

Whole School Progression of Skills

Key Stage 1							
Working Scientifically	Year 1						
- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered	Biology,			Chemistry	Physics		
in different ways - observing closely, using simple equipment - performing simple tests - identifying and classifying	Animals, including Humans	,		Everyday materials	Seasonal Change		
 using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions 	Year 2						
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions		Biology		Chemistry			
	Animals, including humans	Living things and their habitats	Plants	Uses of every	yday materials		
Lower Key Stage 2							

Working Scientifically		Year 3							
 asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them 		ology	Chemistry	Physics					
 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 	Animals, including Humans	Plants	Rocks	Lią	ght	Forces and Magnets			
and data loggers	Year 4								
 gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions 	Biology		Chemistry		Physics				
- 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	Animals including humans	Living things and their habitats	States of Matter		Electricity	Sound			
- 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.									

	Key Stage								
Worki	ng Scientifically	Year 5							
 planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, 			Biology	C	Chemistry	Physics			
	including recognising and controlling variables where necessary		Living things and	Duran puting and changes in		Earth and	Forces		
-	taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate	Animals, including Humans	their habitats	Properties and changes in materials		space	Forces		
-	recording data and results of	Year 6							
	increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs		Biology	Physics					
-	using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests	Animals including	Living things and their habitats	Evolution and	Electricity		Light		
-	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	humans		inheritance					
-	identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments								

	Plants
Year 1 Plants & Plant Detectives	plant (verb and noun), leaf, leaves, bud, twig, branch, tree, roots, stem, shoot, bud, flower, leaf, rough, smooth, shiny, glossy, wrinkled, crinkled, crunchy, crisp, soft, green, olive, brown, orange, red, yellow, rust, flower, blossom, petals, stem, stalk, small, little, big, large, single, lots, deciduous, evergreen, plug plant, soil, compost, manure, dig, prepare, water, watering, vegetable, fruit, names of vegetables and fruits, salad, wash, clean, peel, cut, chop, grate, mix, sprinkle, combine pansy, geranium, busy Lizzie, petunia, begonia, daisy, snapdragon, fuchsia, lily, daffodil, tulip, buddleia, weed, buttercup, thistle, nettle, foxglove, poppy, dandelion, daisy, comflower, periwinkle, bluebell, leaf, stem, flower, bud, root, root system, tap root, fibrous roots, tree, trunk, branch, twig, tall, short, taller, shorter, tallest, shortest, similar, different, compare, group, measure • 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 Our Changing world Apprentice Gardener	seeds, plant (verb and noun), apprentice, gardener, bulb, grow, observe, observations, describe, identify, expert, question, predict, prediction, water, compare, answer, investigate, bean, soil, surface, test, bury, light, dark, water, germinate, fair, same, plan, suitable, radicle, root, shoot, leaves, change, evidence, height, tallest, shortest, bar chart, scale, pattern, question, connection, measure, seedling mature plant, wilting, healthy, unhealthy, warmth, care, die, block, agree, disagree, alive, food store, first, next, later, afterdays, order, conclusion, because, egg, offspring, baby, adult, grow, change, habitat, food chain, tally chart, pattern, chick, calf, cub, kid and other baby animal terms, seeds, bulbs, plant, root, stem, leaf, fruit, shoot(s), bud, flower, soil, compost, manure, dig, prepare, water, watering, vegetable, herbs, names of vegetables and herbs, wash, clean, peel, cut, chop, blend, smooth, puree, heat, boil, simmer, fry
	 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 How Does Your Garden Grow	plant, roots, stem, trunk, leaf/leaves, flower, leaflet, stalk, veins, surface, edge, lobes, tip, food, root hair, nutrients, anchor, support, seed, germination, seedling, growth, mature plant, flowering, pollination, seed formation, bud, petal, sepal, carpel, stamen, pollen, reproduce, nectar, seed, fruit, dispersal, animal, wind, water, self-dispersal, explosion, sprinkling, competition, air, light, stigma, style, ovary, anther, filament, observe, question, investigation, fair test, change, measure, predict, prediction, explanation, observations, draw conclusions

