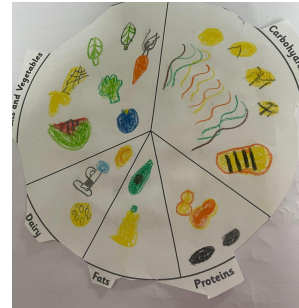
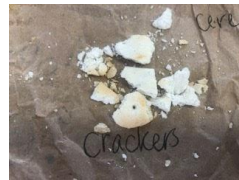
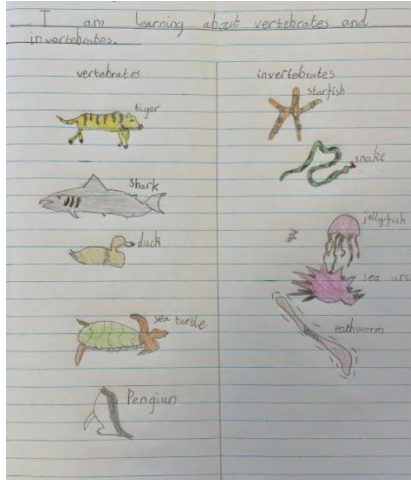
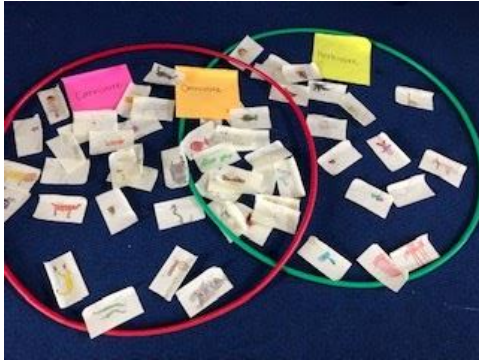
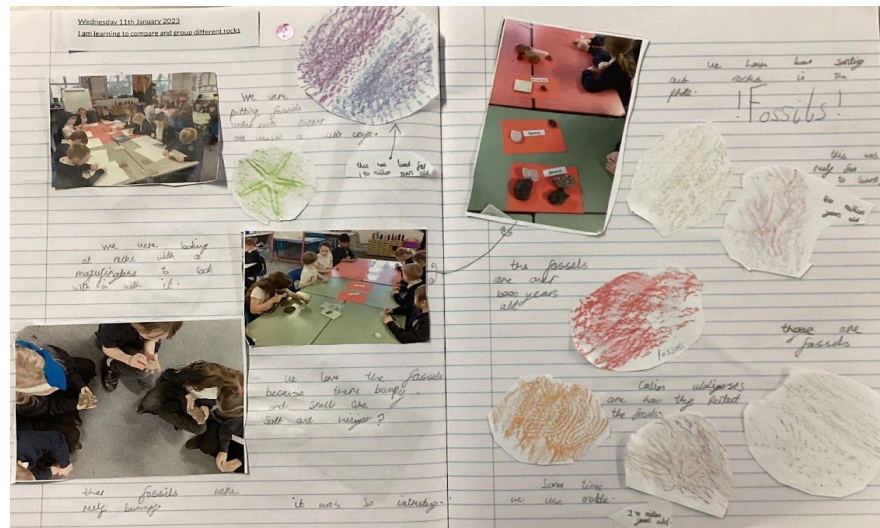
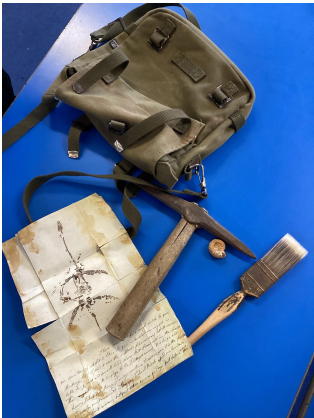


