

The left side of the image features a light grey background with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

IMPACT OF LYME SCIENCE CURRICULUM

LYME COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL





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INTRODUCTION

The impact of our Science curriculum is:

- To create opportunities to build upon knowledge and skills that can be clearly evidenced in pre and post learning tasks.
- To provide clear progression from the beginning of each unit.
- To create engaged children within Science lessons and inquisitive children who have aspirations for further science study.
- To develop a wider understanding of the impact of Science all around us.



NURSERY



Nursery Autumn walk
Children found features of Autumn during their walk and compared it to different seasons.

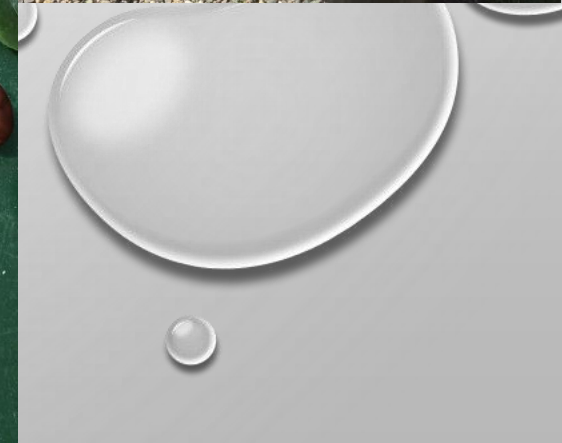


Forest School
Children discovered that during winter birds often go hungry due to the lack of food. They looked at the different signs that winter had started.

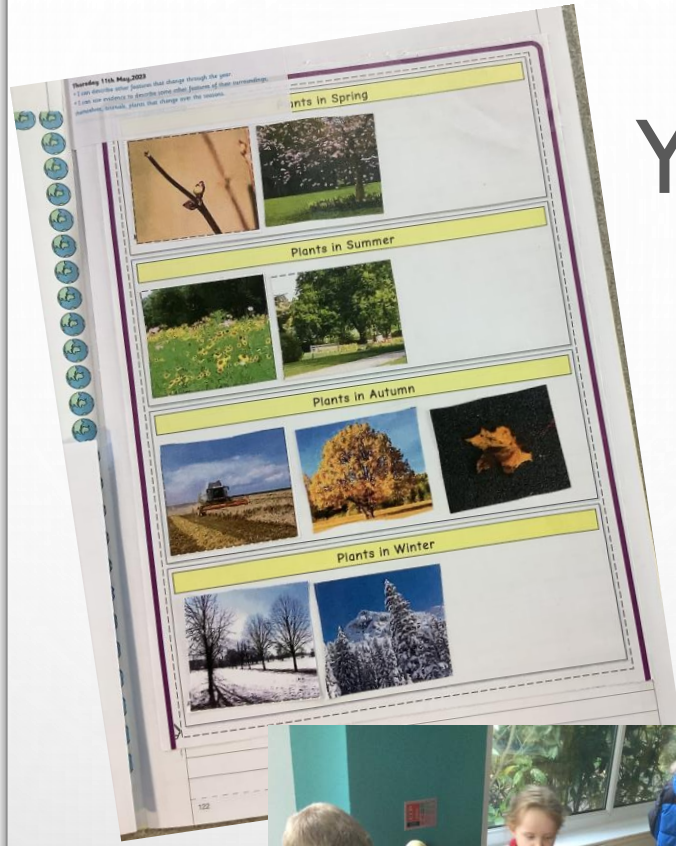


Plant hunt
Children were searching for different species of plant and tree that they had learnt about in the previous week.





RECEPTION



YEAR 1



Field work at
Chester Zoo

YEAR 2



Thursday 19th January 2023
I CAN compare the life cycles of different animals and name and order the stages of a life cycle.

Who cares for a baby budgie when it is first born?
it's mum ✓

What does a pet budgie eat?
Groot sand
Vegibls
Rice ✓

What does a budgie need to stay alive?
act Waters
seed

What should a pet budgie never eat?
Chocolat Sweets

Thursday 19th January 2023
I CAN describe the basic needs of animals, including humans for survival.

