Science End Points



Science Curriculum Intent

At South Avenue, our curriculum is designed with the intent that each child becomes an ambitious, encouraging and resilient young person with a passion for learning and achieving.

Through the teaching and learning of science, we encourage children to be inquisitive throughout their time at school and beyond. From EYFS up to KS2 our pupils will build up a body of key foundational knowledge and skills in core science areas. Pupils are encouraged to recognise the power of enquiry, rational explanation and develop a sense of excitement and curiosity while using key skills from Reading, Writing and Mathematics to explore scientific phenomena. We also believe it is important to promote respect for the living and non-living world around us including the importance of a healthy diet and exercise.

We ensure that the Working Scientifically skills are built-on and developed throughout the children's time at school so that they can apply their knowledge of science through asking questions and conducting research, setting up tests, observing, recording data and evaluating their results.

Working Scientifically

knowledge of science throug	gh asking questions and conduc	ng research, setting up tests, observing, recording data and evaluating their results.								
EYFS Year	1 Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6					
vocabulary and use it in everyday conversations • Engage in nonfiction books • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary in questions in q	can observe losely, using imple quipment. can perform imple tests. can identify nd classify. can gather nd record ata to help n answering uestions. can ask imple uestions and ecognise that hey can be nswered in	record, and prediction of the cord, and the	record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. I can ask relevant questions and fferent f types of scientific enquiries to answer them. I can set up simple practical	 I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. I can take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, 	 I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. I can take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, 					



different in different	comparative comparative	taking repeat taking repeat
ways. ways.	and fair tests. and fair tests.	readings when readings when
I can use my I can use my	I can make I can make	appropriate. appropriate.
observations observations	systematic and systematic and	I can use test I can use test
and ideas to and ideas to	careful careful	results to make results to make
suggest suggest	observations observations	predictions to predictions to
answers to answers to	and, where and, where	set up further set up further
questions. questions.	appropriate, appropriate,	comparative comparative
	take accurate take accurate	and fair tests. and fair tests.
	measurements measurements	I can report I can report
	using standard using standard	and present and present
	units, using a units, using a	findings from findings from
	range of range of	enquiries, enquiries,
	equipment, equipment,	including including
	including including	conclusions, conclusions,
	thermometers thermometers	causal causal
	and data and data	relationships relationships
	loggers. loggers.	and and
	• I can use • I can use	explanations of explanations of
	results to draw results to draw	and degree of and degree of
	simple simple	trust in results, trust in results,
	conclusions, conclusions,	in oral and in oral and
	make make	written forms written forms
	predictions for predictions for	such as such as
	new values, new values,	displays and displays and
	suggest suggest	other other
	improvements improvements	presentations. presentations.
	and raise and raise	I can record I can record
	further further	data and data and
	questions. questions.	results of results of
		increasing increasing



I can use • I can use	complexity complexity
straightforward straightforward	using scientific using scientific
scientific scientific	diagrams and diagrams and
evidence to evidence to	labels, labels,
answer answer	classification classification
questions or to questions or to	keys, tables, keys, tables,
support my support my	scatter graphs, scatter graphs,
findings. findings.	bar and line bar and line
I can report on • I can report on	graphs. graphs.
findings from findings from •	I can identify • I can identify
enquiries, enquiries,	scientific scientific
including oral including oral	evidence that evidence that
and written and written	has been used has been used
explanations, explanations,	to support or to support or
displays or displays or	refute ideas or refute ideas or
presentations presentations	arguments. arguments.
of results and of results and	
conclusions. conclusions.	
I can record • I can record	
findings using findings using	
simple simple	
scientific scientific	
language, language,	
drawings, drawings,	
labelled labelled	
diagrams, keys, diagrams, keys,	
bar charts, and bar charts, and	
tables. tables.	
I can identify	
differences,	
similarities or	



