



Enquiry type 1•Observing changes over time 2•Noticing patterns 3•Grouping and classifying 4•Comparative or fair tests 5• Researching using secondary resources

YEAR	(A) ASK QUESTIONS & PLAN	(B) MEASURE & RECORD	(C) CONCLUDE	(D) EVALUATE
EYFS	I ask questions to find out more I have my own ideas	I can create simple representations of people and objects I use materials and tools safely and confidently I can use all my senses and look closely I explore the natural world and solve real problems	I can talk about things like plants, animals, seasons and changing materials I notice similarities, differences and changes	I learn and use new science words
1&2	1 Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.	1 Observe closely using simple equipment. 2 Perform simple tests. 3 Gather and record data to help in answering questions. 4 Record data in a table or tally chart.	1 Identify and classify. 2 Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.	1 Explain what happened in an investigation and compare this with what was predicted.
3&4	1 Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. 2 Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.	1 Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. 2 Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. 3 Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	1 Identify difference, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. 2 Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations or results and conclusions. 3 Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	1 Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
5&6	1 Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.	1 Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. 2 Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.	1 Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 2 Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, on oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.	1 Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.