BUDGIEGAR FACT FILE

Who cares for a baby budgie when it is first born?
it's mum ✓

What does a pet budgie eat?
Groot sand
Vegibls
Rice ✓

What does a budgie need to stay alive?
act Waters
seed

What should a pet budgie never eat?
Chocolat Sweets

8922
I CAN identify different everyday materials.

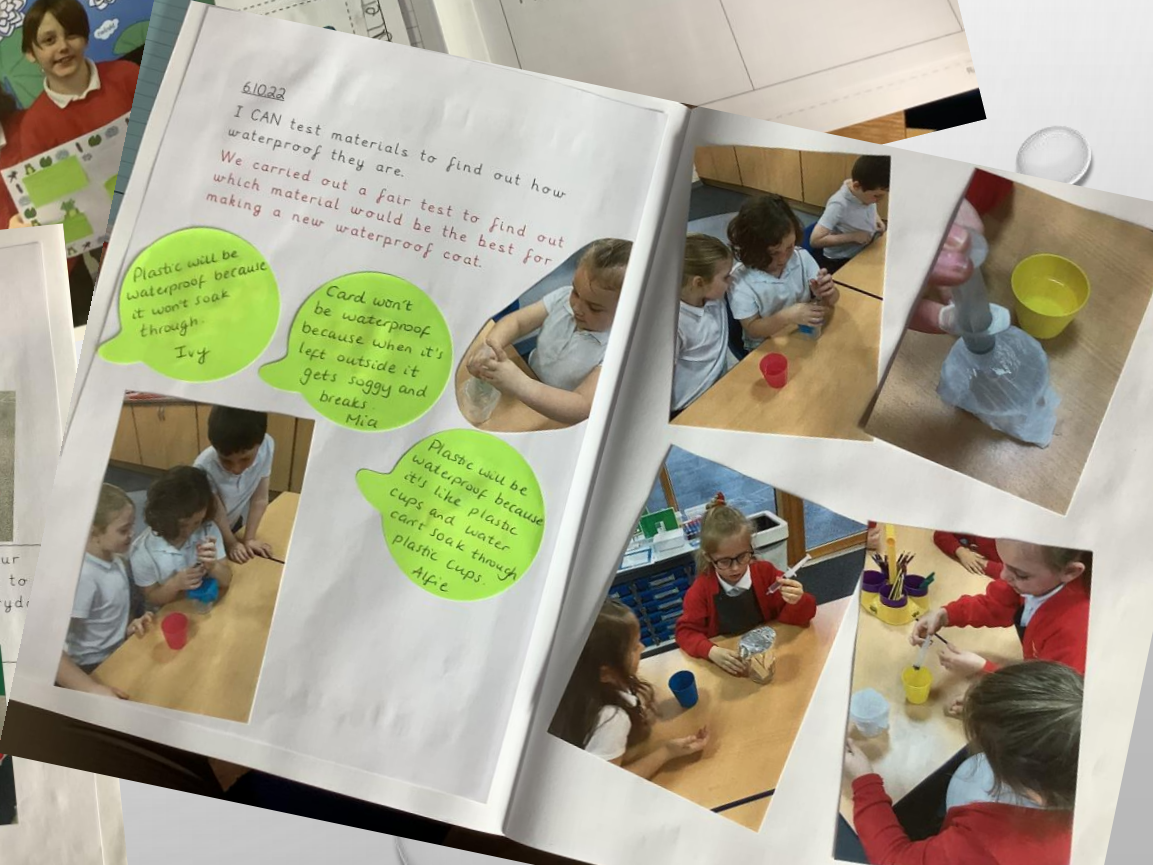
Material Hunters

We explored our school grounds to find lots of everyday materials.

Plastic will be waterproof because it won't soak through.
Ivy

Card won't be waterproof because when it's left outside it gets soggy and breaks.
Mia

Plastic will be waterproof because it's like plastic cups and water can't soak through plastic cups.
Aife





YEAR 3

Friday 12th February 2023 Science: Forces and Magnets
 "I can record my findings using simple scientific vocabulary."
 "I can use my results to draw simple conclusions."
 (10/10)


Fair Test Planning Sheet

Jacob Dassy may pose

Question I am investigating:
 Are all magnets the same strength?

I predict that:
 I think the bar magnet will be the strongest than the others.

