

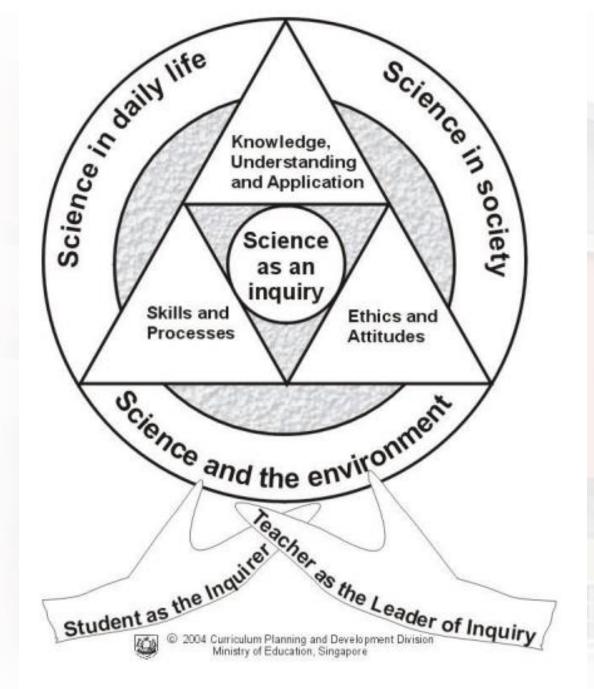
Primary 6 Science Curriculum and Assessment Briefing

(Standard & Foundation)

24 January 2025

Content

- A. Coverage of Topics and Concepts
- B. Assessment
 - Knowledge-type and Application-type Questions
- C. Strategies to Support our Pupils





It encapsulates the thrust of science education in Singapore to prepare our students to be sufficiently adept as effective citizens, able to function in and contribute to an increasingly technologically-driven world.



A. Themes and Topics

Syllabus Requirement								
Themes	* Lower Block (Primary 3 and 4)	**Upper Block (Primary 5 and 6)						
Diversity	 Diversity of living and non-living things (General characteristics and classification) Diversity of materials 							
Cycles	 Cycles in plants and animals (Life cycles) Cycles in matter and water (Matter) 	 Cycles in plants and animals (Reproduction) Cycles in matter and water (Water) 						
Systems	Plant system (Plant parts and functions) Human system (Digestive system)	Plant system (Respiratory and circulatory systems) Human system (Respiratory and circulatory systems) Cell system Electrical system						
Interactions	Interaction of forces (Magnets)	Interaction of forces (Frictional force, gravitational force, force in springs) Interaction within the environment						
Energy	Energy forms and uses (Light and heat)	Energy forms and uses (Photosynthesis) Energy conversion						

Topics which are underlined are not required for students taking Foundation Science.



A. Topics and Concepts

Thematic Approach (Upper Block)

- 4 themes: Cycles, Systems, Energy and Interactions (over the span of 2 years)
- Appreciate the links between different themes / topics to allow the integration of scientific ideas.
- More advanced concepts and skills are built on basic ones learnt at the lower block.



Science Skills and Processes

Skills	Processes
Observing	Creative problem
Comparing	solving
Classifying	Decision-making
Using apparatus and equipment	Investigation
Communicating	
Inferring	
Formulating hypothesis	
Predicting	
Analysing	
Generating possibilities	
Evaluating	

2014 Science (Primary) Syllabus

For more details, visit the link: https://moe.gov.sg/education/syllabuses/sciences

Science Syllabus Primary

Implementation starting with 2014 Primary Three Cohort



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B. Assessment

Purpose?

- Understanding of core concepts]
- Readiness of child
- Close learning gap

How?