				T		Г	
					changes		
					related to		
					simple		
					scientific ideas		
					and processes.		
	Plant seeds and	Animals including	Animals including	Animals including	Animals including	Animals including	Animals including
	care for	humans	humans	humans	humans	humans	humans
	growing plants.	 I can identify 	I can describe	 I can identify 	I can describe	I can describe	I can identify
	Understand the	and name a	how animals	that animals,	the simple	the differences	and name the
	key features of	variety of	obtain their	including	functions of	in the life	main parts of
	the life cycle	common	food from	humans, need	the basic parts	cycles of a	the human
	of a plant and	animals	plants and	the right types	of the digestive	mammal, an	circulatory
	· ·	including fish,	other	and amount of	system in	amphibian, an	system, and
	an animal.	amphibians,	animals, using	nutrition, and	humans.	insect and a	describe the
Biology	Begin to	reptiles, birds	the idea of a	that we cannot	 I can identify 	bird. (Chicks in	functions of
	understand the	and	simple food	make our own	the different	Year R)	the heart,
	need to respect	1 111d111111d15.	chain, and	food; they get	types of teeth	I can describe	blood vessels
	and care for the	I can identify	identify and	nutrition from	in humans and	the life process	and blood.
<u>~</u>	natural	and name a	name	what they eat.	their simple	of	I recognise the
	environment	variety of	different	I can identify	functions.	reproduction in	impact of diet,
	and all living	common	sources of	that humans		some plants	exercise, drugs
	things.	animals that	food.	and some	Living Things	and animals.	and lifestyle on
	Explore the	are	I can find out	other animals	I can recognise	I can describe	the way our
	natural world	carnivores,	about and	have skeletons	that living	the changes as	bodies
	around them	herbivores	describe the	and muscles	things can be	humans	function.
	Describe what	and	basic needs of	for support,	grouped in a	develop to old	I can describe
	they see, hear	omnivores.	animals,	protection and	variety of	age.	the ways in
	and feel	I can describe	including	movement.	ways.	- 0 -	which
		and compare	humans, for		I can explore		nutrients and
	whilst outside	the structure	survival		and use		water are
			1	l	4.14 450	l	

Science End Points

(water, food

I can describe

importance

exercise.

eating the

of different

for humans of

right amounts

types of food,

and hygiene.

and compare

differences

things that

are living,

dead, and

things that

between

• I can explore

the

and air).

the



- Recognise some environments that are different from the one in which they live
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.
- of a variety of common amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
- 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.

Plants

 I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and

- animals (fish,
- have never been alive. I can notice including offspring which grow
- that animals, humans, have into adults. **Living Things**

Plants

- 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.
- I can identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- I can investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.

classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in our local and wider

environment.

- I recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. • I can construct and interpret a
- variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

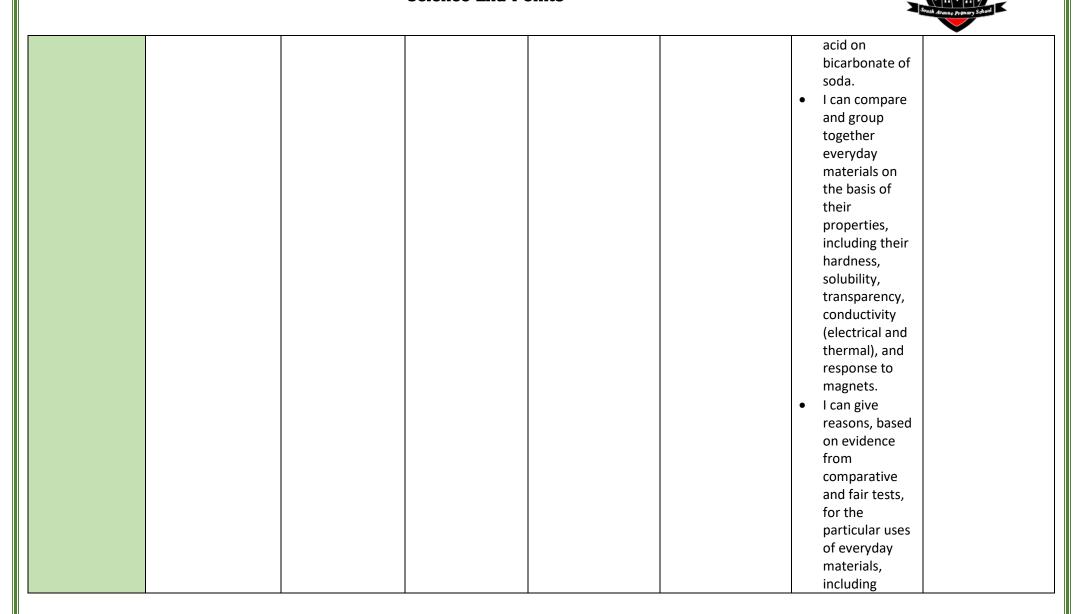
- transported within animals, including humans.
- I recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
- I recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring varv and are not identical to their parents
- I can identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their



