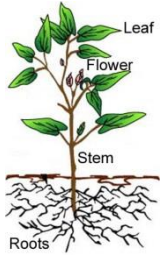


Plants



Children consider the structure and function of the parts of a plant, such as the roots, stem, leaves and flowers. They work scientifically to compare the effect of different factors on plant growth, eg, the amount of light and observe the different stages of plant life cycles over a period of time.

Animals, including humans

Children start to develop an understanding of different food groups and how they keep us healthy. They learn about the main body parts associated with the skeleton and muscles and the digestive system. The children compare the teeth of carnivores and herbivores and investigate what damages teeth and how to look after them.



Rocks

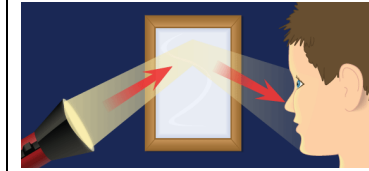
Children explore different kinds of rocks and soils and explore how and why they might have changed over time. Pupils might research and discuss the different kinds of living things whose fossils are found in sedimentary rock and explore how fossils are formed.



Science in Years 3 and 4

Children are encouraged to broaden their scientific view of the world around them. They explore, test and develop ideas about everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. Children are encouraged to ask their own questions and investigate them using a range of scientific enquiry methods including: observing changes over time; noticing patterns; grouping and classifying things; carrying out simple comparative and fair tests and finding things out using secondary sources of information. Children's scientific language develops further as they start to develop simple conclusions and write about what they have discovered.

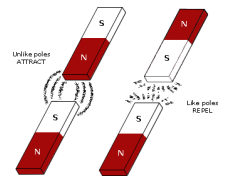
Light



Children investigate what happens when light reflects off a mirror to help them to understand how light behaves. Through practical experiences, they measure shadows and find out how they are formed and what might cause the shadows to change.

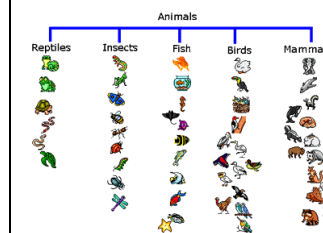
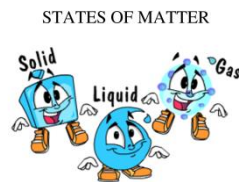
Forces and magnets

Children explore the behaviour and everyday uses of different magnets. Using practical investigations, children carry out a range of tests such as finding out how different surfaces affect movement, sorting magnetic and non-magnetic materials, which poles are 'attracted' or 'repelled' and identifying how magnets are useful in everyday life.



States of matter

By exploring a variety of everyday materials, children develop simple descriptions of the states of matter. They will make observations of water as a solid, liquid and a gas, noting the changes when it is heated or cooled. Working scientifically, pupils investigate the effect of temperature of substances such as chocolate and butter, and observe and record evaporation over a period of time.



Living things and their habitats

Children use our local environment to identify and study plants and animals and consider how the habitat changes throughout the year. They explore different ways of grouping living things and begin to group vertebrates such as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, as well as invertebrates such as snails, worms, spiders and insects.