- 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

Animals including humans

Year 1

Animals
Antics

Looking At
Animals

Using Our

Senses

butterfly, fly, wasp, bee, frog, spider, woodlice, worm, ant, ladybird, fly, squirrel, fox, dog, puppy, cat, kitten, hedgehog, bird, blackbird, house sparrow, starling, pigeon, seagull, robin, thrush, wagtail, blue tit, chaffinch, great tit, collared dove, magpie, wood pigeon, bird table, feeder, nuts, seed, types of seed, fat ball, snail, shell, foot, slime, slimy, striped, stripy, ridged, spiral, terrarium, dandelion, feed, food, leaves, lettuce, paws, claws, fur, whiskers, tail, furry, fluffy, silky, smooth, rough, thick, thin, long, short, big, small, brush, comb, lead, collar, toys, biscuits, chews identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal, goldfish, tropical fish, budgerigar, parrot, rabbit, gerbil, hamster, mouse, chinchilla, lizard, snake, dog, cat, tail, paws, legs, feet, nose, ears, eyes, feather, fur, scales, fi ns, fish, tail, gills, scales, eyes, mouth, bill, beak, head, eye, legs, claws, wings, feather, down quill, webbed feet, legs, smooth skin, big eyes and mouth, nose, scaly skin, claws on feet, long tongue, big teeth, mackerel, trout, hake, sea bass, whitebait, flat fish, plaice, robin, blackbird, blue tit, hawk, peacock, seagull, magpie, eagle, jump, hop, leap, climb, clamber, swing, pad, pace, prowl, pounce, spring, flap, fly, flutter, flop, splash, splosh, dive, swim, slither, slide, hedgehog, fox, bat, badger, night, nocturnal, senses, sight, smell,

sonar, food, feeding, roost, sett, burrow, tunnel, nest, hospital, surgery, nurse, vet, patient, care, look after, treat, accident, injury, injured, illness, sick, medicine, bandage, stethoscope, gloves, face mask, overalls, cow, sheep, pig, horse, pony, goat, duck, chicken, cockerel, goose, harvest mouse, barn owl, rabbit, cat, dog, moo, baa, oink, neigh, bleat, quack, cluck, cock-a-doodle-do, honk, squeak, purr, miaow, woof, eat, healthy, meat, insects, fish, vegetables, plants, trees, grass, seeds, nuts, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, goat, beard, hoof, hooves, horns, troll, ugly, big eyes, big pointed ears, big nose, big mouth with sharp teeth, small, medium, big, smallest, biggest, dinner, meal, meat, lamb, beef, ham, chicken, vegetables, plants, trees, bushes, grass, menu, hamper, appetite

- 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

Taking Care Growing Up

Year 2

food, sort, classify, Venn diagram, Carroll diagram, healthy diet, dairy, fruits, vegetables, meat, fi sh, beans, fat, sugar, bread, potatoes, cereals, exercise, physical activity, hot, sweaty, heart beating, pulse, tired, aching, muscles, clean, hygiene, hygienic, wash, bath, shower, brush, comb, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, water, shampoo, baby, need, want, living, alive, essential, food, milk, water, drink, eat, air, breathe, shelter, warmth, survival, depend, child, toddler, compare, change, differences, dependent, independent, move, care, learn, appearance, annotate, life cycle, life story, stages, order, pregnancy, birth, teenager, adult, parent, elderly person, grow, measure, compare, table, scatter graph, plot, pattern, evidence, observation, question, record

- 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

Amazing Bodies stay alive, survive, food, balanced diet, nutrition, nutrients, fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, protein, roughage, fibre, sugar, fat, dairy, skeleton, bones, protect, support, move, muscles, joints, ribs, heart, skull, brain, backbone, spine, spinal column, vertebrate, footprint, trail, vitamins, minerals, question, classify, investigation, survey, measure, pattern, evidence, draw conclusions

