



# GCPS Science Overview

## Science Intent Statement:

*It is our intention at Greenlands Community Primary School to foster a love of learning and a lifelong interest in science and an understanding of how science has an impact on everyday life.*

*Our science curriculum fulfils the requirements of the National Curriculum for science as well as fosters our school values of respect, trust, compassion, resilience, ambition / aspiration and perseverance.*

*By delivering a high quality science education, we provide the children with the skills and knowledge, which enables them to understand and make sense of the world in which they live.*

*Teachers create a positive attitude to the teaching and learning of science. The children develop a sense of curiosity and excitement as well as a thirst for scientific enquiry, questioning and solving problems through a practical hands on approach.*

*All our children are encouraged to fulfil their potential and become the scientists of the future.*



*'Here To Learn Happily'*

## Key Stage One

## Overarching Skills

## Working Scientifically Skills KS1

**Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways**

- While exploring the world, the children develop their ability to ask questions (such as what something is, how things are similar and different, the ways things work, which alternative is better, how things change and how they happen). Where appropriate, they answer these questions.
- The children answer questions developed with the teacher often through a scenario.
- The children are involved in planning how to use resources provided to answer the questions using different types of enquiry, helping them to recognise that there are different ways in which questions can be answered.

**Observing closely, using simple equipment**

- Children explore the world around them. They make careful observations to support identification, comparison and noticing change. They use appropriate senses, aided by equipment such as magnifying glasses or digital microscopes, to make their observations.
- They begin to take measurements, initially by comparisons, then using non-standard units

**Performing simple tests**

- The children use practical resources provided to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or the teacher. They carry out: tests to classify; comparative tests; pattern seeking enquiries; and make observations over time.

**Identifying and classifying**

- Children use their observations and testing to compare objects, materials and living things. They sort and group these things, identifying their own criteria for sorting.
- They use simple secondary sources (such as identification sheets) to name living things. They describe the characteristics they used to identify a living thing.

**Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions**

- The children record their observations e.g. using photographs, videos, drawings, labelled diagrams or in writing.
- They record their measurements e.g. using prepared tables, pictograms, tally charts and block graphs.
- They classify using simple prepared tables and sorting rings.

**Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions**

- Children use their experiences of the world around them to suggest appropriate answers to questions. They are supported to relate these to their evidence e.g. observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources.

**Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions**

- The children recognise 'biggest and smallest', 'best and worst' etc. from their data.

Autumn 1

Autumn 2

Spring 1

Spring 2

Summer 1

Summer 2

Year 1	<u>Animals, including humans</u> What makes human special?	<u>Animals, including humans</u> What makes animals different?	<u>Everyday materials</u> What materials are around us?	<u>Everyday materials</u> What properties do materials have?	<u>Plants</u> What makes plants special?	<u>Plants</u> How do we group plants?
<p>All year- Seasonal Change - What happens as the seasons change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observe changes across the four seasons.</li> <li>• Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</li> </ul> <p>Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.) Seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn) Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length</p>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</li> <li>• Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.</li> <li>• Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).</li> <li>• Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.</li> </ul> <p>Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group Parts of the body Senses - touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue</p>		<p><b>Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.</li> <li>• Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.</li> <li>• Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</li> <li>• Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</li> </ul> <p>Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through</p>			<p>Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees</li> </ul> <p>Leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry, root, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk, bud Names of trees in the local area Names of garden and wild flowering plants in the local area</p>	

Year 2	<u>Animals, including humans</u> How do animals stay healthy and grow?	<u>Use of everyday materials</u> How do we use materials?	<u>Use of everyday materials</u> Is the material suitable for its purpose?	<u>Living things and their habitats</u> How do we know something is living?	<u>Plants</u> How do plants thrive?	<u>Living things and their habitats</u> How are animal homes perfect for them?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.</li> <li>• Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air).</li> <li>• Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene</li> </ul> <p><i>Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages (examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly), exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, food types</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.</li> <li>• Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</li> </ul> <p><i>Names of materials - wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard</i> <i>Properties of materials - as for Year 1 plus opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid</i> <i>Shape, push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch/stretching</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</li> <li>• Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.</li> <li>• Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.</li> <li>• Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.</li> </ul> <p><i>Living, dead, never been alive, suited, suitable,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</li> <li>• Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</li> </ul> <p><i>As for Year 1 plus light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow, healthy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</li> <li>• Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.</li> <li>• Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.</li> <li>• Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.</li> </ul> <p><i>Living, dead, never been alive, suited, suitable,</i></p>

