



Science Map

Year: 3

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Theme Links	European Countries	Ancient Greece	Stone Age	What makes the Earth angry?	Port Sunlight	Port Sunlight
Science Unit	Humans including skeletons and nutrition	Humans including skeletons and nutrition	Light, shadows- Stonehenge	Rocks- volcanoes	Forces and magnets	Forces and magnets
Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light Notice that light is reflected from surfaces Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter 	
Opportunities for Working Scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings 	
Opportunities for RWM	W- Explanation text- how does the human body work?		RW- explanation text- how do we see things?		M- graph to compare how objects move on different surfaces	