Year 3 Science



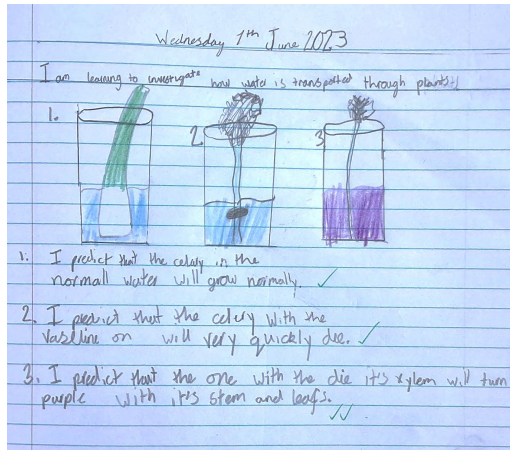
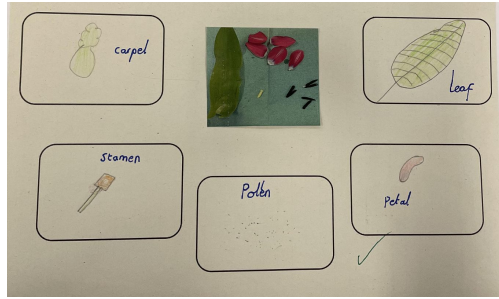
Animal Nutrition & The Skeletal System

Year 3 Science

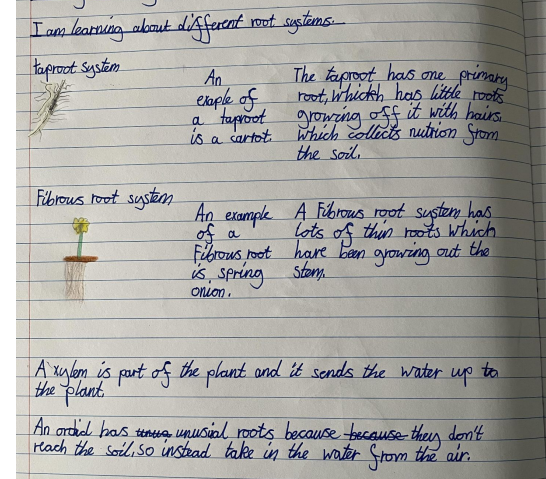


Rocks

Year 3 Science



Plant Nutrition and Reproduction



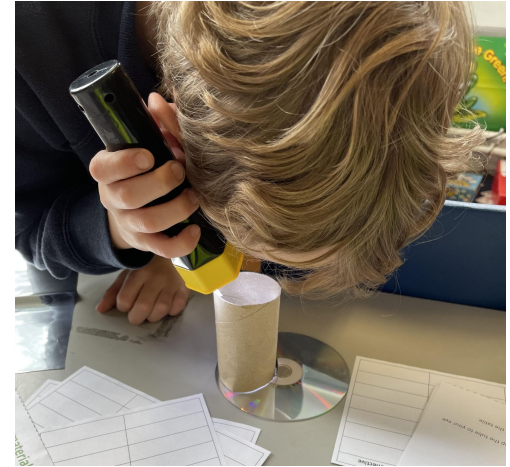
Year 3 Science



I am learning to group and sort materials

Material	Reflective	Non-reflective
card	✓	
card	✓	
paper bag		✓
white paper		✓
gold	✓	
highways	✓	
Black paper		✓

1. I observed that I can see myself, and the tower when I shine it on a retro reflective material.
2. I observed that when I shine the tower on a non retro reflective material you won't be able to see anything.
3. I would use a retro reflective material, and a yellow jacket, to make a safety jacket because it would shine bright at night and reflect on cars.
4. I would make the best mirror because I would use a retro reflective material so the light would bounce off of the mirror into my eyes.



Light and Shadows

Year 4 Science

Monday 12th September

I am learning to gather and classify information

I am learning to gather, record and classify information

Rainforest



What vegetation would you find in a rainforest?
trees, moss, coffee plant and vines.