	evergreen	I can identify	I can explore		environment in
	trees.	that most	the part that		different ways
	 I can identify 	living things	flowers play in		and that
	and describe	live in	the life cycle of		adaptation
	the basic	habitats to	flowering		may lead to
	structure of a	which they	plants,		evolution.
	variety of	are suited	including		
	common	and describe	pollination,		Living Things
	flowering	how different	seed formation		 I can describe
	plants,	habitats	and seed		how living
	including	provide for	dispersal.		things are
	trees.	the basic			classified into
		needs of			broad groups
		different			according to
		kinds of			common
		animals and			observable
		plants, and			characteristics
		how they			and based on
		depend on			similarities and
		each other.			differences,
		 I can identify 			including
		and name a			micro-
		variety of			organisms,
		plants and			plants and
		animals in			animals.
		their habitats,			 I can give
		including			reasons for
		micro-			classifying
		habitats.			plants and
					animals based
		Plants			



						•	I can observe							On	specific
						•	and describe								aracteristics.
							how seeds							CII	aracteristics.
							and bulbs								
							grow into								
							mature								
							plants.								
						•	I can find out								
							and describe								
							how plants								
							need water,								
							light and a								
							suitable								
							temperature								
							to grow and								
							stay healthy.	_				• •			
		•	Use all their	IVI	aterials		terials		cks and soils		iterials and		aterials and		
			senses in	•	I can describe	•	I can find out	•	l can compare		anges of State		anges of State		
			hands-on		the simple		how the		and group	•	I can compare	•	I know that		
>	,		exploration		physical		shapes of		together		and group		some materials		
			of natural		properties of		solid objects		different kinds		materials		will dissolve in		
			materials		a variety of		made from		of rocks on the		together,		liquid to form a		
Chemistry		•	Explore		everyday		some		basis of their		according to		solution, and		
			collections of		materials.		materials can		appearance		whether they		describe how		
			materials with	•	I can compare		be changed		and simple		are solids,		to recover a		
			similar and/or		and group		by squashing,		physical		liquids or		substance from		
			different		together a		bending,		properties.		gases.		a solution.		
			properties		variety of		twisting and	•	I can describe	•	I observe that	•	l can use		
			Talk about the		everyday		stretching.		in simple terms		some materials		knowledge of		
		•	differences		materials on	•	I can identify		how fossils are		change state		solids, liquids		
			unterences		the basis of		and compare		formed when		when they are		and gases to		



Physics	Children engage in a topic about Space learning about • planets and the solar system • transport into Space • astronauts and how they live in Space. •	Changing Seasons I can observe changes across the four seasons. I can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.	Li	ght I can recognise that we need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. I notice that light is reflected from surfaces. I recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous, if viewed directly, and that there are	Electricity I can identify common appliances that run on electricity. I can construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. I can identify whether or not	metals, wood and plastic. Earth and Space 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	Electricity 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. I can compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of
Ā			•	dangerous, if viewed directly, and	switches and buzzers. • I can identify	the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately	components function, including the





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				can compare	•	I recognise that	levers, pulleys		light sources to
				and group		vibrations from	and gears,		objects and
				ogether a		sounds travel	allow a smaller		then to our
			V	ariety of		through a	force to have a		eyes.
			е	everyday		medium to the	greater effect.	•	I can use the
			n	naterials on		ear.			idea that light
			tl	he basis of	•	I can find			travels in
			W	vhether they		patterns			straight lines to
			а	re attracted		between the			explain why
			to	o a magnet,		pitch of a			shadows have
			а	and identify		sound and			the same
			S	ome magnetic		features of the			shape as the
			n	naterials.		object that			objects that
			•	can describe		produced it.			cast them.
			n	nagnets as	•	I can find			
			h	naving two		patterns			
			р	ooles.		between the			
			• 1	can predict		volume of a			
			W	vhether two		sound and the			
			n	nagnets will		strength of the			
			a	nttract or repel		vibrations that			
			е	each other,		produced it.			
			d	depending on	•	I recognise that			
			W	vhich poles		sounds get			
			а	re facing.		fainter as the			
						distance from			
						the sound			
						source			
						increases.			
	1	1							