

St Ann's Heath Junior School – Science Working Scientifically skills progression

Curriculum	•	Prepare our children for life in an increasingly scientific and technological world today and in the future.
Intent	•	Equip our children with knowledge, skills and understanding outlined in the Science National Curriculum.
	•	Nurture children's curiosity about the world around them and inspire future scientists.
	Promote scientific enquiry and ensure our children are taught the skills they need to find out more about the world	
		how it works.
	•	Provide practical experiences to encourage and explore areas of science.
	•	Recognise working scientifically skills and use these in science lessons and any application of science.

	KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Approaches to Enquiry	Children should be helped to develop their understanding of scientific ideas by using different types of scientific enquiry to answer their own questions, including: - observing changes over a period of time - noticing patterns - grouping and classifying things - carrying out simple comparative tests - finding things out using secondary sources of information.	Children should ask their own questions about what they observe and make some decisions about which types of scientific enquiry are likely to be the best ways of answering them, including: - observing changes over time - noticing patterns - grouping and classifying things - carrying out simple fair tests - finding things out using secondary sources of information.	With increasing confidence, children should ask their own questions about what they observe and make some decisions about which types of scientific enquiry are likely to be the best ways of answering them, including: - observing changes over time - noticing patterns - grouping and classifying things - carrying out simple fair tests - finding things out using	Children should select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of science enquiry, including: - observing changes over different periods of time - noticing patterns - grouping and classifying things - carrying out fair tests - finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.	With increasing confidence, children should select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of science enquiry, including: - observing changes over different periods of time - noticing patterns - grouping and classifying things - carrying out fair tests - finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.



Asking	Ask questions about the	Ask some relevant	secondary sources of information. Ask relevant questions and	Begin to use test results to	Use test results and to
questions	 Ask questions about the world around us begin to shape questions using different question stems ask questions about how and why objects, materials and living things: change, are similar or different to each other, connect with each other, are made or work suggest questions to investigate 	Ask some relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer 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 enquiry to answer them - recognise questions that can be investigated scientifically and those that cannot - make decisions about which types of scientific enquiry will be best to answer questions - ask a clear scientific question - recognise when questions can be answered by first hand or second sources of evidence	 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. 	 be test results and to make predictions to help raise further questions - independently ask questions and offer ideas for scientific enquiry
Planning	Begin to recognise that questions can be answered in different waysWith support: - suggest how to find things out - identify changes to observe and measure - identify patterns to observe and measure	Begin to use different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions and with support: - identify different ways to answer a question - choose the most appropriate method	Use different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions with increasing confidence: - identify different ways to answer a question - choose the most appropriate method	Begin to plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions - explain why an enquiry method is the most appropriate to answer a question - plan systematic collection of data and which equipment to use	Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions - explain why an enquiry method is the most appropriate to answer a question - plan systematic collection of data and which equipment to use



	 identify variables to 	With support, set up simple	With increasing confidence,	- plan collection of sufficient	- plan collection of sufficient
	change and measure	practical enquiries,	set up simple practical	data	data
	 identify sorting criteria 	comparative and fair tests	enquiries, comparative and	 recognise when research 	 recognise when research
	 suggest how to take 	 decide what observations 	fair tests	using secondary sources will	using secondary sources will
	measurements	to make, how often and	 decide what observations 	answer questions	answer questions
	 suggest next steps or a 	what equipment to use	to make, how often and	- decide which sources of	- decide which sources of
	sequence of steps in a plan.	- decide what	what equipment to use	information to use to	information to use to
		measurements to take, how	- decide what	answer questions	answer questions
		long to make them for and	measurements to take, how		
		whether to repeat them	long to make them for and	Begin to recognise and	Recognise and control
		 decide what sorting or 	whether to repeat them	control variables where	variables where necessary
		classification criteria to use	 decide what sorting or 	necessary	 recognise when variables
		 recognise when a simple 	classification criteria to use	 recognise when variables 	need to be controlled and
		fair test is necessary	 recognise when a simple 	need to be controlled and	why
		- with help, decide what	fair test is necessary	why	 recognise when variables
		variables to change and	 decide what variables to 	 recognise when variables 	cannot be controlled and a
		measure	change and measure	cannot be controlled and a	pattern seeking enquiry is
				pattern seeking enquiry is	appropriate
				appropriate	 identify which variables
				 identify which variables 	have the greatest effect on
				have the greatest effect on	the result.
				the result.	
Collecting data	Observing closely, using	Begin to make	Make systematic and	Begin to take	Take measurements, using
	simple equipment	systematic and careful	careful observations where	measurements, using a	a range of scientific
	- choose and use	observations and, where	appropriate, take accurate	range of scientific	equipment with increasing
	appropriate simple	appropriate, take	measurements using	equipment, with	accuracy and precision
	equipment to make	accurate measurements	standard units, using a	increasing accuracy and	- use a range of equipment
	observations	using standard units,	range of equipment,	precision, taking repeat	accurately without support
		using a range of	including thermometers	readings where	to collect observations and
	Performing simple tests	equipment, including	and data loggers	appropriate.	measurements
	- perform simple tests	thermometers and data	- use a range of equipment	- Begin to take accurate	- repeat sets of observations
	with support	loggers.	including data loggers to	and precise	or measurements, where
	 to begin to discuss my 	 learn to use some new 	collect data using standard	measurements.	appropriate, selecting



