



Providing the rich soil that enables
our children to develop deep roots and flourish.

Immersion Curriculum: Y5/6

At Amberley, each unit of Science contains the key elements of - **working scientifically**, **biology** (understand plants, animals and humans, investigate living things evolution and inheritance), **chemistry** (investigate materials), **physics** (understand movement, forces and magnets, light and seeing, investigate sound and hearing, understand electrical circuits, Earth's movement in space.)



Intent:

For all learners to have...

- The ability to think independently and raise questions about working scientifically and the knowledge and skills that it brings.
 - Confidence when using practical skills, for example, planning and carrying out scientific investigations.
- Excellent scientific knowledge and understanding which is demonstrated in written and verbal explanations, solving challenging problems and reporting scientific findings.
 - A passion for science and being a scientist.

Impact

The children of Amberley will understand and develop the traits and skills needed to become Scientists. They understand that Science is about how the world works, and they aim to behave like scientists in the way they ask questions, make observations and draw conclusions. They will accumulate a knowledge and skills base that will allow them to deepen their understanding in a range of areas of Science.

Implementation

Focus:		Milestone for end of Key Stage 2 (Year 5/6)	National Curriculum Objectives: By the end of the Year 6
Forces		<p>Magnets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe magnets as having two poles. Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. <p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. Identify the effect of drag forces, such as air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. <i>Describe, in terms of drag forces, why moving objects that are not driven tend to slow down.</i> <i>Understand that force and motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs.</i> Understand that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. 	<p>Working Scientifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
Duration	Cycle		
2 weeks	B Term 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Ongoing Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	
Making it Real			
<p>This topic will be very practical and will involve many experiments and observations in the school environment. Links made to Bikeability training.</p>			<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Refer to whole school vocabulary progression document.</p>

Focus:		Milestone for end of Key Stage 2 (Year 5/6)	National Curriculum Objectives: By the end of the Year 6
Living Things and their Habitats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relate knowledge of plants to studies of evolution and inheritance. Relate knowledge of plants to studies of all living things. Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. 	<p>Working Scientifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
Duration	Cycle		
2 weeks	B Term 2	<p>Ongoing Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Refer to whole school vocabulary progression document.</p>
Making it Real			
Link to animals found in the local environment and pets some children may have.			

Focus:		Milestone for end of Key Stage 2 (Year 5/6)	National Curriculum Objectives: By the end of the Year 6
Electricity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. 	<p>Working Scientifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.
Duration	Cycle	<p>DT objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create circuits using electronics kits that employ a number of components (such as LEDs, resistors, transistors and chips) 	
2 weeks	A Term 5	<p>Ongoing Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. 	
Making it Real		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	
<p>Link to the Maya or America topic: create a quiz board using circuits. Hear from an electrician about how they use this learning in their work.</p>			<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Refer to whole school vocabulary progression document.</p>

Focus:		Milestone for end of Key Stage 2 (Year 5/6)	National Curriculum Objectives: By the end of the Year 6
Materials: Properties and Changes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. Understand how some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. 	<p>Working Scientifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments <p>Pupils should be taught to:</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 know 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 and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda. <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Refer to whole school vocabulary progression document.</p>
Duration	Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, oxidisation and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda. 	
2 weeks	B Term 4	<p>Ongoing Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. 	
Making it Real		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	
Explore materials used in the school environment, linked to new-build or to outdoor learning, and consider strengths and limitations.			

Focus:		Milestone for end of Key Stage 2 (Year 5/6)	National Curriculum Objectives: By the end of the Year 6
The Earth in Space		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. 	<p>Working Scientifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.
Duration	Cycle		
2 weeks	A Term 4		
Making it Real			
Visit to We The Curious to experience the observatory; links to stories in the news.		<p>Ongoing Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Refer to whole school vocabulary progression document.</p>