The New NC Science Progression including Early years, and progression in Tables and graphs

Area	EYFS	Key stage 1	Lower Key stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Big Picture progressi on from Introduct ions to Key stages	Playing and exploring, children investigate, experience things and have a go. Creating and thinking critically. Children have and develop their own ideas Make links between ideas And develop strategies for doing things	Observe Scientific phenomena Be curious and ask questions Develop understanding of science ideas by different types of scientific enquiry Use simple scientific language to talk about what they have found and- Communicate ideas to a range of audiences Learn through practical experience	 Broaden their Scientific view Exploring talking about testing and developing their ideas about everyday phenomena Develop ideas about functions, relationships and interactions Ask their own questions Make decisions about type of scientific enquiry Draw Simple conclusions Use some simple scientific language first to talk, later to write, about what they have found out 	Develop a deeper understanding of a wide range of scientific ideas Explore and talk about their ideas Ask their own questions about scientific phenomena Analyse functions relationships and interactions systematically Use abstract ideas to understand and predict how the world operates Recognise that Scientific ideas change and develop over time Select the most appropriate way to answer science questions using different types of science enquiry Draw conclusions based on their own data, use evidence to justify their ideas Use scientific understanding to explain their findings
Content	Observe Answer 'how' and 'why' Own experience Talk about ideas	Observe Compare and sort using what see Identify and name Describe	Compare and group according to behaviour/ properties, based on testing; Relate; Cause and effect Comparative and superlative	Sort using evidence using a scientific reason Explain Use abstract ideas Justify their ideas
Talk	Early years says What do you see? Feel? Hear?	A year 1 says A year 2 says This is something and that is something else To can see it is like	A year 3 says A year 4 says 'this is like this" because I see that Compare and group: Cause and effect Generalisation, Comparative and superlative (Familiar examples)	A year 5 says 'this is like this because of this scientific reasonuse a model to explain and key science terminology Explain using scientific vocabulary Abstract, unfamiliar A year 6 says 'this happened because of this scientific reasonuse a model to explain and key science terminology Explain and evidence, scientific vocabulary, and Models (Abstract, unfamiliar)
Units	Non standard units	Progression from non standard units? mm; cm; m; ml; l; °C (Don't have to record just use the readings)	Simple accurate measurements (data loggers) Time minutes and secs 1Kg = 1L, °C	Accurate measurementsaccuracy and precise N;g; Kg; mm; cm; Mins; secs CM ² V; Km/hr;; M per sec; m/sec; Graphs:- pie; line; bar (year 6)

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Progression in drawing tables		This child has observed and recorded what happens when she dropped the ball from two different heights. Where we rolled it off it bounced This child has completed a table which has been constructed mainly by the teacher. She has carried out three tests and has put the picture record of her results in the correct place.		Height of bounce of drop go go go go lm 0.39 0.40 0.5 0.38m 1.25m 0.58 0.64 0.55 0.59m 1.50m 0.68 0.79 0.80 0.76m This child constructed this table on her own choosing the headings, the number of tests, the range of heights she would use and the intervals between them. She also chose to repeat her tests and take an average. She knew the type of table she should use to show all her results.

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rogression in drawing graphs		Standing on a chair Big bounce Independent and dependent variable are both described in words so no graph can be drawn How high it bounced 4	This child has where did you drop it? completed a bar chart where the labelling of the axes with the independent and dependent variable had been prepared by the teacher, along with the numbers on the vertical axis. The child filled in the different drop heights on the horizontal axis and coloured in the correct number of boxes in each column Stick graph (pre line graph) How high it bounced 0.80	Height of bounce 1.00 in metres 0.80 0.60 0.40 0.20 Height of drop in m
A		This child measured the height of the bounce in hands having marked the spot on the wall. He has stuck the correct number of hands one above the other in the correct column on a chart, which was prepared by the teacher.	In this example the teacher helped the child to decide on the scale that should be used on both the vertical and horizontal axes. The child labelled both axes with the independent and dependent variables. The child drew the sticks to the correct length for each value of the independent variable using the scale on the vertical axes correctly. [N.B. If the child had joined up the crosses on the top of the sticks, it would lead into the line graph.)	This child has completed the line graph on her own, labelling the axes, deciding on the scales for both axes and correctly marking the crosses according to the measurements recorded on her table of results. She has drawn a line of best fit and she could use this to help her predict the height of bounce for any drop within her range of values.