

Kessingland CofE Primary Academy

KS2 Working Scientifically Progression

KS1		LKS2		UKS2	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Identifying and classifying		Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas		Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments	
Implementation Year 1 Sorting materials into type e.g. natural or man-made Identifying which materials can float or sink. Identifying which materials can absorb. Group and sort animals according to their structures and features Group and sort carnivores, herbivore and omnivores Year 2: Identifying and classifying- alive, dead or never alive Sorting some food into their food groups Group and sort bulbs from seeds		and processes Implementation Year 3: Sorting food items into food groups according to a criteria of their food groups Identifying the different health benefits of food by designing menus for specific purposes Grouping rocks according to differences and similarities-		Implementation Year 5: Researching and explaining how scientists understood the solar system including Galileo and Kepler. Reasoning whilst using evidence Condensation problem solving using concept cartoons Researching and comparing reproduction and gestation facts in different animals Year 6: Explaining different theories of evolution Debating and evaluating theories of evolution	
Asking simple questions and		Asking relevant questions and using		Planning different types of scientific	
recognising that they can be answered in different ways		different types of scientific enquiries to answer them		enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary	
materia	simple questions about which Il will make a good boat. simple questions about which	investigating as the te find out about rocks?	ring pre-assessments of topics. Children rm proceeds e.g. What would you like to at scientists from the past would have	Implementation Year 5:	gating how to separate materials cocktail).





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- Asking simple questions and answering them about the difference between animals
- Asking simple questions about materialswhat material is best for a window?.

Year 2:

- Asking a questions and answering them by testing, about which material is suitable for a particular tool, road, bridge etc.
- Asking questions about where food comes from and answering them.
- Asking questions about what a plant needs to be healthy and answering them by growing a plant.
- Asking questions about the animals and plants within their local habitat and investigating to answer them.

asked.

 Comparing body parts in length- pupils deciding on body parts to compare and measure using equipment.

Year 4:

 Asking questions for experiments by deciding the variables to keep the same and how to measure them. Asking questions about solids, liquids and gases and researching and conducting tests to find out the answers via padlet.com

- Planning a fair test and investigating air resistance by designing parachutes and testing them.
- Planning questions, variables, method for an investigation into balloons.

Year 6:

- Planning a series of exercises and investigating how they affect the pulse rate of an individual by carrying out a test.
- Planning and investigating how voltage affects the component output in a circuit.
- Planning and investigating how shadows change depending on how close an object is to a light source and

Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Implementation

Year 1

- Observing different materials and answering associated questions by handling them and testing them for absorbancy, floating sinking etc.
- Observing the differences between animals by looking at their structures and features and then grouping them.
- Observing what different parts of the body do by testing them.
- Observing the different parts of a plant by handling them and discuss the similarities between plants.
- Observing the changes to seasons over

Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Implementation

Year 3:

- **Using evidence** in the form of dinosaur bones, to create a full skeleton and describe body parts.
- Using experiment results to support their conclusion

Year 4:

- Using results of experiments to draw a describe how evaporation is affected by heat.
- **Using results** of circuit test to answer the question 'will a circuit light'



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the course of the year- weather, plants, clothing . Year 2 Observing how objects change when manipulated and answering questions about their uses. Observing which animals live in mivrohabitats. Observing how a plant grows and answering questions about what it needs		
to be healthy. Performing simple tests	Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests	
Implementation Year 1 Testing floating, sinking and absorbancy Testing the taste and smell of different objects Testing different clothing in different seasons. Year 2 Testing materials by manipulating themtwisting, bending, squashing and stretching. Testing materials- melting Testing the change to their body when exercising- observing effects Testing how a plant grows	Implementation Year 3: Testing permeable and impermeable rocks Testing force of friction on different surfaces. Year 4: Testing evaporation rates within the classroom. Testing melting rates of materials	
	Making systematic and careful observations	Taking measurements, using a range of
equipment	and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a	scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat
<u>Implementation</u>	range of equipment, including thermometers	readings when appropriate
Year 1: Observing by using a handheld microscope to look closely at materials.	and data loggers Implementation	Implementation Year 5:





•	Observing plants using magnifying
	glasses.

