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.		KS1 Children should be taught to:	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways observe closely, using simple equipment performing simple tests identify and classify use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gather and record data to help in answering questions 	
Scientific Knowledge	Year 1	Key vocabulary for year 1	Year 2	Key vocabulary for Year 2
Materials	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 based on their simple physical properties	material appearance texture property wood stone fabric plastic clay rubber metal glass paper	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	material properties force wood glass metal fabric plastic wool stone brick rubber opaque

		cardboard rough smooth hard soft shiny dull		malleable transparent hard soft bendy (flexible) rigid elastic texture rough smooth twist stretch bend squash	
Animal Kingdom and Animals Including Humans	Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, 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 (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals including pets) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	arm elbow shoulder chest waist belly tummy button hips bottom limbs leg knee foot ankle toes <i>heel</i> toenails hand fingers <i>index</i> <i>finger</i>	fingernails head hair neck chin forehead cheeks <i>cheekbones</i> face eyes <i>eyelid</i> eyelashes eyebrows nose nostrils mouth lips <i>gums</i> teeth tongue ears <i>ear lobes</i>	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	mammals eggs live young birth nest parents observation description notes milk hatch baby toddler teenager development growth independence care food warmth air breathe

		<i>middle</i> <i>finger</i> <i>ring</i> <i>finger</i> <i>little</i> <i>finger</i> thumb <i>knuckles</i> wrist <i>palm</i>	diet soap water towel			
Living Things				Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Describe the characteristics of living things. Know that plants are living things.	alive animal earthworm category move dead plant food sort senses living non-living classify natural human characteristic reproduction movement young (as in offspring) nutrition growth excretion <i>sensitivity</i>	
Habitats				Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.	habitat microhabitat water	sandy rocky trees

			<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.</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>	land fields garden park marsh meadow river stream woodland forest beach sand dunes woodland habitat microhabitat trees woodland floor ants beetles mice squirrel fox	grass damp open windy sheltered exposed dry wet dark shady sunny shade shelter dead leaves pine needles logs/branches birds robin blackbird wood pigeon insects
Plants	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	seed bulb compost grow water plant sprout leaf flower germinate petal fruit shoot tree trunk branch twig evergreen	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.	plant leaf stem root flower bud water warmth tree bean nut grow sprout <i>germinate</i> <i>excrete</i>	

		deciduous				
Weather	<p>Observe changes across the four seasons.</p> <p>Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</p>	weather season spring summer autumn winter typical climate measure predict weather forecast weather station weather satellite sun	temperature wind rain rainfall clouds precipitation fog frost mist snow thunder symbol			
Our Environment	<p>Know how to respect and handle living things in their environment.</p> <p>Use their own observations to describe the changes that take place in vegetation and animal life across the year.</p> <p>Use everyday terms to describe simple features living things or events they observe.</p> <p>Present evidence they have collected in simple templates.</p>	environment respect nature wild cultivated animals mini-beasts insects spiders worm	bird mammal plant flower tree weed seed bark branch twig			
Local Habitats				<p>Know how to respect living things in their environment.</p> <p>Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.</p> <p>Describe the changes that take place in vegetation and animal life in a habitat and a micro-habitat across the four seasons.</p>	environment habitat micro – habitat mini-beasts insects bird bark branch twig	mammal plant flower tree weed seed

			<p>Present their ideas and evidence in appropriate ways. Use simple scientific vocabulary to describe their ideas and observations.</p>		
<p>Scientific Enquiry Children should be taught scientific methods, processes, and skills</p>	<p>Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways Performing simple tests Identifying and classifying Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.</p>	<p>Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways Observing closely, using simple equipment Performing simple tests Identifying and classifying Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</p>			