What animals live in a rainforest?
Jaguar, squawls, reptiles and capybara

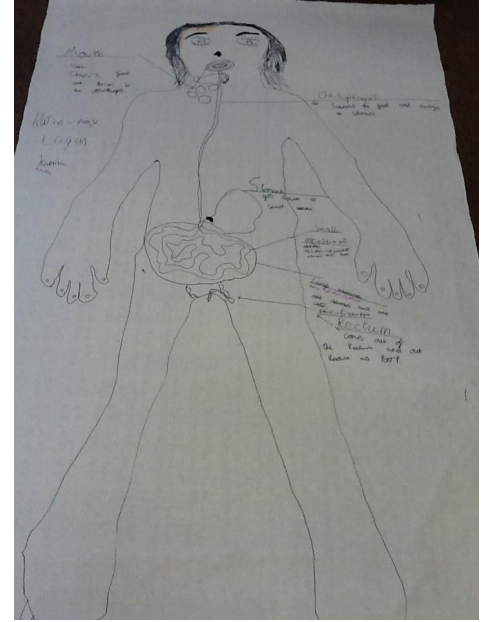
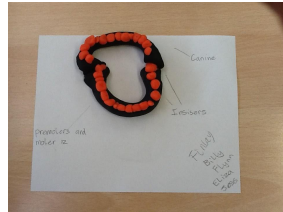
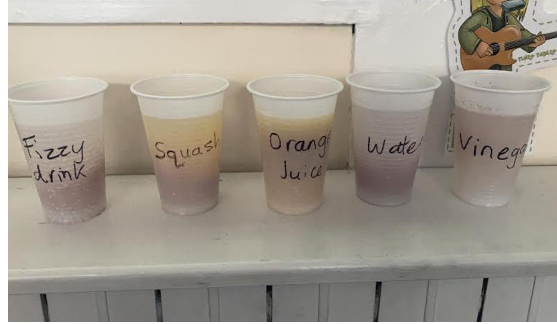
Describe the climate in a rainforest
The climate has a rain and heat, mostly rain though.

Plants - producers	Eaten by
Trees, lakes and moss, and coffee plant	Sloths, butterfly and slugs

Animal - herbivore	Eaten by	Eaten by what animal
Sloth	Jaguar	Nothing

Animal - omnivore	Eaten by	Eaten by what animal
Bats, racoons and wild pigs	Jaguars, snakes and red tailed hawk	King Cobra

Animal - herbivore	Eaten by	Eaten by what animal
Jaguar	Nothing	Nothing



The Digestive System

Year 4 Science



Tuesday 8th November 2022
I am learning how sound waves work

② Sound ③ Soundwave ④ eardrum

a. Sound Source vibrates.
When energy is put into a Sound Source it starts to vibrate.

b. These vibrations disturb the particles of air. They vibrate and collide with each other, creating sound waves.

c. When the sound waves enter the ear, the eardrum vibrates. These vibrations pass through small bones, called ossicles, and are turned into electrical signals in the brain. They travel to the brain and are interpreted as sounds.

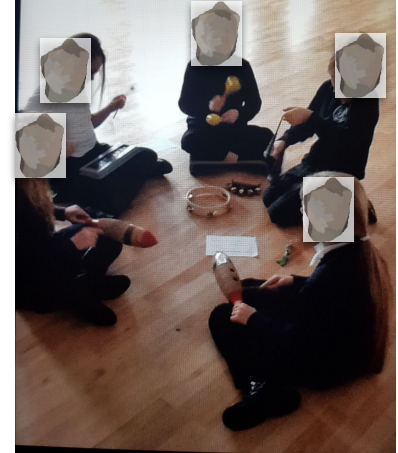
Accurate diagrams of the different sound waves.

Thursday 8th December 2022
I am learning how the volume of a sound changes.

Prediction
I predict that if I hit the drum softly, it will make a quieter sound. This is because I am putting less energy into the skin so it vibrates less and creates a quieter sound.

