### Key Stage 1 (year 1 and 2)
- 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.

### Lower Key Stage 2 (year 3 and 4)
- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- setting up simple practical enquiry, 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 diagram, 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 conclusion, make predictions for new value, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- identifying difference, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

### Upper Key Stage 2 (year 5 and 6)
- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurement, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs
- using text results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- using simple models to describe scientific ideas
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusion, casual relationships and explanations of results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support