Year 2:

- Observing animals in a microhabitat using a magnifying glass and rulers to measure animals.
- Observing the height of a healthy plant using a ruler to measure.

Year 3:

- Measuring and comparing body parts using a ruler and tape measure
- Measuring the distance travelled across different surfaces using ruler.

Year 4:

- Measuring rate of evaporation over time (1 week)
- Measuring variety of variables to do with biscuits e.g. strength of biscuit when dropped, or dunked.
- Measuring sound amplitude using datalogger

- Measuring and simulating orbit rates by timing and counting rotations.
- Measuring friction force using Newton Meters
- Comparing seasons by measuring angle of the sun and shadows produced using protractor and area calculation

Year 6:

- Measuring the pulse rate by using a fixed variable of time with a stopwatch and counting the pulse beats.
- Measuring the amount of light (Lux) emitted by lamps when varying the voltage using a Light Meter.
- Measuring the size of a shadow using a ruler and protractor
- Measuring and simulating how different bird beaks are more or less efficient at picking up seeds by using different utensils as beaks and counting the seeds.

Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Implementation

Year 1 and 2:

- Using a camera to take photos or record videos of their observations
- Recording observations by drawing
- Recording observations by using labelled drawings
- Record their observations or comparisons in writing.
- Physically group objects, materials and living things or their images by a criterion.
- Physically group objects or materials according to the data they gather (classifying).
- Use data they gather to physically rank objects or materials (comparative testing).
- Add their data to a prepared table or simple Venn diagram.

Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

Implementation

Year 3:

- Using a scale to compare and classify rocks
- Grouping rocks according to characteristics

Year 4:

- Grouping and classifying materials e.g. electrical, solids, liquids, gases, animal groups etc.
- Using tables to record data

Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs

Implementation

Year 5:

- Recording data using tables
- · Recording data on line graphs

Year 6:

- Recording data using tables including- 3x tests and calculating the mean average
- Recording data in a variety of graphs depending on the type of data- discrete data on a bar graph, continuous data on a line graph



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- Add pictures to a pictogram.
- Add tally marks to a tally chart and count up the total number.
- Make a physical block graph or bar chart by using bricks, lolly sticks etc. or paper strips with which they
- measured lengths or heights.

Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

Implementation

Year 3:

- Venn diagrams for magnetic and non-magnetic materials
- Recording data in tables
- Labelled diagrams of skeletons and bones

Year 4:

- Recording data in tables
- Using scales to measure and record
- Creating food webs and branching tree diagrams for animal classification

Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Implementation

Year 3:

- Using scaffolded support, children to draw simple conclusions
- Making simple predictions using observations and prior learning.

Year 4:

- Making simple predictions based on prior learning and questions formed
- Making **simple conclusions** based on findings from experiments
- Evaluating the success of an experiment and planning what to do next time.

Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and

Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests

Implementation

Year 5:

 Suggesting further tests into separation of materials following the dirty cocktail experiment and evaluation of the investigation.

Year 6:

 Using results from previous experiments into the effect components within a circuit, children make predictions about the effect of voltage upon a circuit and run a second test where the new variable is voltage rather than components.

Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a



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conclusions	degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	
Implementation		
Pear 3: Diagrams drawn showing findings and explanations. Simple conclusions explaining results Creating posters to display findings Using simple tables to display results Pear 4: Verbal presentations of findings e.g. videos in the style of youtube to explain conductors and insulators Labelled diagrams of findings Written explanation of findings Creating posters to display findings	Implementation Year 5: Written explanation of findings in the form of conclusions Verbal presentations of findings Computer presentation of findings- creating a poster using their results and answering the question. Year 6: Written explanations of findings and analysis of results in the form of a conclusion or applying this learning to letters to caretakes, adverts for new designs etc Combining their data and diagrams into their conclusions or Verbal presentations in the form of explanation videos Computer presentations of findings on Powerpoint.	