Newfield Primary School

Science Progression Document

	Animals, including Humans
Nursery	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.
Reception	• Talk about members of their immediate family and community. • Name and describe people who are familiar to them. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.
Year 1	• 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.
Year 2	• 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.
Year 3	• 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.
Year 4	• 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.
Year 5	• Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
Year 6	• 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.

	Living Things and their Habitats
Nursery	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Begin to understand the need to respect and • Care for the natural environment and all living things.
Reception	• Draw information from a simple map. • Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.
Year 1	
Year 2	• 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.
Year 3	
Year 4	• 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.
Year 5	• 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.
Year 6	• Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

	Materials
Nursery	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice
Reception	• Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
Year 1	• 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.
Year 2	• 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.
Year 3	
Year 4	• 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.
Year 5	• 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. • 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. • Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. • 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.
Year 6	

	Plants
Nursery	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Plant seeds and care for growing plants. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.
Reception	
Year 1	• 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.
Year 2	• 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
Year 3	• 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.
Year 4	
Year 5	
Year 6	

	Forces
Nursery	• Explore how things work. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.
Reception	• Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	• Compare how things move on different surfaces. • Notice that some forces need contact between two 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 two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing
Year 4	
Year 5	• 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.
Year 6	

	Light
Nursery	• Explore how things work. • Talk about the differences in materials and changes they notice.
Reception	• Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	• 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 changes.
Year 4	
Year 5	
Year 6	• 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.

	Electricity
Nursery	• Explore how things work.
Reception	
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	
Year 4	• 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.
Year 5	
Year 6	• 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.

	Seasonal Changes
Nursery	
Reception	• 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.
Year 1	• Observe changes across the four seasons. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
Year 2	
Year 3	
Year 4	
Year 5	
Year 6	

	Rocks
Nursery	
Reception	
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	• 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.
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.

	Sound
Nursery	• Explore how things work.
Reception	• Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	
Year 4	• 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.
Year 5	
Year 6	

	Earth and Space
Nursery	
Reception	• Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	
Year 4	
Year 5	• 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.
Year 6	

	Evolution and Inheritance
Nursery	
Reception	
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	• Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
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.

Working Scientifically Overview

Nursery / Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
• Show curiosity and ask questions • Make observations using their senses and simple equipment • Make direct comparisons • Record their observations by drawing, taking photographs, using sorting rings or boxes and, in Reception, on simple tick sheets • Use their observations to help them to answer their questions • Talk about what they have done and found out • Identify, sort and group.	• 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	• Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them • Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests • Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers • Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions • Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables • Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions • Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions • Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes • Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	• Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary • Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate • Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs • Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests • Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations • Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Working Scientifically Progression Document

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Show curiosity and ask questions		**Asking questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways**		
Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" (Communication and language) • While playing and exploring, the children demonstrate their curiosity. • While playing and exploring, the children begin to ask 'I wonder …' questions. • With support, the children think of ideas for answering their questions.	**Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. (Communication and language)** • While playing and exploring, the children ask 'I wonder…' questions. • With support, the children develop their ideas for answering their questions.	**Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways** • While exploring the world, the children develop their ability to ask questions (such as what something is, how things are similar and different, the ways things work, which alternative is better, how things change and how they happen). Where appropriate, they answer these questions. • The children answer questions developed with the teacher often through a scenario. • The children are involved in planning how to use resources provided to answer the questions using different types of enquiry, helping them to recognise that there are different ways in which questions can be answered.	**Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them** • The children consider their prior knowledge when asking questions. They independently use a range of question stems. Where appropriate, they answer these questions. • The children answer questions posed by the teacher. • Given a range of resources, the children decide for themselves how to gather evidence to answer the question. They recognise when secondary sources can be used to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical work. They identify the type of enquiry that they have chosen to answer their question.	***Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary*** • Children independently ask scientific questions. This may be stimulated by a scientific experience or involve asking further questions based on their developed understanding following an enquiry. • Given a wide range of resources the children decide for themselves how to gather evidence to answer a scientific question. They choose a type of enquiry to carry out and justify their choice. They recognise how secondary sources can be used to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical work.

