


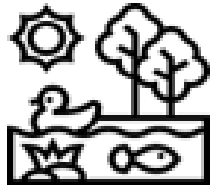
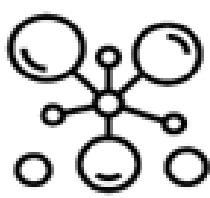




Science Curriculum Map L1 - U4

The intent of Science is to inspire curiosity, provoke thinking and investigate questions. We also believe that linking creative and scientific thinking is a fundamental attribute for preparing for adulthood and lifelong learning. Our learners love the practical element of the subject, which allows them to understand scientific concepts with greater ease and enables them to see its relevance to their own lives and future aspirations. Pupils develop their knowledge and skills through the grades and steps driven by topic every half term that uses the 4 corners of Engage, Develop, innovate and Express to embed learning.

Within science, the following key foci have been identified and mapped out over the course of | the curriculum . . .

Cells		All organisms are constituted of one or more cells. Organisms are organised on a cellular basis. All the basic functions of life are the result of what happens inside the cells which makeup an organism. Growth is the result of multiple divisions
Energy		Many processes or events involve change and require energy to make them happen. Energy can be transferred from one body to another in various ways. In these processes some energy is changed to a form that is less easy to use. Energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy obtained from fossil fuels is no longer available in a convenient form for use.
Earth and Space		The composition of the Earth and its atmosphere and the processes occurring within them to shape the Earth's surface and its climate. Our solar system is a very small part of the one of millions of galaxies in the Universe
Ecosystems		Organisms require a supply of energy and materials for which they are often dependent on or in completion with other organisms.
Particles		All material in the universe is made of very small particles. Atoms are the building blocks of all materials, living and non-living. The behaviour of atoms explains the properties of different materials. Chemical reactions involve the rearrangement of atoms in substances to form new substances. Each atom has a nucleus containing neutrons and protons surrounded by electrons. The opposite electric charge of protons and electrons attract each other, keeping atoms together and accounting for the formation of some compounds
Fields and Lightwaves		Objects can affect other objects at a distance, through light and sound, effect of radiation travelling out from the source to the receiver.
Evolution		The diversity of organisms living and extinct is the result of evolution.

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