Science

What We Teach in Science:

- Secure understanding of key scientific knowledge across Biology, Chemistry and Physics.
- Substantive knowledge: factual content about living things and their habitats, plants, materials, forces, energy, Earth and space, and how the natural world works.
- Disciplinary knowledge: how scientists investigate, test ideas, gather evidence and draw conclusions.
- Scientific enquiry skills, including asking questions, observing over time, identifying and classifying, pattern seeking, comparative testing and research.
- Development of precise scientific vocabulary to support explanation, reasoning and communication.
- Understanding how science applies to real life, the local environment and future careers.

How We Teach Science:

- Through a carefully sequenced curriculum that revisits key scientific concepts and builds increasingly secure and complex understanding over time.
- Teaching is informed by ongoing assessment. Misconceptions are identified and addressed, and new learning is broken into clear, manageable steps to support all learners.
- Using practical enquiry, investigation and hands-on experiences to develop both knowledge and scientific thinking.
- Through explicitly teaching the different types of scientific enquiry so children understand how scientists gather and use evidence.
- Embedding scientific vocabulary within every lesson to strengthen explanation, reasoning and communication skills.
- Differentiating and scaffolding learning to ensure all children, including those with additional needs, can access and succeed in the full science curriculum.

What Our Children Have Learnt in Science:

- By the end of primary school, our children develop secure knowledge across Biology, Chemistry and Physics, with fluency in key scientific vocabulary.
- They understand how to plan and carry out different types of scientific enquiry and explain their findings using evidence.
- Children apply investigative and reasoning skills to ask questions, analyse results and draw informed conclusions.
- They make meaningful connections between scientific concepts and real-life situations, understanding science's relevance to the world around them.
- Children demonstrate curiosity, resilience and confidence when exploring new ideas and solving problems.
- Progress is evident for all children, supported by inclusive teaching and carefully planned adjustments.