	(examples - meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)		basic needs, food, food chain, shelter, move, feed Names of local habitats e.g. pond, woodland etc. Names of micro-habitats e.g. under logs, in bushes etc.		basic needs, food, food chain, shelter, move, feed Names of local habitats e.g. pond, woodland etc. Names of micro-habitats e.g. under logs, in bushes etc.
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### Lower Key Stage Two

#### Overarching Skills

#### Working Scientifically Skills LSK2

##### Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them

- The children consider their prior knowledge when asking questions. They independently use a range of question stems. Where appropriate, they answer these questions
- The children answer questions posed by the teacher.
- Given a range of resources, the children decide for themselves how to gather evidence to answer the question. They recognise when secondary sources can be used to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical work. They identify the type of enquiry that they have chosen to answer their question.

##### Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers

- The children make systematic and careful observations.
- They use a range of equipment for measuring length, time, temperature and capacity. They use standard units for their measurements.

##### Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

- The children select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer questions generated by themselves or the teacher.
- They follow their plan to carry out: observations and tests to classify; comparative and simple fair tests; observations over time; and pattern seeking.

##### 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

- The children sometimes decide how to record and present evidence. They record their observation e.g. using photographs, videos, pictures, labelled diagrams or writing. They record their measurements e.g. using tables, tally charts and bar charts (given templates, if required, to which they can add headings). They record classifications e.g. using tables, Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams.
- Children are supported to present the same data in different ways in order to help with answering the question.

##### Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.



• Children answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources. The answers are consistent with the evidence.

#### Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

• Children interpret their data to generate simple comparative statements based on their evidence. They begin to identify naturally occurring patterns and causal relationships.

#### Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

• They draw conclusions based on their evidence and current subject knowledge

#### Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

• They identify ways in which they adapted their method as they progressed or how they would do it differently if they repeated the enquiry.

Year 3	<u>Animals, including humans</u> What is a healthy diet?	<u>Rocks</u> Why are rocks everywhere?	<u>Forces and magnets</u> Are all forces helpful?	<u>Animals, including humans</u> What do animals need for growth and movement?	<u>Plants</u> Why do plants need different features?	<u>Light</u> What is light?
	<b>Animals including humans – nutrition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food;</li> </ul> <b>Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water</b>	<b>Rocks and soils</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</li> <li>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</li> <li>Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</li> </ul> <b>Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers,</b>	<b>Forces and Magnets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare how things move on different surfaces.</li> <li>Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.</li> <li>Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.</li> <li>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a</li> </ul>	<b>Animals including humans – skeletons and muscles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</li> </ul> <b>Skeleton, bones, muscles, support, protect, move, skull, ribs, spine, muscles, joints</b>	<b>Plants</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</li> <li>Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.</li> <li>Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.</li> </ul>	<b>Light</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.</li> <li>Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.</li> <li>Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</li> <li>Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.</li> </ul>

		hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil	magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing Force, push, pull, twist, contact force, non-contact force, magnetic force, magnet, strength, bar magnet, ring magnet, button magnet, horseshoe magnet, attract, repel, magnetic material, metal, iron, steel, poles, north pole, south pole		• Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal)	• Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. Light, light source, dark, absence of light, transparent, translucent, opaque, shiny, matt, surface, shadow, reflect, mirror, sunlight, dangerous
<b>Year 4</b>	<u>Animals, including humans</u> Who eats what?	<u>States of matter</u> What makes it a solid, liquid or gas?	<u>States of matter</u> How can materials be changed?	<u>Sound</u> How does sound travel?	<u>Electricity</u> How does electricity work?	<u>Living things and their habitats</u> How do animals choose where to live?
	• Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.	• Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. • Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or		• Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.	• Identify common appliances that run on electricity. • Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its	• Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. • Explore and use classification keys to