How will I carry out my investigation?

	N S	⊙
1. trying to pick up the Peffer clip with a bar magnet	2. trying to pick up the Peffer clip with the ring magnet	3. trying to pick up the Peffer clip with the ring magnet with the Peffer clip

My results:

tylof magnet	12 Peffer clips
bar magnet	6 Peffer clips
hors shoe magnet	12 Peffer clips
ring magnet	6

Ref: H1VEX.04

Challenge

Is the moon a light source? Explain your answer. ★★

No because the moon gets a reflect of the sun reflected

www.greenscience.co.uk

Imagine if the only light sources we had in school were torches.

Write two positive and two negative of just having torches as a light source in schools.

Positive	Negative
It can help see in the dark.	It might hurt someones eyes and make them blind.
If there was no light at all you can use it to write sentences as it is dark.	You might lose it somehow (if you shine it at eyes)

Tuesday 10th October 2023 Science: Rocks and Fossils
 "I can describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within a rock."
 (10/10)

The soft part of its body decomposed leaving the hard parts like the skeleton but not the rest.

as more layers of sediment rock are built up on top

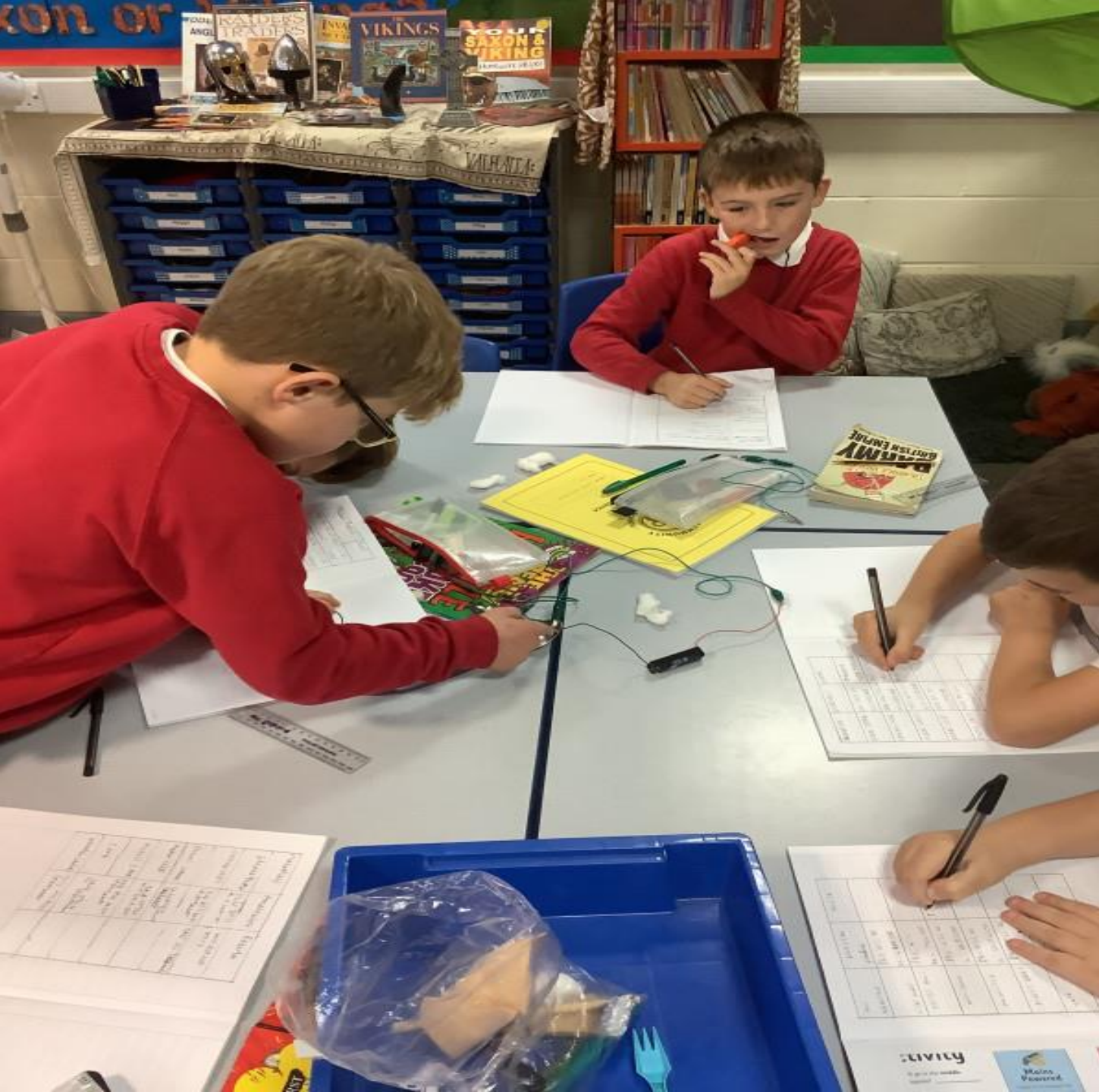
The skeleton becomes a sedimentary rock

The house starts to be disturbed by water.

gas & minerals

Wolfdawel!



YEAR 4

What I want to find out:
What impact will a liquid have on my teeth?

I will change (variable):
The type of liquid

The variable we will change is (Independent Variable):
The type of liquid

