



# Willow Wood Primary School - Science Assessment 4

<p><b><u>Working scientifically</u></b> <b><u>Children can-</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>• Setting up simple practical enquiries</li> <li>• Carry out fair tests.</li> <li>• Make systematic and careful observations</li> <li>• Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.</li> <li>• Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</li> <li>• Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.</li> <li>• Report on findings from enquiries,</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Living things and their habitats</u></b> <b><u>Children can-</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</li> <li>• Group living things under different categories</li> <li>• Explain what a classification key is and use different types of keys</li> <li>• Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment</li> <li>• Label living things in the local and wider environment</li> <li>• Discuss how environments can change (global warming etc)</li> <li>• Describe how when environments change, living things can suffer</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Animals including humans</u></b> <b><u>Children can -</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Electricity</u></b> <b><u>Children can-</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know what the words conductor and insulator mean</li> <li>• Identify common appliances that run on electricity.</li> <li>• Name electrical components (cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers)</li> <li>• Construct a simple series electrical circuit so a bulb lights</li> <li>• Predict whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.</li> <li>• Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.</li> <li>• Know that a bulb will be brighter if there is more than one battery</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Sound-</u></b> <b><u>Children can-</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate how sounds are made</li> <li>• Know that sounds are made when an object vibrates</li> <li>• Explain how vibrations from sounds travel through medium to the ear so that they can be heard</li> <li>• Find and describe relationships between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</li> <li>• Find relationships between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</li> <li>• Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> <li>• Describe how the ear works</li> <li>• Label a diagram of the ear</li> <li>• Describe what a sound wave looks like</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Uses of everyday materials</u></b> <b><u>/States of matter</u></b> <b><u>Children can-</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the properties of a solid, liquid or gas</li> <li>• Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.</li> <li>• Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled</li> <li>• Measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius.</li> <li>• Know that when changes happen sometimes they can be reversed and sometimes they can not</li> <li>• Identify that when changes can not be reversed, new materials are made</li> <li>• Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature</li> <li>• Describe how evaporation happens quicker the hotter it is</li> </ul>



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<p>including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use results to draw simple conclusions, making predictions, suggest improvements and raise further questions,</li> <li>• Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.</li> <li>• Using straight forward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support findings.</li> <li>• Use scientific vocabulary</li> </ul>	<p>system in humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Label a diagram of the human digestive system</li> <li>• Name the different types of teeth in humans</li> <li>• Explain the functions of the different types of teeth</li> <li>• Describe why it is important to clean your teeth regularly</li> <li>• Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.</li> <li>• Follow a simple food chain</li> <li>• Use the vocabulary of food chains</li> <li>• Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identify producers, predators and prey.</li> <li>• Know that food chains show the feeding relationships between plants and animals (including humans)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw a simple circuit using the correct symbols</li> <li>• Investigate what makes a good conductor and insulator</li> <li>• Name materials which make good conductors and insulators</li> <li>• Explain why we need to insulate our homes</li> </ul>		
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