SUBJECT: Science CREATED BY: Keziah Mainwaring February 2014 REVIEW DATE: July 2014

### Purpose of study

A high-quality science education provides the foundations for understanding the world through the specific disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics. Science has changed our lives and is vital to the world's future prosperity, and all pupils should be taught essential aspects of the knowledge, methods, processes and uses of science. Through building up a body of key foundational knowledge and concepts, pupils should be encouraged to recognise the power of rational explanation and develop a sense of excitement and curiosity about natural phenomena. They should be encouraged to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave, and analyse causes.

#### Aims

The national curriculum for science aims to ensure that all pupils: \( \text{develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics \( \text{develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them \( \text{develop are equipped with the scientific knowledge required to understand the uses and implications of science, today and for the future.

Scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding

The programmes of study describe a sequence of knowledge and concepts. While it is important that pupils make progress, it is also vitally important that they develop secure understanding of each key block of knowledge and concepts in order to progress to the next stage. Insecure, superficial understanding will not allow genuine progression: pupils may struggle at key points of transition (such as between primary and secondary school), build up serious misconceptions, and/or have significant difficulties in understanding higher-order content.

Pupils should be able to describe associated processes and key characteristics in common language, but they should also be familiar with, and use, technical terminology accurately and precisely. They should build up an extended specialist vocabulary. They should also

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apply their mathematical knowledge to their understanding of science, including collecting, presenting and analysing data. The social and economic implications of science are important but, generally, they are taught most appropriately within the wider Science

#### School curriculum:

Teachers will wish to use different contexts to maximise their pupils' engagement with and motivation to study science. The nature, processes and methods of science 'Working scientifically' specifies the understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science for each year group. It should not be taught as a separate strand. The notes and guidance give examples of how 'working scientifically' might be embedded within the content of biology, chemistry and physics, focusing on the key features of scientific enquiry, so that pupils learn to use a variety of approaches to answer relevant scientific questions. These types of scientific enquiry should include: observing over time; pattern seeking; identifying, classifying and grouping; comparative and fair testing (controlled investigations); and researching using secondary sources. Pupils should seek answers to questions through collecting, analysing and presenting data. 'Working scientifically' will be developed further at key stages 3 and 4, once pupils have built up sufficient understanding of science to engage meaningfully in more sophisticated discussion of experimental design and control.

### Attainment targets

By the end of each key stage, pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programme of study.

Schools are not required by law to teach the content indicated as being 'non-statutory'.

YEAR GROUP: 1
<ul> <li>Biologgy</li> <li>Identify basic plants</li> <li>Idetify basic plant parts (root, leaves, flowers etc)</li> <li>Identify and compare common animals</li> <li>Identify and name basic body parts</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Chemistry</li> <li>Distinguish between objects and materials</li> <li>Identify and name common materials</li> <li>Descirbe simple properties of some materials</li> <li>Compare and classify materials</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Physics</li> <li>Observe and name some light sources</li> <li>Observe changes of day and season.</li> </ul>

			YEAR GROUP: 2		
Objectives	<ul> <li>Growing plane</li> <li>Basic need</li> <li>Simple foo</li> </ul> Chemistry <ul> <li>Identify and</li> <li>Compare here</li> </ul> Physics <ul> <li>Compare the</li> <li>Observe and</li> </ul>	ow things move lings moving on ad name a variet	and non-living nt, warmth) ffspring	rials es	

	YEAR G	GROUP: 3		
<ul> <li>Animals: sk</li> <li>Chemistry</li> <li>Classification</li> <li>Simple und</li> <li>Physics</li> <li>Sources of</li> </ul>	parts,lifecycle and require eletons & nutrition on of rock types erstanding of fossilisation light; shadows & reflectio es, including magnetism		1	•

			YEAR GROUP: 4		
Н					
	Biology				
Ohiootivoo	<ul><li>Classify liv</li><li>Digestive s</li><li>Food chain</li></ul>	system & teeth			
Objectives	Chemistry				
Objectives	<ul><li>Changes of</li><li>The water</li></ul>				
-	Physics				
	<ul> <li>Sound as v</li> </ul>	ibrations			
	<ul> <li>Electricity</li> </ul>	: simple circuits &	& conductors		

		YEAR G	ROUP: 5		
	<ul><li>Biology</li><li>Life cycles of plants</li><li>Describe changes as</li></ul>			d, amphibian)	
	<ul> <li>Chemistry</li> <li>Classify materials accepted</li> <li>Understand mixtures</li> <li>Know about reversible</li> </ul>	s & solutions			
Objectives	Physics  • Understand location • Introduce gravity, re	and interaction o	f Sun, Earth & Mo	oon	

YEAR GROUP: 6
Biology  Clasification, including micro-oganisms Health and lifestyles, including circulatory systems Evalution and adaption  Physics Light and shadow; the eye Forces, including gravity Electricity: investigating circuits