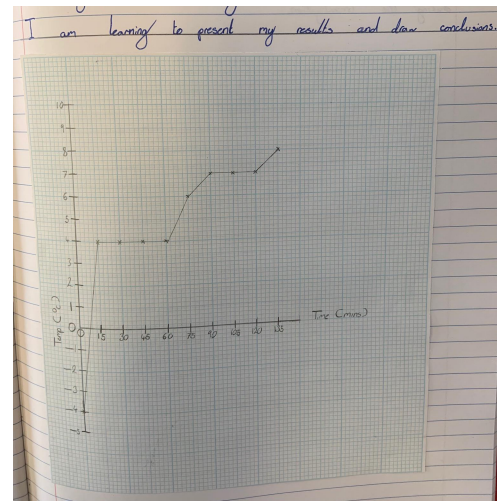
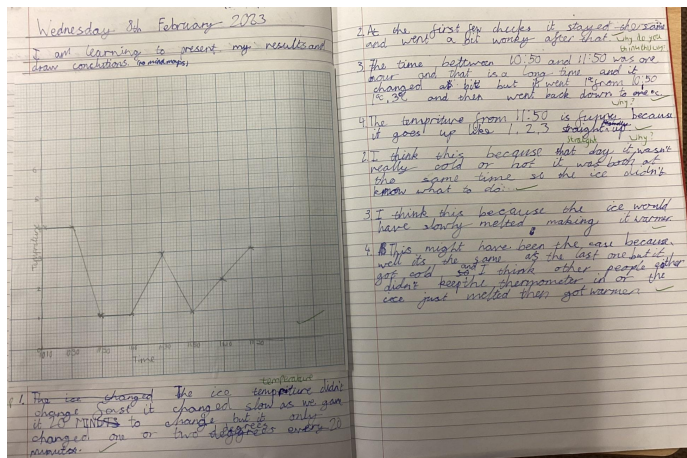
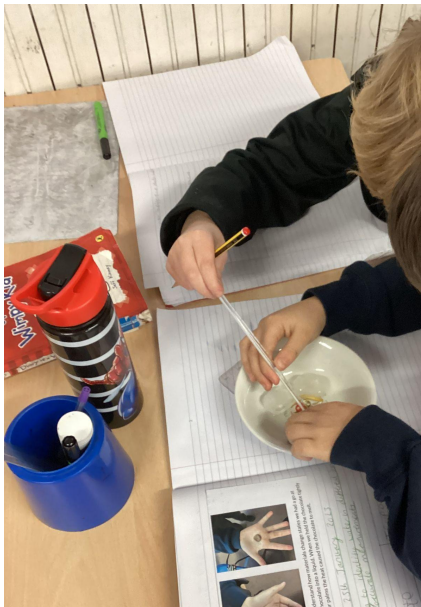
How the energy	volume / db	Drum	Xylophone
Low	80.5 Guitar	90.0	96.2
Medium	90.0 Guitar	102.0	97.6
High	93.9 Guitar	108.5	106.0

Conclusion
From my results I can see my prediction was correct. The more energy I used, louder the sound became. Consequently, the less energy used, the quieter the sound.



Sound

Year 4 Science



States of Matter



Year 4 Science

Monday 6th March 2023

I am learning to compare and group living things from a range of environments.



Does it have four limbs? Yes

Does it have four limbs? No

Is it covered with fur? Yes

Does it have wings? Yes

Does it have long limbs? Yes

Black-headed ibis.

Three-toed sloth.



Does it have four limbs? Yes

Does it have four limbs? Yes

Is it covered with fur? Yes

Is it covered with fur? No

Does it have long limbs? No

Does it have a hard outer covering? No

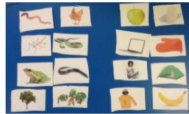
Common wombat.

File Salamanders.

Is it green?



Is it living?



Does it have legs?



Is it smooth to touch?



Thursday 20th April 2023

I am learning to sort and group invertebrates.

Annelids

Annelids have segmented, round bodies. There are over 22,000 species of annelids. These include earthworms and leeches. They live in soil and oceans. They have a sharp set of jaws.

Molluscs

Molluscs have soft, unsegmented bodies. Most have a shell, which may be hidden under their skin. These include snails, slugs, and nautilus. They live in the sea and on land. Some are found in freshwater and on land.

Arachnids

Arachnids have eight legs and no wings or antennae. Their bodies are divided into two parts. There are over 100,000 species of arachnids. These include spiders, scorpions, and ticks. They are found in a wide variety of habitats.

Crustaceans

Crustaceans have 10 or more legs and

two pairs of antennae. There are over 40,000 species of crustaceans. Most crustaceans are aquatic and are insects, crabs and lobsters. Water is a type of land-living crustacean.