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</li> <li>• Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</li> </ul> <p>Digestive system, digestion, mouth, teeth, saliva, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, nutrients, large intestine, rectum, anus, teeth, incisor, canine, molar, premolars, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, producer, predator, prey, food chain</p>	<p>research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C). • Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p> <p>Solid, liquid, gas, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling point, evaporation, temperature, water cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</li> <li>• Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</li> <li>• Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</li> <li>• Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> </ul> <p>Sound, source, vibrate, vibration, travel, pitch (high, low), volume, faint, loud, insulation</p>	<p>basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</li> <li>• Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</li> </ul> <p>Electricity, electrical appliance/device, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery, positive, negative, connect/connections, loose connection, short circuit, crocodile clip, bulb, switch, buzzer,</p>	<p>help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. • Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</p> <p>Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate</p>
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				motor, conductor, insulator, metal, non-metal, symbol		
<b>Upper Key Stage Two</b>						
<b>Overarching Skills</b>						
<b>Working Scientifically Skills UKS2</b>						
<b>Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children independently ask scientific questions. This may be stimulated by a scientific experience or involve asking further questions based on their developed understanding following an enquiry.</li> <li>• Given a wide range of resources the children decide for themselves how to gather evidence to answer a scientific question. They choose a type of enquiry to carry out and justify their choice. They recognise how secondary sources can be used to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical work.</li> </ul>						
<b>Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The children select measuring equipment to give the most precise results e.g. ruler, tape measure or trundle wheel, force meter with a suitable scale.</li> <li>• During an enquiry, they make decisions e.g. whether they need to: take repeat readings (fair testing); increase the sample size (pattern seeking); adjust the observation period and frequency (observing over time); or check further secondary sources (researching); in order to get accurate data (closer to the true value).</li> </ul>						
<b>Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The children select from a range of practical resources to gather evidence to answer their questions. They carry out fair tests, recognising and controlling variables. They decide what observations or measurements to make over time and for how long. They look for patterns and relationships using a suitable sample.</li> </ul>						
<b>Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The children decide how to record and present evidence. They record observations e.g. using annotated photographs, videos, labelled diagrams, observational drawings, labelled scientific diagrams or writing. They record measurements e.g. using tables, tally charts, bar charts, line graphs and scatter graphs. They record classifications e.g. using tables, Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams and classification keys.</li> <li>• Children present the same data in different ways in order to help with answering the question.</li> </ul>						
<b>Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children answer their own and others' questions based on observations they have made, measurements they have taken or information they have gained from secondary sources. When doing this, they discuss whether other evidence e.g. from other groups, secondary sources and their scientific understanding, supports or refutes their answer.</li> <li>• They talk about how their scientific ideas change due to new evidence that they have gathered.</li> </ul>						
<b>Year 5</b>	<u>Properties and changes of materials</u>	<u>Properties and changes of materials</u>	<u>Earth and space</u> How does space affect time?	<u>Forces</u> How is the world full of invisible forces?	<u>Living things and their habitats</u>	<u>Animals, including humans</u> How can humans ensure their survival?

	How do properties of material affect its uses?	Can all changes be reversed?			Are all lifecycles the same?	
	<p><b>Properties and Changes of Materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.</li> <li>• Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</li> <li>• Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.</li> <li>• Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p>Thermal/electrical insulator/conductor, change of state, mixture, dissolve, solution, soluble,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.</li> <li>• Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.</li> <li>• Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.</li> <li>• Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky</li> </ul> <p>Earth, Sun, Moon, (Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars, Uranus, Neptune), spherical, solar system, rotates, star, orbit, planets</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.</li> <li>• Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces.</li> <li>• Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</li> </ul> <p>Force, gravity, Earth, air resistance, water resistance, friction, mechanisms, simple machines, levers, pulleys, gears.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.</li> <li>• Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals</li> </ul> <p>Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live young, metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</li> </ul> <p>Puberty - the vocabulary to describe sexual characteristics</p>

	insoluble, filter, sieve, reversible/non-reversible change, burning, rusting, new material				
<b>Year 6</b>	<u>Electricity</u> What happens when voltage is increased?	<u>Light</u> How does light travel?	<u>Animals, including humans</u> How does the circulatory system keep the body alive?	<u>Living things and their habitats</u> How are living things classified?	<u>Evolution and inheritance</u> How can adaptations lead to evolution?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</li> <li>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</li> <li>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</li> </ul> <p>Heart, pulse, rate, pumps, blood, blood vessels, transported, lungs, oxygen, carbon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals.</li> <li>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</li> </ul> <p>Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</li> <li>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</li> <li>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</li> </ul> <p>Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils</p>

	<p>Circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, cell, battery, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch, voltage</p>	<p>• Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</p> <p>As for Year 3 - Light, plus straight lines, light rays</p>	<p>dioxide, nutrients, water, muscles, cycle, circulatory system, diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle</p>		
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