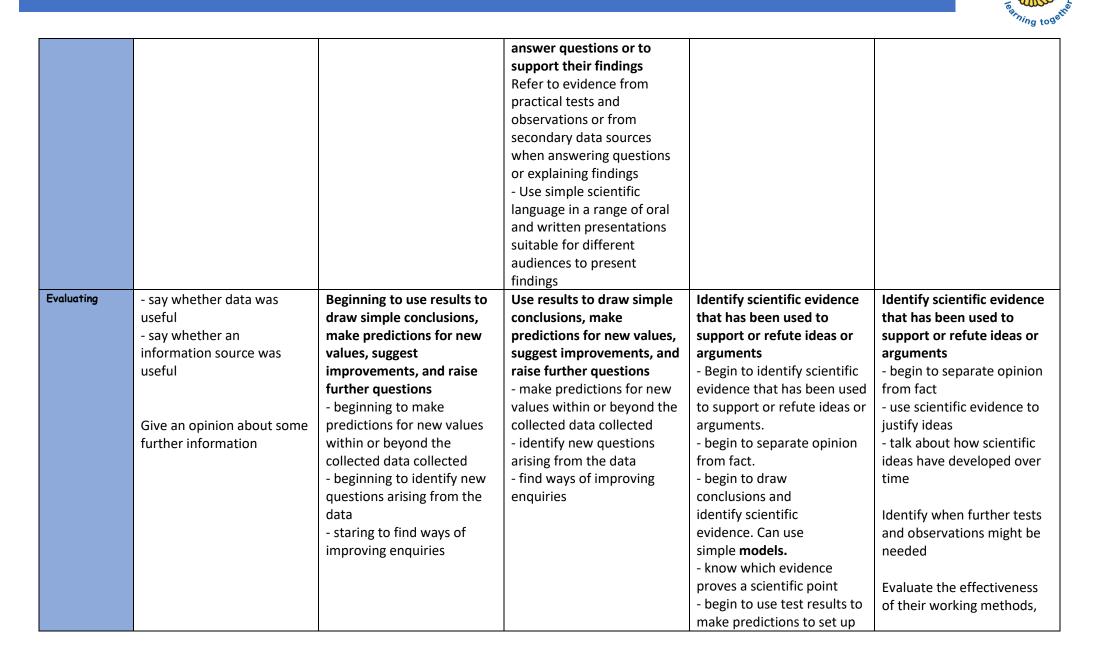
	 ideas about how to find things out to begin to say what happened in my investigation. Identifying and classifying identify and classify with some support. to begin to observe and identify, compare and describe. Gathering data to help in answering questions gather and record data with some adult support, to help in answering questions. begin to record simple data. begin to record and communicate their findings in a range of ways. 	equipment appropriately (eg data loggers). - 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. Gather data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions - gather, record, and begin to classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	 measures with support take accurate measurements on measuring equipment, recognising when to repeat them carry out simple tests to sort and classify materials according to properties or behaviour Gather data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions gather data to answer questions from a variety of sources including using textbooks, simple keys, electronic media, first hand observation, practical activity and data collected by others 		suitable ranges and intervals - use a series of tests to sort and classify materials - use relevant information and data from a range of secondary sources to answer questions
Presenting data	Record data to help in answering questions - gather and record data with some adult support, to help in answering questions.	Recording data in a varietyof ways to help inanswering questions-begin to record findingsusing simple scientificlanguage,drawings,	Recording data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions - make notes - record data in tables and bar charts	Begin to record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar and	Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar and line graphs and models