Insect Insects

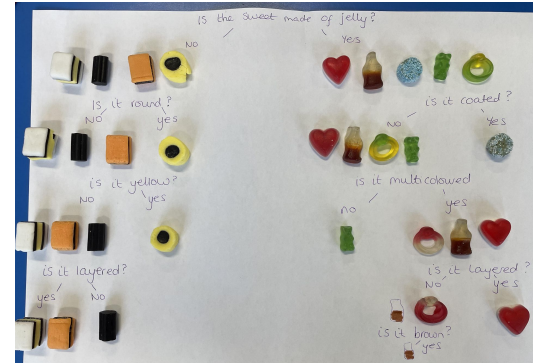
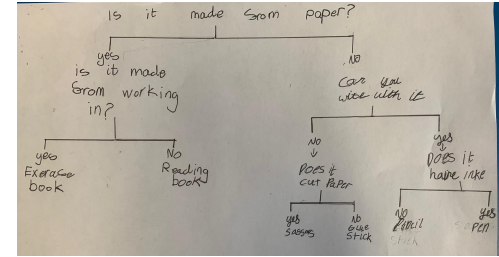
Insects have 6 legs, three body parts, antennae and most have two pairs of wings. Insects are the most diverse group of animals with over 1,000,000 different species. They produce ants, beetles, butterflies and flies. Insects live mainly on land but some are found in water. Some are found on land.

Myriapods

Myriapods have many pairs of legs. Long segmented bodies and one pair of antennae. There are over 10,000 different species of myriapods. These include centipedes and millipedes. Centipedes are usually found in damp areas on land where they shed their exoskeleton. Millipedes are found in damp areas.

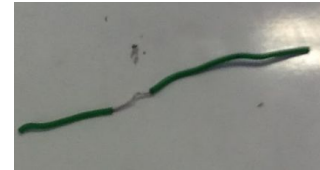
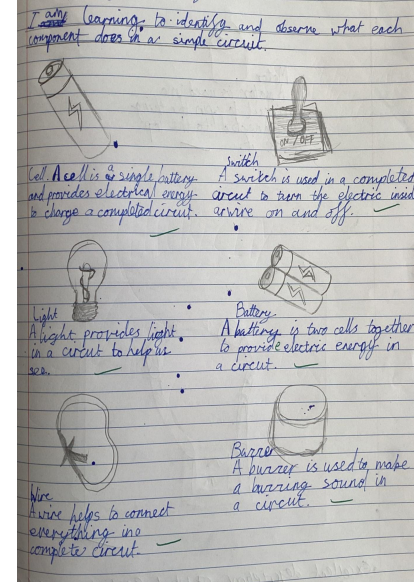
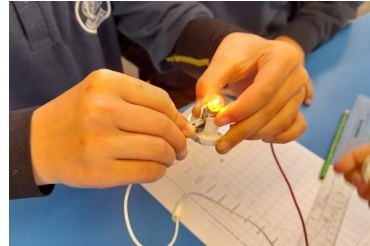
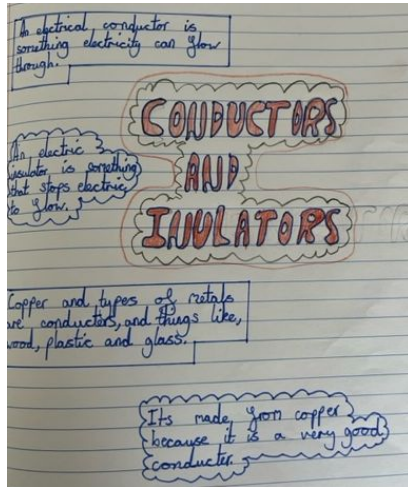
Invertebrates

Arachnids have eight legs and no wings. Most insects have six legs and two pairs of wings. Arachnids and insects have two body parts. Crustaceans have 10 or more legs and two pairs of antennae. Arachnids, insects and crustaceans are found in a wide variety of habitats.



