

Science Policy

1 Aims and objectives

1.1 Science teaches an understanding of natural phenomena. It aims to stimulate a child's curiosity in finding out why things happen in the way they do. It teaches methods of enquiry and investigation to stimulate creative thought. Science changes as human understanding and experience changes. It is an ongoing process as our ideas about the world around us are constantly developed and revised. Children learn to ask scientific questions and begin to appreciate the way science will affect their future on a personal, national, and global level.

The aims of science are to enable children to:

- ask and answer scientific questions;
- develop skills which may not be developed to the same degree in other areas of the curriculum.
- plan and carry out scientific investigations, using equipment, including computers, correctly;
- know and understand the life processes of living things;
- know and understand the physical processes of materials, electricity, light, sound and natural forces;
- know about the nature of the solar system, including the earth;
- evaluate evidence and present their conclusions clearly and accurately.

2 Teaching and learning style

2.1 We use a variety of teaching and learning styles in science lessons. Our principal aim is to develop children's knowledge, skills, and understanding, as well as a sense of enjoyment in science. Sometimes we do this through whole-class and small group teaching, while at other times we engage the children in an enquiry-based research activity. We encourage the children to ask, as well as answer, scientific questions. They have the opportunity to use a variety of data, such as statistics, graphs, pictures, and photographs. They use ICT in science lessons where it enhances their learning. They take part in role-play and discussions and they present reports to the rest of the class. They engage in a wide variety of problem-solving activities. Wherever possible, we involve the pupils in practical activities as these increase enthusiasm and motivation and provide first-hand experience. Opportunities for developing the range of intelligences are presented to the children and staff teach to visual, auditory and kinaesthetic learning styles.

Practical activities provide the children with a range of contexts allowing safe exploration of the world without the need to master facts and theories. By taking part in practical activities children with special educational needs are given the opportunity to develop fine motor skills and co-ordination. Knowledge and skills can be developed in small steps through practical work. Sequencing of written work becomes easier after practical experiences.

2.2 We recognise that there are children of widely different scientific abilities in all classes and we ensure that we provide suitable learning opportunities for all children by matching the challenge of the task to the ability of the child. We achieve this in a variety of ways by:

- setting common tasks which are open-ended and can have a variety of responses;
- setting tasks of increasing difficulty (we do not expect all children to complete all tasks);
- grouping children by ability in the room and setting different tasks for each ability group;
- providing resources of different complexity, matched to the ability of the child;
- where possible, using classroom assistants to support the work of individual children or groups of children.
- Mixed ability groups in which pupils plan and work together but record their work separately.

3 Science curriculum planning

3.1 The school uses the national scheme of work for science as the basis of its curriculum planning. The national scheme has been adapted to the local circumstances of the school in that we make use of the local environment in our fieldwork and we choose a locality where the physical environment differs from that which predominates in our immediate surroundings.

3.2 We carry out our curriculum planning in science in two phases (long-term, medium-term). The long-term plan maps the scientific topics studied in each term during the key stage. The science subject leader works this out in conjunction with teaching colleagues in each year group. In some cases we combine the scientific study with work in other subject areas, at other times the children study science as a discrete subject.

3.3 Class teachers plan lessons designed to fascinate and inspire children's curiosity using the schools detailed MTP format. The science subject leader reviews these plans. In this way we ensure complete coverage of the National Curriculum without repeating topics.

3.4 We have planned the topics in science so that they build upon prior learning. We ensure that there are opportunities for children of all abilities to develop their skills and knowledge in each unit and we also build progression into the science scheme of work, so that the children are increasingly challenged as they move up through the school.

4 The contribution of science to teaching in other curriculum areas

4.1 English

Science contributes significantly to the teaching of English in our school by actively promoting the skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening. Some of the texts that the children study in Literacy are of a scientific nature. The children develop oral skills in science lessons through discussions (for example of the environment) and through recounting their observations of scientific experiments. They develop their writing skills through writing reports and projects and by recording information. In response to our last Ofsted Inspection teachers encourage children to identify their own way of recording experiments.

4.2 Mathematics

Science contributes to the teaching of mathematics in a number of ways. The children use weights and measures and learn to use and apply number. Through working on investigations they learn to estimate and predict. They develop the skills of accurate observation and recording of events. They use numbers in many of their answers and conclusions. They also produce diagrams, charts and graphs using the data from real investigations.

4.3 Information and communication technology (ICT)

Children use ICT in science lessons where appropriate. They use it to support their work in science by learning how to find, select, and analyse information on the Internet and on CD-ROMs. Children use ICT (computer and camera) to record, present and interpret data and to review, modify and evaluate their work and improve its presentation.

4.4 Personal, social and health education (PSHE) and citizenship

Science makes a significant contribution to the teaching of personal, social and health education. This is mainly in two areas. Firstly, the subject matter lends itself to raising matters of citizenship and social welfare. For example, children study the way people recycle material and how environments are changed for better or worse. Secondly, children benefit from the nature of the subject in that it gives them opportunities to take part in debates and discussions. Science promotes the concept of positive citizenship.

4.5 Spiritual, moral, social and cultural development

Science teaching offers children many opportunities to examine some of the fundamental questions in life, for example, the evolution of living things and how the world was created. Through many of the amazing processes that affect living things, children develop a sense of awe and wonder regarding the nature of our world. Science raises many social and moral questions. Through the teaching of science, children have the opportunity to discuss, for example, the effects of smoking and the moral questions involved in this issue. We give them the chance to reflect on the way people care for the planet and how science can contribute to the way we manage the earth's resources. Science teaches children about the reasons why people are different and, by developing the children's knowledge and understanding of physical and environmental factors, it promotes respect for other people.

5 Teaching science to children with special needs

5.1 We teach science to all children, whatever their ability. Science forms part of the school curriculum policy to provide a broad and balanced education for all children. We provide learning opportunities that are matched to the needs of children with learning difficulties. Our work in science takes into account the targets set in the children's Individual Education Plans (IEPs).

6 Assessment and recording

6.1 We assess children's work in science by making informal judgements during lessons observations. On completion of a piece of work, the teacher marks the work and comments as necessary using the school marking policy, bubble and block.

Where applicable, the teacher gives advice and feedback on the next steps for learning.

6.2 We report progress in science to parents at the end of the year as part of the academic school report.

7 Resources

7.1 We have sufficient resources for all science teaching units in the school. We keep these in a central store located upstairs in the main building. The library contains a good supply of science topic books and the ICT suite has a range of computer software to support children's individual research. Staff inform the co-ordinator of any requirements for new apparatus.

8 Monitoring and review

8.1 It is the responsibility of the science subject leader to monitor the standards of children's work and the quality of teaching in science. The science subject leader is also responsible for supporting colleagues in the teaching of science, for being informed about current developments in the subject and for providing a strategic lead and direction for the subject in the school. The science subject leader gives the senior management team an annual action plan in which s/he evaluates strengths and weaknesses in the subject and indicates areas for further improvement. The science subject leader has specially-allocated time for fulfilling the vital task of reviewing samples of children's work, looking at planning and carrying pupil interviews.

Signed:

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