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Make observations using their senses and simple equipment		**Making observations and taking measurements**		
Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (Understanding the world) **Explore how things work.** (Understanding the world) **Use one-handed tools and equipment.** (Physical development) **Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. For example, choosing a spade to enlarge a small hole they dug with a trowel.** (Physical development) **Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them.** (Personal, social and emotional development) • With support, explore the natural and made world using their senses. • With support, the children use magnifying glasses or tablets with magnifiers to make observations. • The children explore using beakers/scoops etc. • Make comparisons between objects ("This leaf is bigger than that one.") and quantities ("There are more flowers on this one."). • While playing and exploring, the children select and use resources for a particular task. • With support, the children sort and group objects.	**Explore the natural world around them.** (Understanding the world) **Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.** (Understanding the world) **Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently.** (Physical development) ***Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.*** (Personal, social and emotional development) • Explore the natural and made world using their senses. • The children use magnifying glasses or tablets with magnifiers to make observations. • The children use smaller pieces of equipment such as syringes and pipettes. • With support, make comparisons, using hands and feet and other non-standard measures e.g. building blocks and beakers. • While playing and exploring, the children, try out using resources to answer a question.	**Observing closely, using simple equipment** • Children explore the world around them. They make careful observations to support identification, comparison and noticing change. They use appropriate senses, aided by equipment such as magnifying glasses or digital microscopes, to make their observations. • They begin to take measurements, initially by comparisons, then using non-standard units.	**Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers** • The children make systematic and careful observations. • They use a range of equipment for measuring length, time, temperature and capacity. They use standard units for their measurements.	**Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate** • The children select measuring equipment to give the most precise results e.g. ruler, tape measure or trundle wheel, force meter with a suitable scale. • During an enquiry, they make decisions e.g. whether they need to: take repeat readings (fair testing); increase the sample size (pattern seeking); adjust the observation period and frequency (observing over time); or check further secondary sources (researching); in order to get accurate data (closer to the true value).

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Make direct comparisons Identify, sort and group		**Engaging in practical enquiry to answer questions**		
Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. (Mathematics) **Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'.** (Mathematics) ***Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them.*** (Personal, social and emotional development) • With support, explore the natural and made world using their senses. • With support, the children use magnifying glasses or tablets with magnifiers to make observations. • The children explore using beakers/scoops etc. • Make comparisons between objects ("This leaf is bigger than that one.") and quantities ("There are more flowers on this one."). • While playing and exploring, the children select and use resources for a particular task. • With support, the children sort and group objects.	**Count objects, actions and sounds.** (Mathematics) **Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen.** (Communication and language) ***Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.*** (Personal, social and emotional development) • Explore the natural and made world using their senses. • The children use magnifying glasses or tablets with magnifiers to make observations. • The children use smaller pieces of equipment such as syringes and pipettes. • With support, make comparisons, using hands and feet and other non-standard measures e.g. building blocks and beakers. • While playing and exploring, the children, try out using resources to answer a question.	**Performing simple tests** • The children use practical resources provided to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or the teacher. They carry out: tests to classify; comparative tests; pattern seeking enquiries; and make observations over time. **Identifying and classifying** • Children use their observations and testing to compare objects, materials and living things. They sort and group these things, identifying their own criteria for sorting. • They use simple secondary sources (such as identification sheets) to name living things. They describe the characteristics they used to identify a living thing.	**Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests** • The children select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or the teacher. • They follow their plan to carry out: observations and tests to classify; comparative and simple fair tests; observations over time; and pattern seeking. <u>Explanatory note</u> A comparative test is performed by changing a variable that is qualitative e.g. the type of material, shape of the parachute. This leads to a ranked outcome. A fair test is performed by changing a variable that is quantitative e.g. the thickness of the material or the area of the canopy. This leads to establishing a causative relationship.	***Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary*** • The children select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer their questions. They carry out fair tests, recognising and controlling variables. They decide what observations or measurements to make over time and for how long. They look for patterns and relationships using a suitable sample.

