Now on the school website … find science information under 'Our Learning'.

Science AT CURWEN

What is it? How does it work? Why does that happen? Who invented it?

Do you have a curious mind? Then Science is for YOU!

Parents, here's a few easy and fun ways to help your children to achieve more in science. Visit museums, wildlife areas and the library together. Try out some kid-friendly DIY science experiments at home or buy science books and kits for presents.

There are many websites children can visit to improve their science knowledge e.g.

BBC Bitesize KS2: http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/z2pfb9q

PBS for kids (science games): https://pbskids.org/

Kids DIY science experiments: https://www.science-sparks.com/10-of-the-best-science-experiments-for-kids/

Outdoor summer activities: https://lemonlimeadventures.com/must-try-summer-science-activities-for-kids/

Or try Googling 'science for kids' and their key stage e.g. EYFS, KS1 or KS2.

Look out for the latest Science Workshops and hands-on experiences:

Science Open Afternoon – parents welcome to join their child's class 2pm-3pm

Year 3 and 4 Forest School – all year

Ducklings (KS1&2) – Summer 1

Butterflies - KS1, KS2, EYFS – Summer 2

Farm (KS1) Summer 2

Zoolab (Y4 and 6) – Summer 2

What is your child learning about in Science?

	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER	
YEAR 1	Everyday materials (including Identifying and sorting)	Plants (including identifying common plants and trees)	Seasonal changes (including materials for keeping warm or cold)		Animals including humans (including identifying common animals)	
YEAR 2	Everyday materials	Electricity (including simple circuits)	Plants (including seeds, bulbs, plants and their needs)	Animals including humans (including offspring and survival)	Living things and their Habitats (including what living things do and simple food chains)	
YEAR 3	Light	Animals including humans	Forces and magnets	Rocks	Plants	
YEAR 4	Electricity (inc.NPP)	Sounds	States of Matter (including the water cycle and NPP)		Living things – habitats (including classifications)	Animals including humans (including digestion and teeth)
YEAR 5	Forces	Earth and Space	Properties and changes of materials (including separating materials and reversible/irreversible changes)		Living things and their habitats	Animals including humans (including life cycles and reproduction)
YEAR 6	Animals including humans (including circulation, nutrition and lifestyle)	Electricity	Light	Living things and their habitats (including micro-organisms)	Living things and their habitats (including classification)	Evolution and inheritance

ORDER OF TOPICS MAY CHANGE

How do you work scientifically?

At Curwen, our vision in science is to encourage curiosity in children so that they **ask questions that fuel explorations and investigations** about the universe we live in.

In order to achieve this, children need to work scientifically, but what does this mean?

At Curwen, there are 5 ways to work scientifically.

1) Questioning

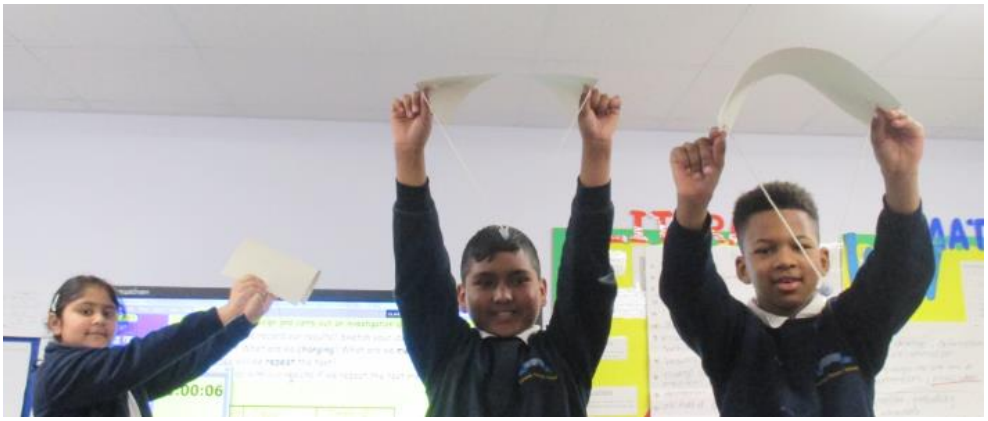
Children should ask questions that they can investigate and, once they have results, they should ask further questions about what they have found out.

2) Scientific enquiry

This involves observing changes, finding patterns, grouping and classifying, fair testing and researching using secondary sources (e.g. books, the Internet and museums).

3) Drawing conclusions based on data and observations

Children should **make decisions about what their results mean** e.g. **Result -** The parachute with the largest canopy took the longest to land; **Conclusion –** the larger the parachute, the more air resistance is created, pushing up against the canopy and slowing its descent.



4) Using evidence to justify ideas

As you can see above, the children learnt about air resistance and used this to make a prediction. They then **tested their idea and collected results** so that they could attempt to prove what they had learnt.

5) Using scientific knowledge to explain findings

The example above shows how children were able to explain the results of their parachute test by **applying their knowledge** of air resistance.