The variable that we will measure is (Dependent Variable):
Amount of enamel loss

The variables that I will keep the same are (Control):
Age of teeth, amount of enamel, amount of time, amount of brushing

DATA COLLECTION				
Drink	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Water	250ml	250ml	250ml	250ml
Energy Drink	250ml	250ml	250ml	250ml
Coca Cola	250ml	250ml	250ml	250ml
Orange Juice	250ml	250ml	250ml	250ml
Vinegar	250ml	250ml	250ml	250ml

I can explain what the water cycle is.

Collection (Run-off)	Evaporation	Condensation	Precipitation
In the sea, there was a small water droplet named Walter. He travels through the water cycle.	Next the sun heats water up and turns him into water vapour (gas).	Then he cools down and becomes water again (liquid).	Finally he falls from a cloud into a river sea or lake and starts his cycle again.

challenge: What happens next? he starts his cycle. How old is Walter the water droplet? 65 Billion year.

The changing states of matter

Particles have more energy →

This state of matter is: **Solid**

Adding heat energy → **melting**

Removing heat energy ← **freezing**

In this state of matter, the particles have little energy and are tightly packed together. This causes the substance to tend to keep its shape.

This state of matter is: **Liquid**

Adding heat energy → **evaporation**

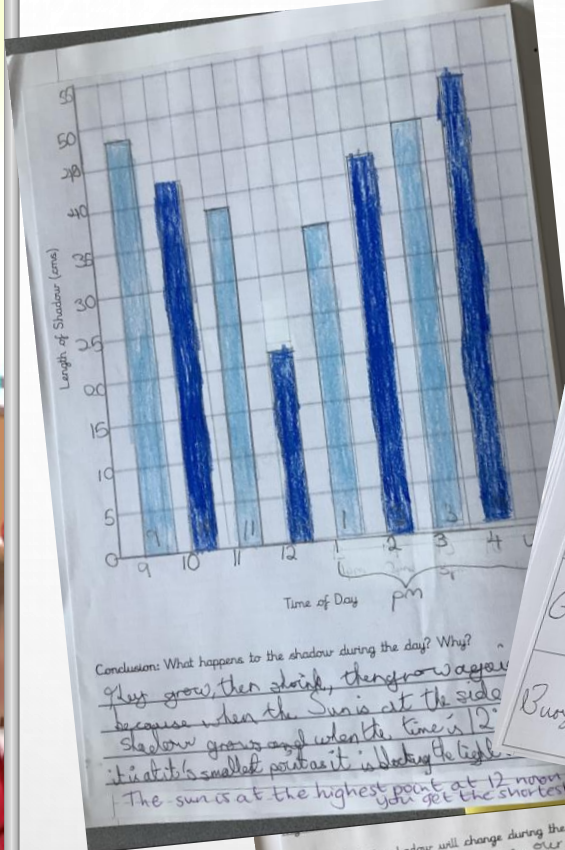
Removing heat energy ← **condensation**

In this state of matter, particles have some energy, allowing them to slide past each other. In this state, the substance will take the shape of its container.

