

Children will demonstrate deeper learning throughout The Science Curriculum by applying

- Scientific Enquiry
- Asking questions
- Observation
- Data Analysis
- Communication
- Prediction
- Drawing conclusions
- Collaboration
- Problem Solving

This will be evidenced through

- Effective oral and written communication and presentation of data.
- Develop curiosity of natural phenomena.
- Develop scientific enquiry through making predictions, explanations and problem solving skills.
- Develop asking questions, observing changes and seeking patterns.
- Organising knowledge, skills and concepts to make connections with other areas of learning and different contexts.
- Return to an aspect of learning at a later date and feel confident that previously learnt skills and knowledge can be applied.
- Develop analytical thinking and problem solving skills.

Examples of Deeper Learning throughout the Science Curriculum

Working Scientifically:

Asking questions:

How do we get day and night?

What do all living things need to survive?

How is water transported around a plant?

Observation:

Seasonal changes (local area)

Life cycles (Butterflies)

Functions of the digestive system

Gathering and Recording Data:

Materials: Changes of state when heated or cooled.

Plant growth: Heights, leaves

Forces: Distances travelled

Make predictions and draw conclusions:

Which material will keep a Roman soldier warmest on the fort?

Which material will keep an ice troll the coolest?

Will a shadow change size according to the distance of the light source?

Explanation:

How do we see things?

How are fossils formed?

Describe how to recover a substance from a solution.

The Earth and moon's rotation in relation to the sun.

Describe the functions of the heart and circulatory system.

Recording Data:

Recording temperatures (Roman soldier/Troll investigation)

Taking/recording measurements (Plants/Forces)

Compare and group materials according to their properties (bar charts, tables)

Scientific diagrams - Rock cycle