

Science Spring Term 1

In Reception we have been learning about the season of winter. We have been learning about how to identify and name a range of dinosaurs and describe them as herbivores or carnivores. We have been finding out what happened to the dinosaurs – why do we not have dinosaurs on the planet today?



In Year 1 we have been learning how to observe and describe how the weather changes with the seasons. We have explored how the day length changes throughout the year. We have talked about how this affects the life cycle of plants and animals.

In Year 2 we have been identifying and comparing the suitability of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. We have found out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.



In Year 3 we have been learning about forces e.g. friction and how things move on different surfaces. We also investigated how magnets attract or repel each other and how they attract some materials and not others. We carried out lots of enquiries e.g. does magnetism pass or attract through different materials? And are all metal objects attracted to a magnet?

In Year 4 we have identified common appliances that run on electricity and constructed a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts. We have carried out investigations to find out which materials are insulators and which are conductors. We then used our findings to create switches.



In Year 5 we have learned about Newton and the force of gravity. We can explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity. We have carried out enquiries about the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction.

In Year 6 we now associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. We have been comparing and give reasons the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.