Particles have less energy ←

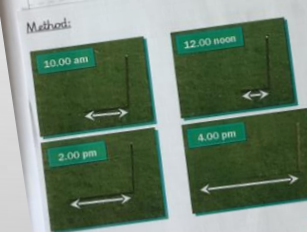
This state of matter is: **gas**

In this state of matter, the particles have a lot of energy, allowing them to bounce off each other. They will escape into the atmosphere unless sealed inside a container.



Conclusion: What happens to the shadow during the day? Why?
 They grow then shrink, then grow again because when the Sun is at the side shadow grows and when the time is 12 it is at its smallest point as it is blocking the light. The sun is at the highest point at 12 noon so you get the shortest shadow.

Do you think the shadow will change during the day? How?
 Yes because as the moon rises, our shadows grow and as the Sun rises, our shadows shrink.
 When do you think the shadow will be the shortest?
 When the Sun is out.
 When do you think it will be the longest?
 When the Moon is out.



Shadows move during the day

Time	Length of shadow
9.00 am	47 cm
10.00 am	43 cm
11.00 am	37 cm
12.00 noon	22 cm
1.00 pm	35 cm
2.00 pm	42 cm
3.00 pm	45 cm
4.00 pm	49 cm

Name: Poppy

Key Vocabulary

Pulley A pulley is a wheel or a collection of wheels with a rope looped on it.

Friction When 2 platforms rub together and create heat.

Water resistance Water resistance is the force that pushes you up in water.

Air resistance Air resistance is the force that pushes you up into air.

Gravity Gravity pushes items down like when dropping a ball.

Buoyancy Buoyancy pushes you down when your in water.

FORCES (Post-learning activity)

Can you give examples of air resistance, gravity and water resistance?

✓ We proved that you have resistance. We measure friction with a Newton meter.

A parachute creates air resistance for a much safer landing.

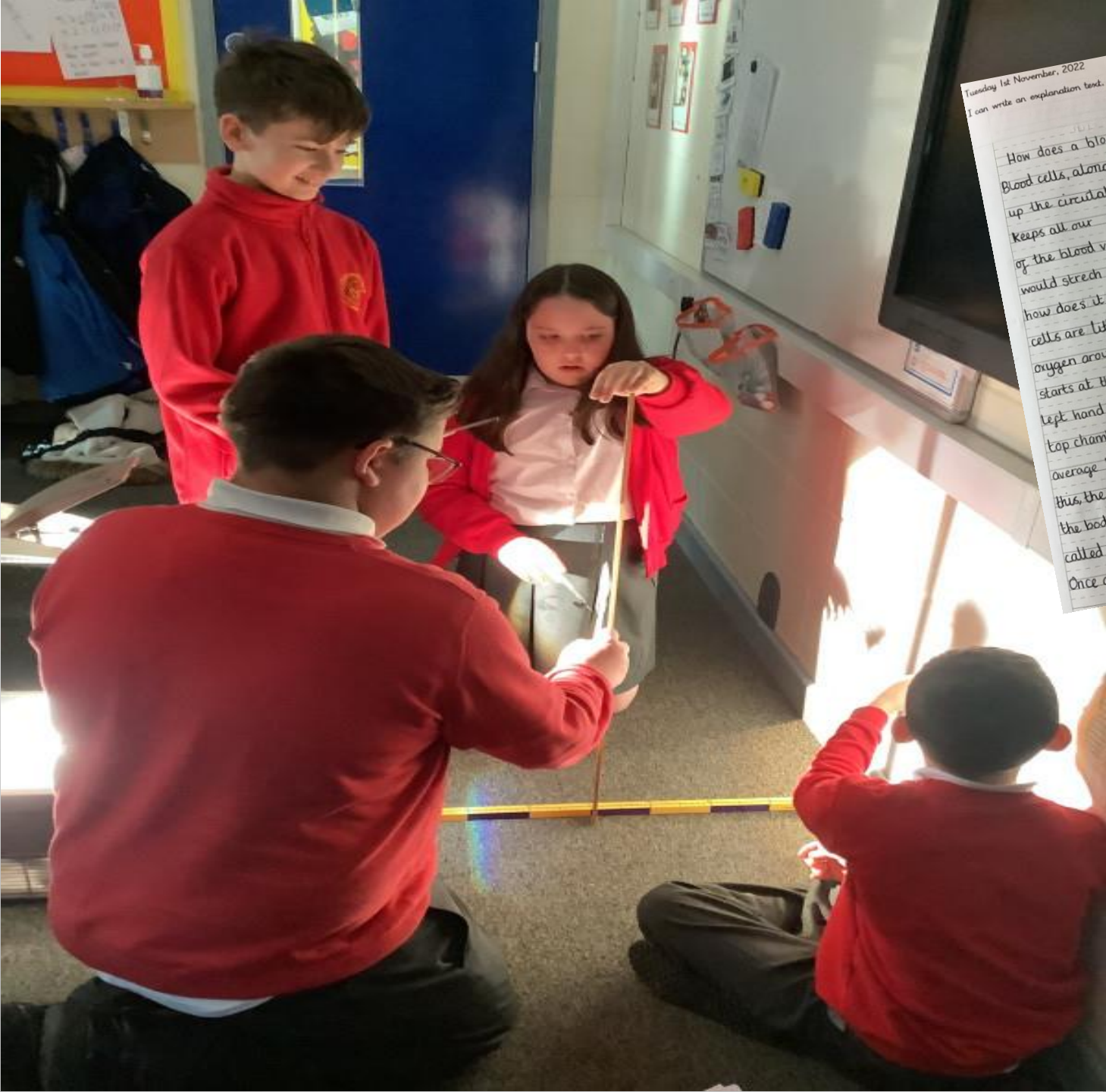
When you are swimming, water resistance pushes you up so you don't drown.

