

Working Scientifically at Wybunbury Delves - Skills Progression

At Wybunbury Delves, working scientifically is a key element of our science curriculum learning and is evident across all units of Science.

EYFS
Closely observes what animals, people and vehicles do The World 8-20 months
Show curiosity about objects, events and people Playing & Exploring Questions why things happen Speaking: 30-50 months
Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world The World: 30-50 months
Builds up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experience Understanding: 30-50 months
Create simple representations of events, people and objects Being Imaginative: 40-60+ months
Engage in open-ended activity Playing & Exploring
Take a risk, engage in new experiences and learn by trial and error Playing & Exploring
Find ways to solve problems / find new ways to do things / test their ideas Creating & Thinking Critically
Develop ideas of grouping, sequences, cause and effect Creating & Thinking Critically
Know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things ELG: The World
Use senses to explore the world around them Playing & Exploring
With help, observe changes over time Make links and notice patterns in their experience Creating & Thinking Critically
Choose the resources they need for their chosen activities ELG: Self Confidence & Self Awareness
Handle equipment and tools effectively ELG: Moving & Handling
Answer how and why questions about their experiences ELG: Understanding
Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes ELG: The World
Develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events ELG: Speaking

Year 1 and Year 2
Explore the world around them and raise their own simple questions
Experience different types of science enquiries, including practical activities
Begin to recognise different ways in which they might answer scientific questions
Carry out simple tests
Use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them (identifying and classifying)
Ask people questions and use simple secondary sources to find answers
Observe closely using simple equipment
With guidance, they should begin to notice patterns and relationships
Use simple measurements and equipment (e.g. hand lenses, egg timers) to gather data
Record simple data
Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
Talk about what they have found out and how they found it out
With help, they should record and communicate their findings in a range of ways and begin to use simple scientific language

Year 3 and Year 4

Raise their own relevant questions about the world around them

Should be given a range of scientific experiences including different types of science enquiries to answer questions

Start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests Recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up

Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; and use simple keys

Recognise when and how secondary sources might help them to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations

Make systematic and careful observations Help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used

Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them

Take accurate measurements using standard units learn how to use a range of (new) equipment, such as data loggers / thermometers appropriately

Collect and record data from their own observations and measurements in a variety of ways: notes, bar charts and tables, standard units, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys and help to make decisions about how to analyse this data

With help, pupils should look for changes, patterns, similarities and differences in their data in order to draw simple conclusions and answer questions

Use relevant simple scientific language to discuss their ideas and communicate their findings in ways that are appropriate for different audiences, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

With support, they should identify new questions arising from the data, making predictions for new values within or beyond the data they have collected and finding ways of improving what they have already done.

Year 5 and Year 6

Use their science experiences to explore ideas and raise different kinds of questions

Talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time

Select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions

Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why

Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials, and identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment

Recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas and begin to separate fact from opinion

Make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for

Look for different causal relationships in their data and identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas

Choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements with increasing precision and explain how to use it accurately. Take repeat measurements where appropriate

Decide how to record data and results of increasing complexity from a choice of familiar approaches: scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs

Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or argument

Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas, use oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations to report conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of degree of trust in results

Use their results to make predictions and identify when further observations, comparative and fair tests might be needed