	 begin to record simple data. begin to record and communicate their findings in a range of ways talk about what has been found out and how record observations in word and pictures record observations and test results in simple prepared pictograms, tables, tally charts, bar charts and maps including ICT formats record sorting in sorting circles or tables 	 labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. begin to report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. begin to use notes, simple tables and standard units and help to decide how to record and analyse their data. begin to record results in tables and bar charts. 	 use graphs produced by data loggers Classify in a variety of ways to help in answering questions use Carroll diagrams, and venn diagrams to classify use and make simple keys to identify and classify Present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions drawings, labelled diagrams bar charts, bar line graphs, simple scatter graphs and tables using ICT where appropriate 	 line graphs. Begin to report and present findings from enquiries. Begin to decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches. Begin to choose how best to present data. 	 decide how to record data accurately and appropriately use appropriate scientific language in oral and written presentations make keys and branching databases with more than 4 items use more than one source of scientific evidence to identify and classify things present data in line graphs, scatter graphs and frequency charts
Concluding	Use their observations and	Report on findings from	Report on findings from	Beginning to report and	Report and present findings
	ideas to suggest answers to	enquiries, including oral	enquiries, including oral	present findings from	from enquiries, including
	questions	and written explanations,	and written explanations,	enquiries , including	conclusions, causal
	- use simple scientific	displays or presentations	displays or presentations of	conclusions, causal	relationships and
	language to talk about	of results and conclusions -	results and conclusions	relationships and	explanations of results in
	observation or findings with	beginning to use results to	- draw simple conclusions	explanations of and degree	written forms such as
	greater accuracy	draw simple conclusions ,	about changes observed	of trust in results, in oral	displays and other
	- use results to answer the	make predictions for new	and link these to scientific	and written forms such as	presentations
	investigation questions	values, suggest	ideas	displays and other	- use scientific evidence to
	- identify simple changes	improvements and raise	- refer to a table or graph	presentations.	answer questions or support
	- sequence changes	further questions.	when reporting findings	- Begin to draw conclusions	findings
	- say whether the change	- beginning to use	- begin to use and interpret	based on their data and	- draw valid conclusions
	was expected	straightforward scientific	graphs produced by data	observations, use evidence	about changes, similarities



- identify similarities and	evidence to answer	loggers	to justify their ideas, use	and differences, and causal
differences	questions or to support	- draw a simple conclusion	scientific knowledge and	relationships from data
- make simple comparisons	their findings.	about similarities and	understanding to explain	collected
- make links between two	- continuing to look for	differences identified and	their findings.	- draw valid conclusions that
sets of observations	changes, patterns,	link these to scientific ideas	- Begin to use test results to	utilise more than one piece
- identify simple patterns	similarities and differences	- draw conclusions about	make predictions to set up	of supporting evidence
and talk about them	in their data in order to	simple patterns between	further comparatives and	- use scientific knowledge to
- say whether the pattern	draw simple conclusions	two sets of data.	fair tests.	explain findings
was expected	and answer questions. With	- draw simple causal	- Begin to look for different	- use simple models to help
- identify simple causal	support, am beginning to	conclusions from fair tests	causal relationships in their	describe scientific ideas
relationships	identify new questions	- draw conclusions from	data and identify evidence	- explain differences in
- say if the relationship was	arising from the data, make	data from different	that refutes or supports	repeated observations or
expected	new predictions and find	secondary sources	their ideas.	measurements, identifying
•	ways of improving what		- use their results to identify	reasons for any anomalies
	they have already done.	Identify differences,	when further tests and	noticed
		similarities or changes	observations are needed.	
	Identify differences,	related to simple scientific		
	similarities or changes	ideas and process		
	related to simple scientific	Make links between:		
	ideas and process	 observed changes 		
	 developing ability see a 	- similarities and differences		
	pattern in my results.	 simple patterns between 		
	 beginning to say what I 	two sets of data		
	found out, linking cause	 simple causal relationships 		
	and effect.	 data from secondary 		
	 beginning to say how I 	sources		
	could make it better.			
		And simple scientific ideas		
		and processes		
		Use straightforward		
		scientific evidence to		
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				further comparative and fair tests - identify when further tests and observations might be needed	making practical suggestions for improving them
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