

| | I can: | | Date | Date |
|------------------------|---|---|------|------|
| Working scientifically | Ask more relevant questions and use some types of scientific investigations to answer them. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Set up simple practical enquiries and am starting to understand the idea of fair testing. | | | |
| | Make observations and take measurements using standard units, using | | | |
| | a wider range of equipment. | | | |
| | Gather, record and present data and findings using simple scientific | | | |
| | language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. | | | |
| | Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions, suggest | | | |
| | improvements and ask further questions. | | | |
| | Identify basic differences, similarities or changes related to simple | | | |
| | scientific ideas and processes. | | | |
| | Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to | | | |
| | support my findings. | | | |
| Plants | Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: | | | |
| | roots, stem, leaves and flowers. | | | |
| | Know the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, | | | |
| | nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant | | | |
| Pla | to plant. | | | |
| | Understand how water is transported in plants. | | | |
| | Understand the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering | | | |
| | plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. | | | |
| Animals | Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and | | | |
| | amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they | | | |
| √nir | get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for | | | |
| ` | support, protection and movement. | | | |
| ocks | Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of | | | |
| | their appearance and simple physical properties. | | | |
| | Understand and can describe simply how fossils are formed when things | | | |
| Ro | that have lived are trapped within rock. | | | |
| | Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. | | | |
| Light | Understand that I need light in order to see things and that dark is the | | | |
| | absence of light. | | | |
| | Know that light is reflected from surfaces and that light from the sun | | | |
| | can be dangerous and there are ways to protect my eyes. | | | |
| | Understand that shadows are formed when the light from an object is | | | |
| | blocked by a light source. | | | |
| | Can work out patterns that determine the size of shadows. | | | |
| agnets | Compare how things move on different surfaces. | | | |
| | Understand that some forces need contact between two objects, but | | | |
| | magnetic forces can act at a distance. | | | |
| m | observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some | | | |
| Forces and magnets | materials and not others. | | + | |
| | compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the | | | |
| | basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials | | | |
| F | Understand that magnets have two poles and can predict whether two | | + | |
| | magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. | | | |
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