Science Learning Journey			Year R Summer 2	
Theme Overview		Project Outcomes		
<ul> <li>Critical thinking and reasoning: making predictions, testing their ideas, developing ideas of grouping, sequencing cause and effect.</li> <li>To name materials and talk about what happens to them in the water.</li> <li>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</li> </ul>		To use the correct vocabulary when talking about floating and sinking. To know that heavy items sink To know that light items float. To name some types of materials that float or sink To make prediction and test their ideas, talking about what has happened and starting to say why, linking it to their own experienced		
SCIENCE PROMPT QUESTIONS	Lonoitudinal study: Explore the natural world aroun	d them making obse	ervations and drawi	ina pictures of
<ul> <li>What can you see?</li> <li>What does it remind you of?</li> <li>What do you think will happen next?</li> <li>How can we change this?</li> <li>What do you already know about?</li> <li>What is the same/different?</li> <li>I wonder why</li> <li>I wonder when</li> <li>I wonder how</li> <li>I wonder what</li> <li>What would happen if?</li> </ul>	Longitudinal study: Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; WALT: To talk about changes they have seen in the outdoor environment over the year. In outdoor learning look back at the photos from Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer in Outdoor learning powerpoint. What has changed? What has happened to the Maple, Cherry and Ash tree? Using sentence stems - In winter I noticed In Autumn it was In spring there was In summer record on post it notes to add to science powerpoint.			
Skills Focus	Sequence of Learning			

Main Skills Focus:	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
To make predictions.	WALT: To talk about what they	WALT: To name materials and talk about	WALT: To talk about their findings
To record results in a table	notice when putting objects in the	what happens in the water.	
To draw conclusions from their	water tray.	To make predictions and the test their ideas.	Review what they have learnt about
testing.		Collect a variety of objects made from	objects, materials and floating and
To take part in a fair test	Possible book to read - Reading	different materials. Plastic pen, wooden	sinking.
	scheme double yellow sticker - What	pencil, stick, cotton wool, rubber band,	What happened when
Linked Skills Focus:	floats.	metal coin.	Which objects sank?
Science spring 1 - boats, bridges			Which objects floated?
and materials. Teaching science skills and	Through outdoor provision encourage children to explore what happens when they drop different objects in the water tray	In small groups children use either tick list of cut and stick sheets (in folder) to first predic what they think will happen to the objects then to test. Adult to scribe pupil voice –	t Using sentence stems can the children say what happens to different materials when they are put in water
techniques at Mrs Bland's Infant	Encourage use of correct language -	would happen	
<ul> <li>techniques at Mrs Bland's Infant School.</li> <li>we encourage the children to think that we can all be scientists.</li> <li>We are curious, we share ideas, explore our environ- ment and ask questions to find out the answers to things we don't not know yet.</li> </ul>	Encourage use of correct language – It is sinking, It sank, It has sunk. It is floating. It floated. It is on the top of the water. It is at the bottom. Revise learning from Spring 1 – The gingerbread man when we made junk modelling boats. What did you use? What happened? Can you remember what the best material was to use? Have you seen a real boat? Been in one? What are they made from. Look at pictures. Explore different sized toy boats in water tray. In outdoor learning can they make rafts? Using lolly sticks, sticks attached together with tape, string.	would happen. In outdoor provision / and outdoor learning. Can the children try and make objects that float sink? How many people or things can you put in a boat to make it sink? Can you make the coins sink? Or can they make something heavy float? What happens when a ball of plasticine is put in? Can you change the shape t make it float? Take photos and record pupil reasoning on seesaw.	I know that plastic objects because I know that metal I know that paper I know that wooden Can they link it to how heavy or light the object is.

A ti r	Additional science opportunities hrough provision – linked to the ainbow fish	Additional science opportunities through provision – linked to floating and sinking.	Possible objects to generate scientific discussions. (see q's on first page)
L m b tr	earn: to describe the properties of naterials (shiny/dull) You need: big poxes or a table and blanket, orches, reflective and dull fabrics, hiny card, foil, black paper	Learn: sinking and floating; sorting according to simple properties You need: a selection of balls (e.g. golf ball, football, ping pong ball, cricket ball, rugby ball), water tray Put balls	Materials and their properties – linked to history buckets and spades, hats, glasses, swimming costumes.
P ci is	lay, observe & ask: • Can you build a ave like the octopus' home? • Why s it dark inside? • Shine torches on	into the water tray. Play, observe & ask: • Which balls do you think will float and which will sink? • Why do you think some balls sink/float? • What do	Natural objects - seaweed, rocks, pebbles, shells, crab shells, found objects from the beach.
a m s s	variety of materials. Which naterials look shiny? • Why are come materials shiny? (Some curfaces are so smooth they 'bounce'	you think these balls are made of?	Summer – flowers, plants, roots, ant farm? Worm farm? Bug hunting, leaves from Ash, Cherry and Maple Ice (how quickly will it melt?) (can you stop it melting)