- 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 Where Does All That Food Go? Human Impact Who Am I

mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus, digestive system, digestion, carbohydrate, fat, sugar, protein, roughage, dairy, fruit, vegetables, vitamins, minerals, balanced diet, healthy, mechanical process, chemical process, absorb, nutrients, water, saliva, chemicals, enzyme, teeth, canine, incisor, premolar, molar, jaw, cutting, tearing, grinding, dental hygiene, decay, dentist, brushing, toothpaste, floss, mouthwash, food, plants, animals, food chain, food web, producer, consumer, predator, prey, herbivore, omnivore, carnivore, features, sequence, key, distinguish, similarities, differences, vertebrate, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal, backbone, hair, scales, feathers, eggs, wings, beak, lungs, gills, cold blooded, warm blooded, suckle, head, thorax, abdomen, wing, segment, antennae, insects, arachnids (spiders), crustaceans, myriapods, molluscs, worms, observations, sort, group, classify, identify, environment, impact, positive, negative, litter, pollution, waste, biodiversity, habitat, derelict, graffiti, traffic, destroy, create, location, food chain, producer, consumer, human impact, global issue, destruction, deforestation, rainforest, climate, climate change, zoo, endangered, breed, wild, natural, predator, prey, conservation, categories, tally chart, pictogram, bar chart, axes, scale, opinion, point of view, argument, viewpoint, debate

- 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

Life Cycle Reproduction In 'Animals Including

Humans

Year 5

reproduction, reproduce, flower, organ, carpel, stamen, pollen, seeds, seed head, berry, fruit, pollinator, pollination, fertilisation, reproduction, reproduce, propagate, stem, leaf and root cuttings, runners, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, gender, male, female, sex, sexual, asexual, metamorphosis, mate, sperm, pregnant, give birth, young, pup, calf, foal, chick, hatch, fledge, fledgling, life cycle, birth, growth, reproduction, metamorphosis, aging, death, animal, mammal, amphibian, insect, bird, elephant, toad, bumblebee, blue tit, hedgehog, bat, polar bear, mountain gorilla, cubs, pups, hibernate, nocturnal, marsupial, toad, newt, salamander, tree frog, metamorphosis, tadpole, larva, frog, toad, gills, cold blooded, ladybird, butterfly, dragonfly, head, thorax, abdomen, antennae, egg, pupa, cocoon, adult, thrush, peregrine falcon, ostrich, emperor penguin, breeding cycle, clutch, brood, hatch, fledge, prey, predator, reproduce, habitat, environment, humpback whale, blue whale, swift, osprey, wildebeest, caribou, monarch butterfly, migrate, migration, navigate, genetic, endangered, threatened, extinct, extinction, evolution, giant panda, black rhino, peregrine falcon, bumblebee, salamander, osprey, koala bear

• describe the changes as humans develop to old age

Year 6

Body Pump Body Health

aorta, artery, atrium, blood, blood vessel, body temperature, capillaries, carbon dioxide, cells, chamber, chest cavity, circulation, circulatory system, deoxygenated blood, digestive system, digestive tract, health, heart, heart valves, humans, hydration, lubricant, lungs, muscular system, nutrients, nutrition, oxygen, oxygenated blood, plasma, platelets, pump, red blood cell, skeletal, system, transport, valve, vein, vena cava, ventricle, vessel, waste, waste gases, white blood cells organs, alcohol, asthma, athlete, balanced diet, beats per minute (bpm), benefits, breathing, caffeine, calories, cancer, carbohydrates (including sugars), cheating, cigarettes, clinical trial, consequences, dairy, diet, doping, drugs, eat well plate, energy, exercise, fat, fibre, heart, heart rate, intensity, illegal, impact, James Lind, legal, lifestyle, long-term effect, lungs, medicine, mental benefits, mineral, motivation, norm, nutrition, oxygen, passive smoking, peer pressure, performance enhancing, persuade, physical benefits, protein, pulse rate, RDA (recommended daily allowance), recovery rate, resting rate, rickets, roughage, saturated fat, scurvy, short-term effect, smoking, sodium, solvents, steroids, tobacco, training, unsaturated fat, vitamin

- 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

Everyday Material

Year 1

Everyday Materials

materials, wood, wooden, plastic, metal, glass, water, rock, brick, paper, writing, wrapping, shiny, drawing, display, greaseproof, kitchen towel, handkerchief, wallpaper, sand paper, fabric, wool, nylon, silk, fleece fibre, properties, hard, soft, fluffy, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, light, heavy, transparent (see-through), opaque (can't see-through), translucent (see something through), harder, lighter, rougher, stretch, stretchy, elastic, stiff, bend, bendy, not bendy, press, squash, twist, shape, waterproof, absorb, absorbent, soak up, mop up; frozen, freeze, melt, salt, tissue paper, button, glass bead, marble, pebble, pasta

