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|  | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| YEAR THREE | **Rocks and soils Chemistry**1) Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties2) Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. 3) Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.**Key vocabulary:**Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil**Working scientifically**Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer themSetting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair testsMaking systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questionsRecording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.  | **Animals including humans Biology**1) 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 eat2) Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.**Key vocabulary:**Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton, bones, muscles, support, protect, skull, ribs, spine, muscles, joints**Working scientifically** Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering question. 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Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.  | **Forces and magnets Physics**1) Compare how things move on different surfaces2) Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance3) Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others4) Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials5) Describe magnets as having two poles6)Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.**Key vocabulary:**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**Working scientifically2**Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer themSetting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair testsMaking systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. 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Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. 8) Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. | **Plants Biology**1) Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers2) 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 plant3) Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants4) Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.**Key vocabulary**Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal – wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal**Working scientifically**Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer themSetting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair testsMaking systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. 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Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. | **Light Physics**1) Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light2) Notice that light is reflected from surfaces3) Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes4) Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object5) Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.**Key vocabulary:**Light, Light source, Dark, Absence of light, Transparent, Translucent, Opaque, Shiny, Matt, Surface, Shadow, Reflect, Mirror, Sunlight, Dangerous**Working scientifically** Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer themSetting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair testsMaking systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. 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Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processesUsing straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. | **Working scientifically** Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer themSetting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair testsMaking systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questionsRecording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. 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