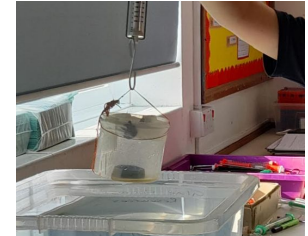
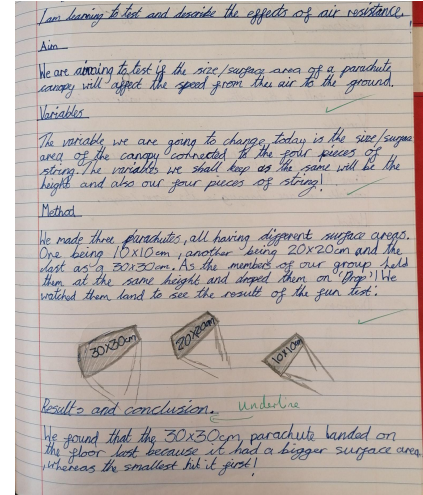
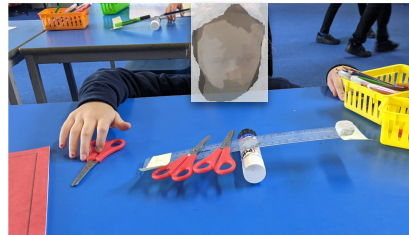
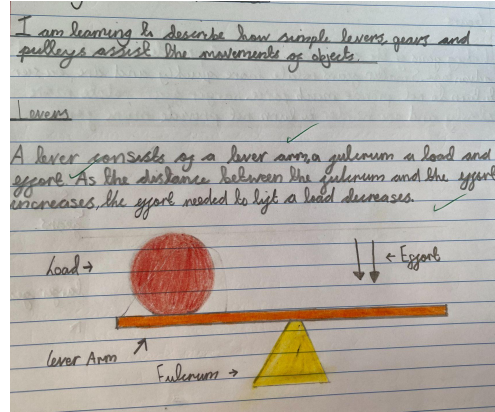
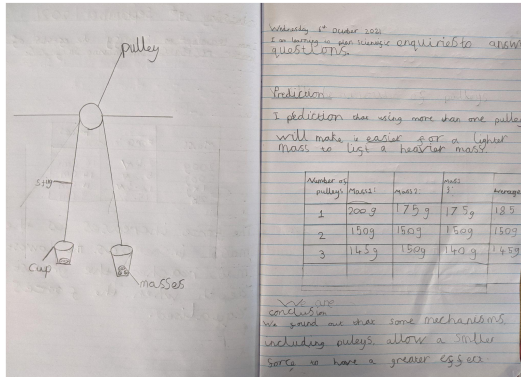
Grouping and Classifying

