



Science at Shelley First School



A high-quality science education provides the foundations for understanding the world through the specific disciplines of biology, chemistry and physics. Science has changed our lives and is vital to the world's future prosperity, and all pupils should be taught essential aspects of the knowledge, methods, processes and uses of science. Through building up a body of key foundational knowledge and concepts, pupils should be encouraged to recognise the power of rational explanation and develop a sense of excitement and curiosity about natural phenomena."

(National Curriculum 2014)

Intent - Summary of Aims of the Science Curriculum at Shelley First School

Our aims in teaching Science include:

- Children develop a secure knowledge and understanding in biology, chemistry and physics.
- Children develop an understanding of how to work scientifically through practical work using various types of enquiry.
- Children understand how scientific knowledge and understanding has changed the world we live in and develop an understanding of the uses of science, today and in the future
- Children maintain an enthusiasm and curiosity in science through practical, hands-on, fun lessons.

Implementation - Enrichment and Engagement

Children plan and execute exciting investigations as well as learning lots of new knowledge about physics, biology or chemistry. Children also enjoy special visits from experts in different aspects of Science. As well as this, children's

Science work is supported and enriched through educational visits to local places and museums where appropriate. We are very lucky to have amazing outdoor spaces which includes allotments, a greenhouse, a pond, large expanses of grass and forest areas which further enrich our learning specifically in biology. In Key stage 1 and EYFS science underpins forest school sessions where children learn about seasons, habitats and growing plants. In Key Stage 2 the outdoors is used to enrich the subjects of nutrition, living things including their habitats, rocks and soils and plants to name a few.