- 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 Materials	twist, squash, bend, stretch, squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, push, pull, pushing, pulling, roll, pinch, press, smooth, flexible, rigid, stretchy, squashy, elastic, stiff, properties, suitable, stretchiness, weight, catapult, frame, missile, strong, table, column, Venn diagram, set, sort, label, measure, record, bar chart
Materials Good Choices &	 identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
Shaping Up	 find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching
Year 3 Rocks Detectives	sandstone, granite, chalk, limestone, marble, pumice, rough, smooth, hard, soft, rock, stone, pebble, texture, particle, crystal, granule, properties, soil, clay, sandy, loam, peat, organic material, weather, weathering, frost, beach, cliff, trilobite, starfish, sea urchin, ammonite, fossil, fossilise, remains • 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	solid, liquid, hard, soft, pour, flow, pile, pool, surface, horizontal, runny, viscous, sticky, grain, powder, ice, water, temperature, cool, cooling, warm, warming, hot, degree Celsius, melt, melting, freeze, freezing, solidify, solidifying, heating, states of matter, change of
In a state	state, melting point, freezing point, process, gas, air, carbon dioxide, helium, oxygen, bubbles, empty, particle, weight, compress, squash, shape, volume, dry, evaporate, evaporation, water vapour, boil, boiling, boiling point, steam, thermometer, data logger, sensor, droplets, condense, condensation, water, droplets, cycle, model, snow, expand, scale, calibrate, heat sensitive, sensor, observe, measure, fair test, variable, collect, present, interpret, data, axis, scale, interval, control, keep the same, evidence, annotate, accuracy, describe, explain, evaluate, reliable, repeatable
	Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases

Year 6	NA
	 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
	demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
	 give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
Of Materials'	 use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating
Changes	 know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
'Properties &	• 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
Of Materials'	saturated, powder, particle, polymer, volume, quantity
Changes	temperature, thermal conductor, thermal insulator, insulate, insulation, viscosity, viscous, sticky, stickiness, tackiness, adhesive, glue,
'Properties &	weakness, durability, wear, tear, stretch, flexible, flexibility, hardness, light, heavy, durable, durability, waterproof, washable, stain resistant, reusable, bicycle, suspension, brakes, tyre tread, saddle, weight, mass, criteria, ovenproof, heat, temperature, room
Year 5	properties, material, building, construction, structure, organic, natural, manufactured, man-made, weathering, decay, decompose, break down, brittle, fragile, metal, plastic, wood, ceramic, concrete, compare, contrast, group, organise, criteria, strong, strength,
	 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)

Year 1 Our Changing World: Sensing Seasons Using Our Senses	seasons, autumn, winter, spring, summer, evidence, similar, different, group, compare, change, names of the months of the year, temperature, hot, warm, cold, cool, freezing, frosty, wet, dry, sunny, cloudy, showery, stormy, windy, breeze, gale, rainy, sunny, snow, shower, drizzle, puddle, breeze, gale, thunder, lightning, sleet, fog, mist, hat, gloves, mittens, scarf, muffler, ear muffs, boots, cout, umbrella, wellies, kite, windmill, sunglasses, thick, thin, woolly, furry, warm, waterproof, body, head, neck, arms, elbows, hands, fingers, legs, knees, feet, face, skin, ears, eyes, nose, nostrils, hair, mouth, teeth, tall, taller, short, shorter, big, bigger, small, smaller, louder, softer, loud, quiet, high, low, senses, taste, hearing, touch, smell, sight, bitter, sweet, sour, sharp, tingly, fizzy, milky, creamy, buzzer, doorhell, radio, tocker timer, bird song, wind blowing, car hom, traffic noise, loud/er, quiet/er, peaceful, silent, silence, noise, noisy, bang, crash, whistle, buzz, ring, squeak, creak, rattle, bang, knock, tick, chime, feel, touching, sensitive, sense, sensory, rub, pinch, prod, rough, smooth, bumpy, wrinkled, grooved, shiny, smooth, soft, hard, crunchy, slippery, slimy, fragrance, scent, pong, flowery, fruity, sour, bitter, sharp, strong, gentle, smelly, delicate, sensitive, fabric, material, layers, thick, thin, thicker, thinner, soft, hard, clock, window, door, floorboards, kettle, fi re, chicken, sheep, cow, cluck, baa, moo
Year 2	NA
Year 3 The Power Of Forces Rocks Detectives Can you see me?	sandstone, granite, chalk, limestone, marble, pumice, rough, smooth, hard, soft, rock, stone, pebble, texture, particle, crystal, granule, properties, soil, clay, sandy, loam, peat, organic material, weather, weathering, frost, beach, cliff, trilobite, starfish, sea urchin, ammonite, fossil, fossilise, remains, push, pull, twist, force, air, turns, fast, slow, slows down, material, surface, magnet, attracts, magnetic material, magnetism, acts at a distance, non-magnetic material, metal, non-metal, strength, north pole, south pole, repel, question, investigation, fair test, change, measure, predict, prediction, explanation, observations, draw conclusions, light, dark, shadow, mirror, bright, dim, reflect, eye, opaque, transparent, translucent, ultraviolet, ray, beam, absorb, luminous, non-luminous, infrared, question, investigation
	 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
- 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 change
- compare how things move on different surfaces
- notice that some forces need contact between 2 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 2 poles
- predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing

