## Science Progression End of Year Expectations



	EYFS		
ਜ	Comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.		
orld ly ang ge)	Talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.		
re W fical wled	Talk about why things happen and how things work.		
Understand the World rorking scientifically ar subject knowledge)	Develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.		
ersto ing s bject	Show care and concern for living things and the environment.		
Understand the World (working scientifically and subject knowledge)	Look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.		
	Year 1	Year 2	
	Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.	Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways including the use of scientific language from the National Curriculum.	
ally	Simple equipment to observe closely	Use simple equipment to observe closely including changes over time.	
ntific	Perform simple tests	Perform simple comparative tests	
Scie	Identify and classify	Identify, group and classify	
Working Scientifically	Use his/her observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	Use his/her observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions noticing similarities, differences and patterns.	
>	Gather and record data to help in answering questions.	Gather and record data to help in answering questions including from secondary sources of information.	
Animals including humans	Can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.  Can identify and name a variety of common animals	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)	
	that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.  Can describe and compare the structure of common	Describe the importance for humans to exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	
mals inc	animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets.)		
Anii	Can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.		
Living things and their habitats		Explore and compare the differences between things that are alive, 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 using food.	

## Science Progression End of Year Expectations



	Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.	- Uses of materials.
Materials	Identify and names a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.  Describe the simple physical properties of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.  Compare and group together a variety of everyday	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.  Describe how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
	materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.  Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen	Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
Plants	Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.
Seasonal Changes	Observe changes across the four seasons.  Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	

Year 1	Year 2
Animals including humans Fish, Reptiles, Mammals, Birds, Amphibians (+ examples of each) Herbivore, Omnivore, Carnivore, Leg, Arm, Elbow, Head, Ear, Nose, Back, Wings, Beak	Animals including humans Survival, Water, Air, Food, Adult, Baby, Offspring, Kitten, Calf, Puppy, Exercise, Hygiene
Plants Deciduous, Evergreen trees, Leaves, Flowers (blossom), Petals, Fruit, Roots, Bulb, Seed, Trunk, Branches, Stem	Plants Seeds, Bulbs, Water, Light, Temperature, Growth
Everyday Materials Wood, Plastic, Glass, Paper, Water, Metal, Rock, Hard, Soft, Bendy, Rough, Smooth	Living things and their habitats Living, Dead, Habitat, Energy, Food chain, Predator, Prey, Woodland, Pond, Desert
Seasonal Changes Summer, Spring, Autumn, Winter, Sun, Day, Moon, Night, Light, Dark	Everyday materials and their uses  Hard, Soft, Stretchy, Stiff, Shiny, Dull, Rough, Smooth, Bendy, Waterproof, Absorbent, Opaque, Transparent Brick, Paper, Fabrics, Squashing, Bending, Twisting, Stretching Elastic, Foil