



SCIENCE SKILLS



Year 1

	National Curriculum Assessment criteria	skills
Plants	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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.	<p>I Can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen.</p> <p>I Can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</p>
Animals including humans	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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 <p>describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</p> <p>identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.</p>	<p>I Can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</p> <p>I Can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores</p> <p>I Can describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).</p> <p>I 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.</p>
Everyday materials. Yr2- Uses of	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made☑ identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass,	<p>I Can distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</p> <p>I Can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.</p> <p>I Can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



everyday materials	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.	I Can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.
Seasonal changes	Pupils should be taught to: ☑ observe changes across the four seasons ☑ observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	I Can observe changes across the four seasons. I Can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
Working scientifically	Pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: *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.	I can ask simple questions and show my response in different formats I can perform simple test and say how it is 'fair' I can make observations and talk about what I have noticed. I can collect and record data to help answer questions I can identify and classify information that I collect. I can use my findings to answer questions.



SCIENCE SKILLS



Year 2		
	National Curriculum Assessment criteria	skills
Plants	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I Can observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants</p> <p>I Can find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p>
Animals including humans	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I can notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p> <p>I can Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)</p> <p>I can describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p>
Everyday materials. Yr2- Uses of everyday materials	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</p> <p>I can find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p>
All living things and their habitats	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive	



SCIENCE SKILLS



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>I Can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>I Can 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</p> <p>I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.</p> <p>I Can 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.</p>
Working Scientifically	<p>Pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: *asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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. 	<p>I can ask simple questions and show my response in different formats</p> <p>I can perform simple test and say how it is 'fair'</p> <p>I can make observations and talk about what I have noticed.</p> <p>I can collect and record data to help answer questions</p> <p>I can identify and classify information that I collect.</p> <p>I can use my findings to answer questions</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



Year 3

	National Curriculum Assessment criteria	skills
Plants	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I can identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.</p> <p>I can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p>
Animals including human	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</p>
Rocks	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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	<p>I can compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</p> <p>I can describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</p> <p>I can recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



	<p>trapped within rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	
Light	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ 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 in the way that the size of shadows change.	<p>I can recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</p> <p>I can notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</p> <p>I can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</p> <p>I can recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.</p> <p>I can find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</p>
Forces and Magnets	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ 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.	<p>I can compare how things move on different surfaces.</p> <p>I can notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</p> <p>I can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others describe magnets as having two poles.</p> <p>I can predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.</p> <p>I can 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.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



Working Scientifically	<p>In years 3/4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ 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.	<p>I can ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. I can make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units. I can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. I can record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. I can report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. I can use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions and suggest improvements</p> <p>I can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. I can use scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</p>
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SCIENCE SKILLS



Year 4		
	National Curriculum Assessment criteria	skills
Living things and their habitats	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways ☑ explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name different types of living things to which they are suited and describe how local and wider environment ☑ recognise that environments can change and how they depend on these changes 	<p>I can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>I can identify that most living things live in different 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 these resources.</p> <p>I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.</p> <p>I can explain 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.</p>
Animals including humans	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>I can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.</p> <p>I can identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</p> <p>I can construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p>
States of matter	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>I can compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</p> <p>I can 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).</p> <p>I can identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



Sound	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I can identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</p> <p>I can recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</p> <p>I can find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</p> <p>I can find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</p> <p>I can recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</p>
Electricity	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ 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.	<p>I can identify common appliances that run on electricity.</p> <p>I can construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</p> <p>I can recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



<p>Working Scientifically</p>	<p>In years 3/4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ 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.	<p>I can ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.</p> <p>I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>I can make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units.</p> <p>I can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</p> <p>I can record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.</p> <p>I can report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</p> <p>I can use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions and suggest improvements.</p>
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SCIENCE SKILLS



Year 5		
	National Curriculum Assessment criteria	skills
Living things and their habitats	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
Animals including humans	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ describe the changes as humans develop to old age. 	I can describe the progressive changes as humans develop to old age.
Earth and Space	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	I can describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. I can describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. I can describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. I can use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.
Properties and changes of materials	Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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 	I can 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. I can name some materials that will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. I can use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. I can give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and



SCIENCE SKILLS



	<p>mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>plastic.</p> <p>I can demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>I can 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.</p>
Forces	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>I can explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</p> <p>I can identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>I can recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</p>
Working Scientifically	<p>During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</p> <p>I can take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</p> <p>I can record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</p> <p>I can use tests results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>I can report and present 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.</p> <p>I can identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



	<p>further comparative and fair tests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	
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Year 6

	National Curriculum Assessment criteria	skills
Living things and their habitats	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p>
Animals including humans	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>I can identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>I can recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</p> <p>I can describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p>
Evolution and inheritance	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago 	<p>I can recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</p> <p>I can recognise that living things produce offspring of the</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p> <p>I can identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</p>
Light	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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 	<p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</p>
Electricity.	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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. 	<p>I can associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</p>
Working Scientifically	<p>During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary 	<p>I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</p> <p>I can take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</p> <p>I can record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</p>



SCIENCE SKILLS



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 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.	<p>I can use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>I can report and present 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.</p> <p>I can identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</p>
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