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Record their observations by drawing, taking photographs, using sorting rings or boxes and, in Reception, on simple tick sheets		**Recording and presenting evidence**		
Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. (Understanding the world) **Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.** (Understanding the world) **Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.** (Understanding the world) • With support, the children talk about what they have observed. • They sometimes draw and make marks to record their observations. • With support, they use sorting rings and boxes.	***Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.*** (Communication and language) ***Describe events in some detail.*** (Communication and language) • The children, sometimes, draw and write simple labels to record their observations. • With support, they record their observations and comparisons e.g. using simple prepared tables, taking photographs, using sorting rings and boxes.	**Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions** • The children record their observations e.g. using photographs, videos, drawings, labelled diagrams or in writing. • They record their measurements e.g. using prepared tables, pictograms, tally charts and block graphs. • They classify using simple prepared tables and sorting rings.	**Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions** **Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables** • The children sometimes decide how to record and present evidence. They record their observation e.g. using photographs, videos, pictures, labelled diagrams or writing. They record their measurements e.g. using tables, tally charts and bar charts (given templates, if required, to which they can add headings). They record classifications e.g. using tables, Venn diagrams, and Carroll diagrams. • Children are supported to present the same data in different ways in order to help with answering the question.	**Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs** • The children decide how to record and present evidence. They record observations e.g. using annotated photographs, videos, labelled diagrams, observational drawings, labelled scientific diagrams or writing. They record measurements e.g. using tables, tally charts, bar charts, line graphs and scatter graphs. They record classifications e.g. using tables, Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams and classification keys. • Children present the same data in different ways in order to help with answering the question.

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Use their observations to help them to answer their questions		**Answering questions and concluding**		
Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. (Mathematics) ***Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'.*** (Mathematics) • With support, the children demonstrate and talk about what they have done and noticed. • With support, the children notice how they made a difference to an outcome, e.g. "My car went further when I pushed it harder.", and answer the question, where appropriate. • With support, the children make comparisons between objects e.g. "My plant is taller than Sarah's.".	**Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.** (Communication and language) ***Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.*** (Communication and language) ***Describe events in some detail.*** (Communication and language) **Compare length, weight and capacity.** (Mathematics) • The children talk about what they have observed. • The children demonstrate and talk about what they have found out. • They, sometimes, talk about what they have found out from secondary sources, including non-fiction texts. • The children notice and talk about how they made a difference to an outcome e.g. "My car went further when I pushed it harder." • The children make direct comparisons or use their recorded observations to communicate what they have found out and answer the question, where appropriate.	***Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions*** • Children use their experiences of the world around them to suggest appropriate answers to questions. They are supported to relate these to their evidence e.g. observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources. ***Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions*** • The children recognise 'biggest and smallest', 'best and worst' etc. from their data.	**Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings** • Children answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources. The answers are consistent with the evidence. **Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes** • Children interpret their data to generate simple comparative statements based on their evidence. They begin to identify naturally occurring patterns and causal relationships. ***Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions*** • They draw conclusions based on their evidence and current subject knowledge.	**Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments** • Children answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources. When doing this, they discuss whether other evidence e.g. from other groups, secondary sources and their scientific understanding, supports or refutes their answer. • They talk about how their scientific ideas change due to new evidence that they have gathered. • They talk about how new discoveries change scientific understanding. ***Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations*** • In their conclusions, children: identify causal relationships and patterns in the natural world from their evidence; identify results that do not fit the overall pattern; and explain their findings using their subject knowledge.

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
			Evaluating and raising further questions and predictions	
			Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions • They identify ways in which they adapted their method as they progressed or how they would do it differently if they repeated the enquiry. ***Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions*** • Children use their evidence to suggest values for different items tested using the same method e.g. the distance travelled by a car on an additional surface. • Following a scientific experience, the children ask further questions which can be answered by extending the same enquiry.	***Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations*** • They evaluate, for example, the choice of method used, the control of variables, the precision and accuracy of measurements and the credibility of secondary sources used. • They identify any limitations that reduce the trust they have in their data. **Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests** • Children use the scientific knowledge gained from enquiry work to make predictions they can investigate using comparative and fair tests.

Nursery	Reception	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
			Communicating their findings	
			Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions • They communicate their findings to an audience both orally and in writing, using appropriate scientific vocabulary.	***Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations*** • They communicate their findings to an audience using relevant scientific language and illustrations.