Charlton Science Progression of Knowledge 2023-2024

	EYFS	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6
Biology	**Plants & Animals** ▪Growth & Change: frog life cycle ▪I can show care and concern for living things in the environment ▪I can start to develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time ▪I can talk about some of the things I have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. ▪Growth & Change: Looking at pictures and seeing how the children have changed from being a baby to a child. ▪Growth & Change: chick life cycle ▪Environment: care can concern: butterflies. ▪I can tell you what a plant needs to grow (growing the beanstalk) ▪I show care for living things (pets) ▪	**Plants & Animals** ▪ Identify a range of local plants ▪ Name parts of a range of familiar plants ▪ Recognise items that are living, non-living and that have never been alive ▪ Name a variety of common animals ▪ Identify and group a range of familiar animals. ▪ Identify key features of a range of common animals. ▪ Relate each of the human senses to organs.	**Plants & Animals** ▪ 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 micro-habitats ▪ 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 ▪ Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy ▪ Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants ▪ 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	**Plants & Animals** ▪ 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 ▪ Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers ▪ 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 ▪ Know 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	**Plants & Animals** ▪ 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 ▪ 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	**Plants & Animals** ▪ Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird ▪ Describe the changes as humans develop to old age ▪ Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	**Plants & Animals** ▪ 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 ▪ Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics ▪ 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 ▪ How animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution ▪ Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood

			right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.				▪ 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
Chemistry	**Materials** • Floating/Sinking – Boat building, metallic/non-metallic objects • changing states of matter • Dinosaurs and fossils	**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 on the basis of their simple physical properties	**Materials** ▪ Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching ▪ Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular use	**Rocks** ▪ 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 ▪ Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties	**Materials** ▪ Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases ▪ Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature ▪ 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)	**Materials** ▪ 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.	
Physics	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons	**Seasonal Change** ▪ Observe changes across the four seasons ▪ Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies		**Forces & Magnets** ▪ 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	**Sound** ▪ Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating ▪ Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear ▪ Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases	**Forces** ▪ 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,	**Light** ▪ 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

				▪ 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 **Light** ▪ 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 a solid object	▪ 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 ▪ Identify common appliances that run on electricity **Electricity** ▪ Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers ▪ Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors ▪ 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	including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect **Space** ▪ 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	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** ▪ Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in a 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

				▪ Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows changes	▪ Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit		