Science Intention Map

Lower Key Stage Two



Intention Map 2024 - 2025

Placing learning at the heart of everything we do.





Electricity (I am Warrior)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	Who was Nikola Tesla?		
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.		
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and		
	conclusions.		
Week 2	What common Appliances run on electricity?		
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.		
	Make systematic and careful observations.		
Week 3	Can you name the electrical components?		
	Record findings using simple scientific language and labelled diagrams.		
Week 4	Can you make a working circuit?		
	Set up simple practical enquiries.		
	Make systematic and careful observations.		
	Record findings using simple scientific language and labelled diagrams.		
Week 5	What makes a circuit complete?		
	Set up simple practical enquiries.		
	Make systematic and careful observations.		
	Record findings using simple scientific language and labelled diagrams.		
	Identify changes related to simple scientific ideas.		
	Make simple predictions and draw conclusions.		
Week 6	What conducts electricity?		
	Make simple predictions and draw conclusions.		
	Set up simple practical enquiries.		
	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams and tables.		

The Laboratory Nikola Tesla

National Curriculum

Sc3-4/1.1a Sc3-4/1.1b

Sc3-4/1.1c Sc3-4/1.1e

Sc3-4/1.1f Sc3-4/1.1g

Sc3-4/1.1h Sc3-4/1.1i

Sc4/6.1a Sc4/6.1b

Sc4/6.1c

Sc4/6.1d Sc4/6.1e





Week 1	•	Explain who Nikola Tesla was and his contributions to the studies of electricity.
Week 2	•	Identify common appliances that run on electricity.
Week 3	•	Identify and name circuit components, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.
Week 4	•	Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.
Week 5	•	Identify 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.
	•	Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.
Week 6	•	Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

Assessment

Construct a working circuit.

Reference Units



How do plugs work? (SI)





What conducts electricity? (SI)





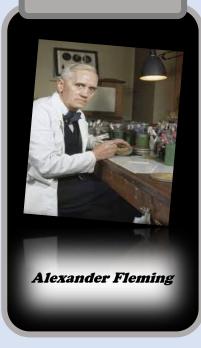
States of Matter (Potions)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	Who was Alexander Fleming?
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	 Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
Week 2	What are the properties of a solid, liquid and gas?
	Make careful observations.
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
Week 3	Solid, liquid or gas?
	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
	Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
Week 4	What happens when we mix bicarbonate of soda and vinegar?
	Make predictions.
	Set up simple practical enquiries.
	Make systematic and careful observations.
Week 5	How does water change state?
	Make systematic and careful observations.
	 Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.
Week 6	How does heating and cooling change the state of matter?
	Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
	 Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. Make predictions and draw conclusions.
	• White predictions and allow conclusions.

The Laboratory



National Curriculum

Sc3-4/1.1a Sc3-4/1.1b
Sc3-4/1.1c Sc3-4/1.1e
Sc3-4/1.1f Sc3-4/1.1g
Sc3.4/1.1i

Sc4/4.1a Sc4/4.1b Sc4/4.1c





Week 1	•	Explain who Alexander Fleming was and his discovery of antibiotics.
Week 2	•	Explain the properties of a solid (holds its shape), a liquid (forms a pool, takes shape of container) and a gas (escape from unsealed container).
Week 3	•	Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.
Week 4	•	Work scientifically to investigate gases.
Week 5	•	Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius.
Week 6	•	Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius.

Assessment

Explain the properties of solids, liquids and gases.

Reference Units



Are all liquids runny? (SI)







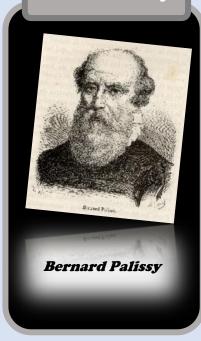
The Water Cycle (Misty Mountain Sierra)

PRIESTLES SCHOOL

Learning Intentions

Week 1	Who was Bernard Palissy?		
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.		
	• Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results		
	and conclusions.		
Week 2	What is the water cycle?		
	Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.		
	Make systematic and careful observations.		
Week 3	Can you observe what happens in the water cycle?		
	Set up simple practical enquiry.		
	Make careful observations.		
	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams.		
Week 4	What affects the rate of evaporation?		
	Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.		
	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.		
	• Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and		
	data loggers.		
	Make predictions and draw conclusions.		
Week 5	Why does it flood?		
	Ask relevant questions and use different scientific enquiries to answer them.		
	 Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. 		
	Use results to draw simple conclusions		
Week 6	How can landscapes change?		
	Ask relevant questions and use different scientific enquiries to answer them.		
	Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.		

