



Federation of St. Cuthbert's and St. Sebastian's Catholic Primary Schools

SCIENCE  
PROGRESSION MAP



Year 4			
	AUTUMN TERM	SPRING TERM	SUMMER TERM
	<p><b>'What's that sound?'</b> Sound</p> <p><b>'Living Things'</b> Living Things &amp; Their Habitats</p>	<p><b>'Looking at States'</b> States of Matter</p> <p><b>'Teeth and Eating'</b> Animals Including Humans</p>	<p><b>'Power it up!'</b> Electricity</p>
Domain	Progression Statement		
Biology	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things</p>	<p>Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans</p> <p>Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions</p> <p>Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey</p>	
Chemistry		<p>Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases</p>	

		<p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature</p> <p>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)</p>	
Physics	<p>Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating</p> <p>Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear</p> <p>Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of an object that produced it</p> <p>Find patterns between the volume of the sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it</p> <p>Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases</p>		<p>Identify common appliances that run on electricity</p> <p>Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers</p> <p>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</p> <p>Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit</p> <p>Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</p>
Working Scientifically	<p>Ask relevant questions when prompted</p> <p>Set up simple and practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests</p> <p>Set up comparative tests</p> <p>Make systematic observations, using simple equipment</p> <p>Use standard units when taking measurements</p> <p>Record findings in various ways</p> <p>With prompting, suggest how findings may be tabulated</p> <p>With prompting, use various ways of recording, grouping and displaying evidence</p>		

	<p>With prompting, suggest conclusions from enquiries</p> <p>Suggest how findings could be reported</p> <p>Gather and record data about similarities, differences and changes</p> <p>With prompting, suggest conclusions that can be drawn from data</p> <p>Suggest possible improvements or further questions to investigate</p>
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**Year group long-term overview (with statutory requirements) and subject progression map (above) to be used together to inform medium term planning.**