Year 4 Science



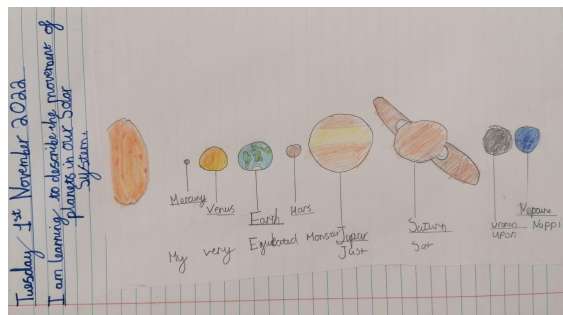
Electrical Circuits and Conductors

Year 5 Science

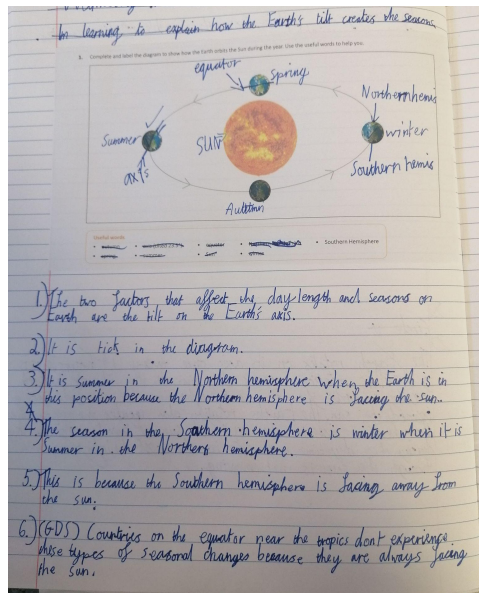


Forces and Mechanisms

Year 5 Science



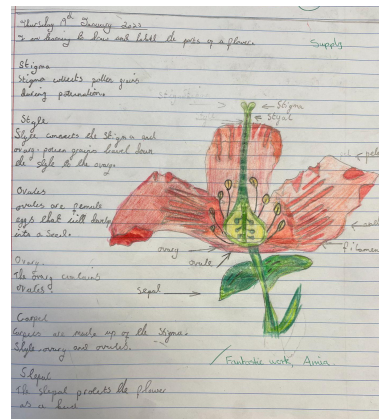
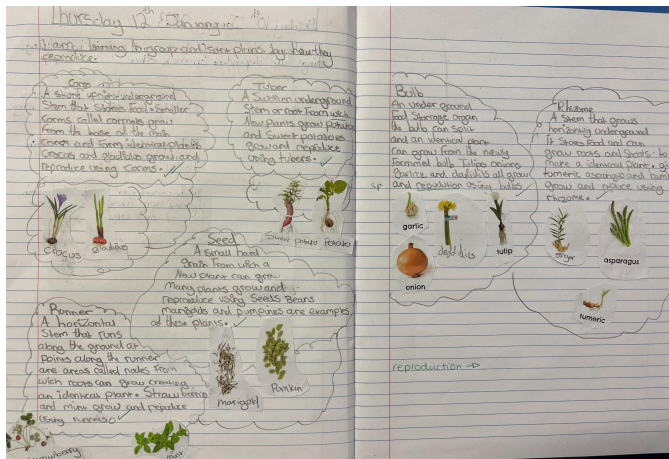
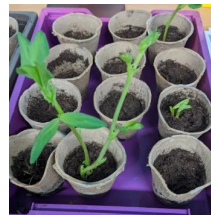
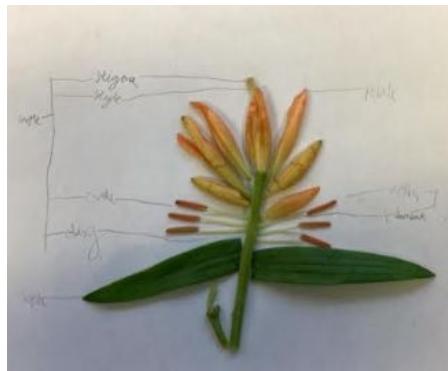
Team learning to carry out research on the Planets	
Mercury	Venus
Size (diameter): 4879.4 km.	Size (diameter): 12,104 km.
Moons: 0.	Moons: 0.
Distance from Sun: 58 million km.	Distance from Sun: 108 million.
Length of year: 88 days.	Length of year: 225 days.
Length of day: 58 days, 15 hours and 30 minutes.	Length of day: 116 days 18 hours and 48 minutes.
Temperature: -180°C to 430°C.	Temperature: around 475°C.
Atmosphere: hydrogen, helium, neon, sodium and potassium.	Atmosphere: carbon dioxide (96.5%), nitrogen and sulphur dioxide.



Earth and Space



Year 5 Science



Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 5 Science



European hamster



Infrared lizard

I know that the European hamster is a mammal because of its fur. Additionally, they are warm blooded, breathe their back to young with milk. Also, they have live young. Finally, it breathes air.

I know that the infrared lizard is an amniotomal because they don't live in water. Additionally, they are cold blooded, breathe through a skin fold. Also, they lay eggs. Finally, it breathes air.

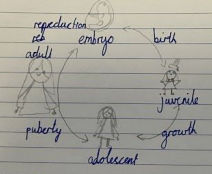
I know that the koala is classified as a mammal because it has fur and it gives birth to live babies. Also, they have warm blood and they breathe air through their lungs. Finally, they feed their babies with milk.



Yes, I predict that there is a positive correlation between body weight and length of gestation.

Tuesday 7th March 2023

I am learning to record data using diagrams.



Wednesday 8th March 2023

I am learning to describe the changes as humans develop.

- 1) The name of the ball of the cells is a blastocyst.
- 2) The blastocyst implants uterine lining.
- 3) It is 8 weeks old when it has developed its heartbeat, limbs and organs.
- 4) At 16 weeks, it's the size of an avacado and it is strong!
- 5) A baby born at 24 weeks has a 60-70% chance of living.

I am learning to carry out a scientific enquiry.

What is place objects in and out of containers.
Pigeons play grow like "peck-a-bow".

Age 1

Age 2

Age 3

Age 4

Age 5

Monday 20th March 2023

I am learning to describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.

4 weeks	8 weeks	16 weeks
The embryo is the size of a poppy seed.	It has limbs, organs and a heartbeat.	At 16 weeks the embryo is the size of a social expression.
24 weeks	32 weeks	36 weeks
At 24 weeks the foetus has 60-70 percent chance of survival.	It moves and sucks its thumb.	At 36 weeks it will be small but healthy.
39 weeks	Birth	
The baby's lungs are fully formed and it turns it head down.	The baby goes to labour and then cuts the cord.	