Year 4

Switched On Good Vibrations sound, loud, quiet, high, low, repeating, continuous, strike, blow, shake, pluck, vibration, vibrate, solid, gas, volume, strength of vibrations, sound source, fainter, distance, pitch, particles, question, investigation, fair test, change, measure, predict, prediction, explanation, observations, draw conclusions, electricity, electrical, mains, plugged in, battery, power, rechargeable, solar, wind up, sound, light, heat, movement, cell, wire, bulb, bulb holder, buzzer, motor, component, circuit, complete circuit, short circuit, flow, break, make, metal, connect, disconnect, terminal, positive, negative, switch, press switch, toggle switch, tilt switch, pendulum switch, property, electrical conductor, electrical insulator, electron, filament, sets, Venn diagram, Carroll diagram, table, conclusion, evidence, annotate

- 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
- 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

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Year 5 Earth & Space' Forces

Aldebaran, Arctic, Antarctic, British Summer Time, Earth, Greenwich Meridian, International Date Line, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Milky Way, Moon, North Pole, Saturn, South Pole, Sun, Neptune, Universe, Uranus, Venus, asteroid, autumn, axis, compass, crescent, dawn, degrees, dusk, equator, equinox, fixed stars, Full Moon, galaxy, gibbous, hemisphere, horizon, illuminate, leap year, longitude, lunar month, meridian, nebula, New Moon, northern, orbit, planet, reflect, rotate, rotation, solar system, solstice, southern, spin, spring, star, summer, sunrise, sunset, telescope, temperature, tilt, time zone, waning, waxing, winter, year, change, compare, draw conclusions, explain, explanation, investigation, line graph, measure, model, observations, plan, predict, prediction, presentation, question, record, review, scientific diagram, table, air resistance, Aristotle, balanced observations, bevel gears, clockwork, cogs, compress, extend, effort, force arm, forces, force, friction, force arrow, fulcrum, gravity, Galileo, gear ratio, gears, gear trains, lever, lift, machine, mechanisms, movement, Newton, Newton meter, pinion, pivot, pulley, pull, push, rack, resistance, rotary motion, simple machines, speed, time, unbalanced force, upthrust, water resistance, weight arm, wheel

- 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
- 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 & Astronomy Electricity

cell, battery, lamp, wire, buzzer, motor, circuit, current, fi lament, electrical insulator, electrical conductor, mains electricity, terminal, switch, toggle switch, push switch, slide switch, tilt switch, trembler switch, pressure switch, reed switch, series circuit, resistance, resistor, current, circuit diagram, recognised symbols, generate, generator, coal, gas, oil, fossil fuels, nuclear, biomass red power stations, wind turbine, wave hub, tidal flow, hydro-electric, grid, pylon, transmission, transformer, solar panels, light, dark, shadow, mirror, bright, dim, reflect, eye, opaque, transparent, translucent, ultra violet, ray, beam, refraction, periscope, spectrum, dispersion, inverted, medium, question, investigation, fair test, change, measure, predict, prediction, explanation, observations, draw conclusions

- 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
- 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