



Autumn 2

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Ongoing project - Plants</p>	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify common appliances that run on electricity -Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers -Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit -Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit -Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors <p>Working Scientifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To be able to use results to make predictions. -To be able to record findings using drawings. 	<p>Properties and changes of materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets -Understand that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution -Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating -Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic -Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes -Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning 	<p>Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines -Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye -Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes -Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them <p>Working Scientifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To plan a scientific enquiry to answer a questions. -To use scientific evidence to support or refute on idea. -To plan a fair-test; recognising and controlling variables.

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