Important images:

Sticky knowledge Date: 06.03.23
 I've done Poppy. You have provided lots of facts about forces! He measure friction with a Newton meter. A parachute creates air resistance for a much safer landing. When you are swimming, water resistance pushes you up so you don't drown.



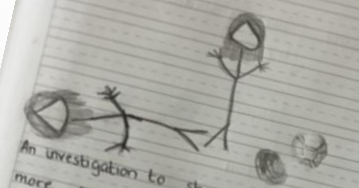
YEAR 6



Tuesday 1st November, 2022
I can write an explanation text.

How does a blood cell travel around the body?
Blood cells, along with blood vessels and the heart, make up the circulatory system. This system keeps us alive and keeps all our organs and body parts healthy. The length of the blood vessels that make up our circulatory system would stretch around the world two and a half times. So, how does it work? Firstly, we can imagine that the blood cells are little delivery trucks taking water, nutrients and oxygen around a delivery system, our blood vessels. The blood starts at the lungs, collecting oxygen. Then it travels to the left hand side of the heart where it is pumped from the top chamber to the bottom. The heart pumps (or beats) on average 100,000 times a day. This is called a pulse. After this, the pumping of the heart sends this blood to every cell in the body. The vessels which carry this oxygenated blood are called arteries. ~~Once a~~ ~~body~~ cells use up the oxygen.....

Monday 5th December, 2022
I can explore shadows.



An investigation to show how shadows change as they move from a light source.

Equipment

- Shadow pup puppet
- torch
- table/white card
- measure (m stick)

Measure

In cm length of the shadow.

Method

- make puppet
- set up torch
- 3 measure spots (30/60/90/)
- Measure shadow (Diagram)

Fair test

variables

Independent variable from light

An investigation to show how shadows change as they move from a light source.

Equipment:

- torch
- shadow puppets (card, scissors, glue, pens and a way to stand it up)
- table/white card
- ruled or something

Measure:

With a ruler, in centimetres. We will measure the height of the shadows.

Method:

We are going to make 5 puppets for each of us and test them out in different places from the torch. (the puppets will be different lengths)

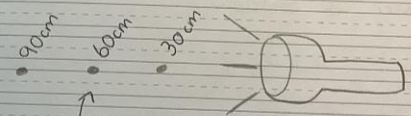
Fair test:

The torch will be in the same place. We will mark where we place them to make a fair test.

We will make 5 puppets one each and test them on the markings one at a time.

People doing it: Me, Kytan Candice, Umair, Ellie G.

Super! Steps.



90cm 60cm 30cm

markings to place the puppets on.