



# Stanton Community Primary School

*Nurture, Enjoy, Aspire, Achieve*

Subject	We promote <i>spiritual</i> development	We promote <i>moral</i> development	We promote <i>social</i> development	We promote <i>cultural</i> development
Science	<p>By demonstrating openness to the fact that some answers cannot be provided by Science. For example, the study of Earth and Space (Year 5)</p> <p>By creating opportunities for pupils to ask questions about how living things rely on and contribute to their environment. For example: Why do plants and animals need each other?(Year 2)</p> <p>By opening up questions about the size of the universe and how it might have been formed. For example: What makes a tree? (Year 1), How are fossils formed? (Year 3)</p> <p>By offering pupils the chance to consider the wonder of the natural world. For example: Why does day become night? (Year 1), How do leaves make food for the plant? (Year 3) Why is the Earth's tilt (axis) responsible for the seasons? (Year 5)</p>	<p>By offering pupils the chance to learn about inventions which have made the world a better place. For example: Who invented waterproofing? (Year 2)</p> <p>By considering that not all developments have been good because they have caused harm to the environment and to people. For example: What happens if the environment in a habitat changes? (Year 4)</p> <p>By considering different perspectives and viewpoints. For example: Darwin and Wallace - what evidence did they share to argue the case for evolution? (Year 6)</p>	<p>By using opportunities during Science lessons to explain how to keep other people safe and how they might protect a younger or vulnerable young person For example: safety when using electricity (Year 4), or heating materials (Year 5).</p> <p>By exploring the social dimension of scientific advances e.g. environmental concerns, medical advances, energy processes. For example: Who was the scientist Carl Linnaeus and what did he do? (Year 6)</p> <p>By researching the work of different scientists including chemists, naturalists and behaviourists. For example: Who is David Attenborough (Year 1), Who was Galileo Galilei? (Year 5),</p> <p>By finding out about the work of different female scientists. For example: who was Mary Anning? (Year 1), Who was Maria Merion and what did she do? (Year 5)</p>	<p>By asking questions about the ways in which scientific discoveries from around the world have affected our lives. For example: What's the best material for the job? Why? (Year 1). What appliances use electricity? What sort of power makes them work? (Year 4)</p> <p>By finding out about the significant work of scientists and their discoveries. For example: Who influenced what we know about our circulatory system? (Year 6)</p> <p>By taking children on visits to different habitats and areas within the local environment e.g. visits to Abbey Gardens, Lackford Lakes, Sutton Hoo, Norfolk Lakes.</p>