

Working scientifically.

Across all year groups scientific knowledge and skills should be learned by working scientifically.

These targets are across the whole of KS2 – so the children in lower KS2 will be working towards these.

- Ask relevant questions.
- Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests.
- Make accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers and data loggers.
- Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.
- Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.
- Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.
- Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Biology

Year 4

Animals and humans

- Look at the nutrition, transportation of water and nutrients in the body, and the muscle and skeleton system of humans and animals.

Chemistry

Year 4

States of matter

- Look at solids, liquids and gases, changes of state, evaporation, condensation and the water cycle.

Materials

Physics

Year 4

Sound

- Look at sources, vibration, volume and pitch.

Electricity

- Look at appliances, circuits, lamps, switches, insulators and conductors.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Look at the digestive system in humans.- Look at teeth. <p><u>Evolution and inheritance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Look at changes in animals overtime. <p><u>All living things</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identify and name plants and animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Examine the properties of materials using various tests.- Look at solubility and recovering dissolved substances.- Separate mixtures.- Examine changes to materials that create new materials that are usually not reversible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Look at circuits, the effect of the voltage in cells and the resistance and conductivity of materials.
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