Human Reproduction and Ageing

Year 5 Science



Properties and Changes of Materials

Aim:
We are aiming to find what is a good insulator and which is a bad insulator. We are going to test fur, leather, sandwich bag and net.

Prediction:
I think the fur will be the best thermal insulator because it keeps you warm and it makes you warm.

Variables:
We will keep the starting water and the temperature the same. We will change the materials.

Results:

Materials	1	2	3	4
Fur	44°	42°	42°	42°
Leather	30°	47°	48°	45°
plastic	48°	44°	44°	43°
net	46°	44°	47°	42°

Method:
First, we put the material around the beaker and took the starting temperature. Then, we started a 3 minute timer. After 3 minutes, we took the temperature again. We did this three times and recorded the results. We did this for each material.

Conclusion:
From my results, I can see that the feather was the best thermal insulator. The worst thermal insulator was net.

Irreversible changes

popping candy
The popping candy has gas that makes it pop in a warm area like a mouth.

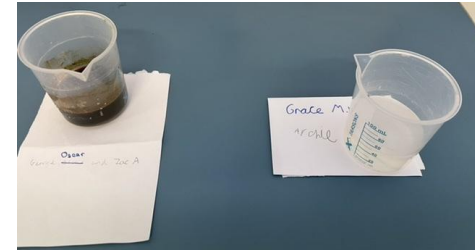
Fun snaps
Fun snaps have sand and pieces of Kool-Aid that make a popping sound when thrown at a hard surface.

eggs
Boiled eggs have a smelly smell to it when it's cooked.

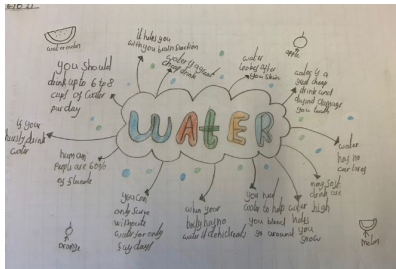
Rust
Rust happens on metals and smells like blood when oxidised. Since we have it in our blood, you can get rust off but you would lose a layer of metal.

Burnt wood
The colour changes to black when burnt. The smell of smoke shows a irreversible change.

Sour milk
Sour milk or off date milk turns into curdles to make cheese and you can't reverse it.



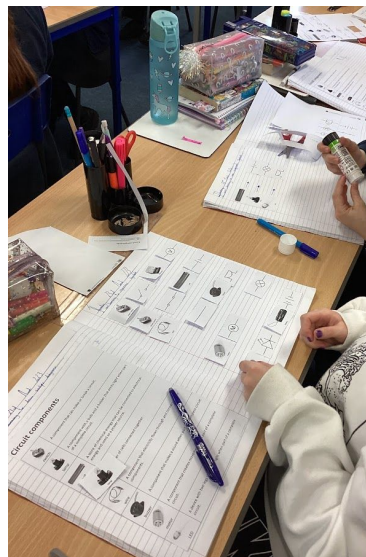
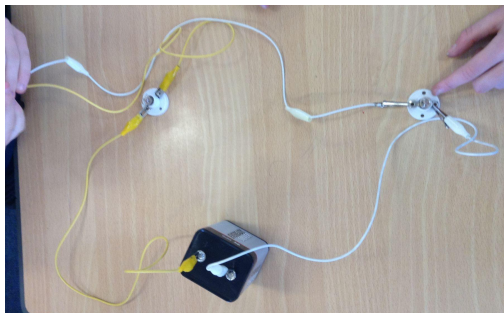
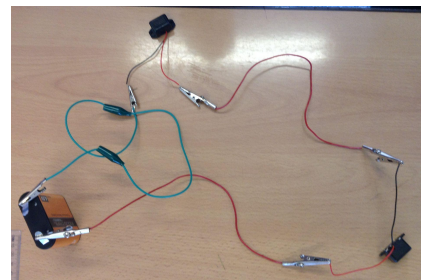
Year 6 Science



The Circulatory System



Year 6 Science



Electrical Circuits and Components