Pegswood Primary School Year 3 Coverage Science



Pegswood Primary School Year Group Coverage - Science



| Year 3 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------------|--|
| | | Plants | Animals & Humans (Health & Movement) | Rocks & Soils | Light | Forces and Magnets | |
| Topic Objectives | Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. | ✓ | | | | | |
| | 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. | ✓ | | | | | |
| | Investigate the way in which water is transported within the plant. | ✓ | | | | | |
| | Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. | √ | | | | | |
| | Identify that animals including humans, need the right type 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. | | ✓ | | | | |
| | Compare and group together different types of rocks on the basis of their appearance and basic physical properties. | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed then things that have lived are trapped within rock. | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. | | | | ✓ | | |
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| Notice that light is reflected from the 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 an object blocks a light source. | | | | ✓ | |
| Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. | | | | \checkmark | |
| Compare how things move on different surfaces. | | | | | ✓ |
| Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. | | | | | ✓ |
| Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. | | | | | ✓ |
| Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. | | | | | √ |
| Describe magnets have two poles. | | | | | √ |
| Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other depending on which poles they are facing. | | | | | ✓ |

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| Working Scientifically | Asking relevant questions and using different types or scientific enquiries to answer them. | ✓ | | ✓ | | √ | |
| | Setting up simple and 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 such as thermometers and data loggers. | √ | | ✓ | ✓ | √ | |
| | Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. | √ | ✓ | ✓ | \checkmark | ✓ | |
| | Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| | Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Reporting on findings from enquiries, including written and oral explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| | Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings. | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |