



## Wordsworth Science Curriculum

KS2 Materials and their Properties and states of matter			
Year 3 Spring 2	Year 4 Spring 1 and 2	Year 5 Spring 1 and 2	Year 6
Skills			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Set up a simple practical enquiry</b> to answer a given scientific questions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ask relevant scientific questions</b></li><li>• <b>Set up a simple practical enquiry</b> (drying cloths, insulating materials)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Plan scientific enquiries</b> to answer questions including recognising and controlling variables</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Make systematic and careful observations</b> and take measurements</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Take accurate measurements</b> (temperature)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Take accurate measurements</b>, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate (use these to explain a degree of trust in results)</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Record</b> findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams and tables</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Gather, record, present data</b> in a variety of ways (bar charts, tables, line graphs)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Record data</b> using classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs (e.g. rate of evaporation or dissolving)</li></ul>	
Use results to draw <b>simple conclusions and present findings</b> in a written report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use results to draw <b>simple conclusions</b> and <b>raise further questions</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use results to <b>make predictions</b> about future enquiries</li></ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Report and present findings</b></li></ul>	
Knowledge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Compare</b> and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties <b>partially outside</b></li><li>• <b>Describe</b> in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock – <b>Steve has fossils</b></li><li>• <b>Recognise</b> that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Be able to <b>identify</b> solids, liquids or gases</li><li>• <b>Know</b> that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled,</li><li>• <b>Know</b> the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle</li><li>• <b>Know</b> that temperature is associated to the rate of evaporation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Compare</b> and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets <b>potentially could test materials outside</b></li><li>• <b>Know</b> that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</li><li>• <b>Know</b> how to separate mixtures using filtering, sieving and evaporating</li><li>• <b>Explain</b> why everyday materials have particular uses</li></ul>	

		<p>could discuss things outside as a part of this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Know</b> that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes</li> <li>• <b>Know</b> that some changes are irreversible</li> </ul>	
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