The Laboratory



National Curriculum

\$c3-4/1.1a \$c3-4/1.1b \$c3-4/1.1d \$c3-4/1.1e \$c3-4/1.1f \$c3-4/1.1h \$c4/4.1c



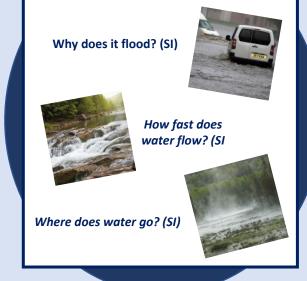


Week 1	•	Explain who Bernard Palissy was and his discovery of the water cycle.
Week 2	•	Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle.
Week 3	•	Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle by observing the water cycle in action.
Week 4	•	Associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.
Week 5	•	Explain how flooding may occur due to water flowing over/ being absorbed by different materials.
Week 6	•	Explain how landscapes may change due to human/ natural changes.

Assessment

Draw and label the stages of the water cycle.

Reference Units







Living things & Their habitats

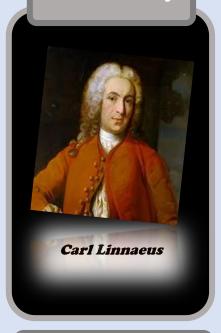
(Traders & Raiders)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	Who was Carl Linnaeus?
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	• Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.
Week 2	How can living things be grouped?
	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions by using a range
	of methods to sort and group living things.
Week 3	How can we classify vertebrates?
	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
	• Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes by identifying
	vertebrates by their similarities and differences.
Week 4	Can you use a key to identify invertebrates?
	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
	• Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions by explaining how they have identified an
	invertebrate.
	Set up simple practical enquiry.
	Make careful observations.
Week 5	Can you create your own classification key?
	Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions by creating
	tables and keys showing the characteristics of living things.
Week 5	Can you create your own classification key? • Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions by creating

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National Curriculum

Sc3-4/1.1a Sc3-4/1.1b

Sc3-4/1.1d Sc3-4/1.1e

Sc3-3/1.1f Sc3-4/1.1g

Sc3-4/1.1h Sc3-4/1.1i

Sc4/2.1a Sc4/2.1b





Week 1	Explain who Carl Linnaeus was and his work with classification.
Week 2	Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
Week 3	 Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
Week 4	 Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
Week 5	• Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

Assessment

Use a classification scheme to identify and group living things.

Reference Units

Grouping & Classifying (CP)





Animals including humans

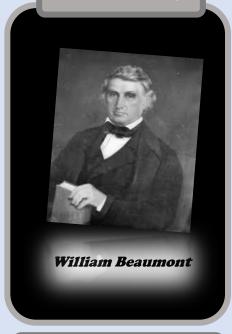
(Bottoms, Burps & Bile)

Learning Intentions

Week 1	Who was William Beaumont?
WCCKI	
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.
Week 2	What are the different types of teeth and their functions?
	 Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
Week 3	What damages our teeth?
	Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
	Make predictions.
	Make systematic and careful observations.
	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams.
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
Week 4	What are the parts of the digestive system?
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
Week 5	What happens during digestion?
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
Week 6	What journey does food take?
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.



The Laboratory



National Curriculum

Sc3-4/1.1a Sc3-4/1.1b

Sc3-4/1.1c Sc3-4/1.1d

Sc3-4/1.1e Sc3-3/1.1f

Sc3-4/1.1g Sc3-4/1.1h

Sc3-4/1.1i

Sc4/3.1a Sc4/3.1b



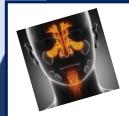


Week 1	•	Explain who William Beaumont was and his research on the digestive system.
Week 2	•	Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.
Week 3	•	Explain what can damage teeth and the importance of looking after them.
Week 4	•	Identify the basic parts of the digestive system in humans and explain their function.
Week 5	•	Explain how food is digested either chemically or mechanically.
	•	Explain how nutrients are absorbed from food as it passes through the small intestine.
Week 6	•	Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.

Reference Units

Design a poster that explain how the digestive system works.

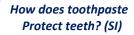
Reference Units



What is spit for? (SI)

Food & the digestive system? (CP)









Changes on environment & habitats (1066)

PRIESTZEZ SCHOOL

Learning Intentions

Week 1	Who is Greta Thunberg?
	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.
Week 2	How do natural changes to environments pose dangers to living things?
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.
	Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
Week 3	How do human changes pose dangers to living things?
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.
	Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
Week 4	What changes and dangers are there in the local environment?
	Set up simple practical enquiries.
	Make careful observations.
	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and
	tables.
Week 5	What species are becoming endangered?
	Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.



National Curriculum

\$c3-4/1.1a \$c3-4/1.1b
\$c3-4/1.1e \$c3-3/1.1f \$c3-4/1.1i
\$c4/2.1e





Week 1	•	Explain who Greta Thunberg is and her work with climate change.
Week 2	•	Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
Week 3	•	Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
Week 4	•	Identify changes in the local environment.
Week 5	•	Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Assessment

Design a poster on how we can look after our planet.

Reference Units



How does pollution affect habitats? (SI)