

Scientific enquiry

- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment
- gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings



ELECTRICITY

Scientific knowledge

- To identify common appliances that run on electricity
- To construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers
- To identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery
- To recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit
- To recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

Lines of enquiry

It is important we understand 'how' we learn about Science.



Observing over time - Scrutin
- eyes



Comparative and fair testing -
Fair Flo



Identifying, classifying and
grouping - Commander
Classify



Pattern Seeking - Pattern
Man



Research using secondary
sources - Roger Research