Science

ResearchIntentImplementationThe Thinking Doing Talking Science Project (2012)At Southwick school, the science curriculum follows the key content and scientific skills as laid out in NC 14 in order to ensure that all children: accelerated progress with a particularly positive effect for girls and pupils with low prior attainment.Teachers create a positive attitude to science learning within their classrooms and reinforce an expectation that all children are capable of achieving high standards in science.Education Endowment Fund research indicates that the ability to reason scientifically - by testing hypotheses through well- controlled experiments - is a strong predictor of later success in the science and that this skill can be developed through experiments that require them to control variables.• develop the children's investigative skills whist using the relevant vocabulary and learning to write like a scientist in order to answer scientific questions about the world in which they live; • recognise the uses and implications of science both today and in the future;See 'Think Like a Scientist'When redesigning our curriculum, science has been organised into six week-long blocks spread across the academic year. These blocks allow teachers to immerse the children in each theme. This knowledge is revisited across other curricular themes across the year- for example a geography unit on Antarctica would provide the context
Project (2012)The project found that pupils engaged in enquiry-based learning made accelerated progress with a particularly positive effect for girls and pupils with low prior attainment.curriculum follows the key content and scientific skills as laid out in NC 14 in order to ensure that all children: a develop and extend their scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding;to science learning within their classrooms and reinforce an expectation that all children are capable of achieving high standards in science.Education Endowment Fund reason scientifically – by testing hypothese through well- controlled experiments – is a strong predictor of later success in the sciences and that this skill can be developed through experiments that require them to control variables.• develop the children's investigative skills whist using the relevant vocabulary and learning to write like a scientist in order to answer scientific questions about the world in which they live; • recognise the uses and implications of science both today and in the future;See 'Think Like a Scientist'When redesigning our curriculum, science has been organised into six week-long blocks spread across the academic year. These blocks allow teachers to immerse the children in each theme. This knowledge is revisited across other curricular themes across the year- for example a geography unit on Antarctica would provide the context
for the science units on evolution and adaptation and living things and their habitats. Each unit culminates in an assessment task and the completion of the skills cover sheets by the child and teacher. Where possible, children are offered a wide range of extra-curricular activities, visits, trips and visitors to