Non-Weighted Assessments

WA1: Pen and Paper (50 marks, *35 marks)

Booklet A: MCQ

Booklet B: Open-ended / & Structured Question*

WA2: Pen and Paper (50 marks, *35 marks)

Booklet A: MCQ

Booklet B: Open-ended / & Structured Question*

Preliminary Exam 100%

FSC: 70 marks

PSLE (30 Sept)

PRELIM & PSLE Format



Standard Science

- 28 MCQ (56%)
- Open-Ended Questions (44%)

Foundation Science

- 18 MCQ (36 marks)
- Structured and Open-Ended Questions (34 marks)

Some Useful Words*					Future-Ready learners
1	amphibian	39	magn		Co.
2	attract	40	magn		301
3	battery	41	mamn		
4	blood	42	mass	1	amphibian
5	boil	43	meltin	_	аттринован
6	breathe	44	metal	2	attract
7	bulb	45	muscl		attract
8	carbon dioxide	46	nitrog	3	battery
9	circulation	47	nymp	<u> </u>	
10	condense / condensation	48	oxyge	4	blood
11	conductor	49	overc	4	
12	contract / contraction	50	photo	_	boil
13	deforestation	51	poles	5	
14	digestion	52	pollina		
15	earth	53	pollute	6	breathe
16	electricity / electrical circuit	54	preda	_	
17	energy	55	prey	7	bulb
18	evaporate / evaporation	56	produ		12.2.2
19	expand / expansion	57	reflec	8	carbon dioxide
20	fertilise / fertilisation	58	repel		COLDOIT GIONIGO
21	flexible	59	repro	9	circulation
22	float	60	reptile	3	
23	food (chain)	61	seed	10	condense / condensation
24	force	62	shado	10	
25	freeze	63	shape	4.4	conductor
26	friction	64	sink	11	
27	fungi	65	skelet	40	
28	germinate / germination	66	space	12	contract / contraction
29	global warming	67	spore		
30	gravity	68	steam	13	deforestation
31	gullet	69	steel		
32	heart	70	stoma switch	14	digestion
33	heat	71			algootion
34	insect	72	tempe	15	5 earth
35	insulator	73	anom	10	CUITI
36	intestine	74	water 16	16	16 electricity / electrical circui
37	light	75		10	cicculcity / cicculcal circult



B. Assessment

There are different question types:
 Knowledge and Application Type Questions

 Pupils will be able to apply facts / concepts to new situations and use one or a combination of basic process skills.

Familiarity with the terms used in the question stems will benefit pupils:

Spend less time writing unnecessary information (correct facts but not answering to the point, marks are not awarded)

C. Strategies in Science



Good practices to meet demand for the assessment

Apply strategies taught when answering

This benefits pupils as they approach the question systematically.

MCQ

Elimination method ETC

Open-Ended (OE)

ETC3ER (ETCCCER)

CER



ETC Strategy in Answering Science Questions

Extract Information

Circle key information in diagrams / text

Topic Identification

Use key information in the diagrams or stem as clues to identify topic tested

Concept
Identification

Identify concept within topic



C. Supporting our Pupils

- Accurate understanding of concepts is important
 - MAKE CONNECTIONS between concepts learnt
 - APPLY concept(s) in new situations
 - EXPLAIN clearly, completely and accurately referencing to science concepts/ facts
- Revision of concepts learnt from P3 to P6. Home support from parents/ guardians is important.
- Practice
 - Important to practice an array of thinking skills (e.g. creative problem solving, decision making & investigation skills) that support scientific inquiry

Trictional force is a contact force.

It is present when two surfaces are in contact.

It can slow down or stop a moving object as it acts in the opposite direction of motion.

A time that approses in the what the affects frictional force.

All moving object moves a shorter distance and more slowly on the rough surfaces.

There is greater frictional torce between a moving object and a rough surface than between the object and a smooth surface.

The amount of frictional torce between the moving object and a surface does not depend on the surface area in contact.

When we rub our hands together, there is trictional force between our palms; then we still a nothly, the bidinal torce between the makhtisk and nothly causes the motilities of slicke tagether can start a fire.

Trictional force from the ruthing of slicke tagether can start a fire.

Trictional force helps us to grip objects without disopping them.

It helps to slow down or stop a moving object.

(It helps to slow down or stop a moving object.)

Our Class Chart

Matter

door

shark

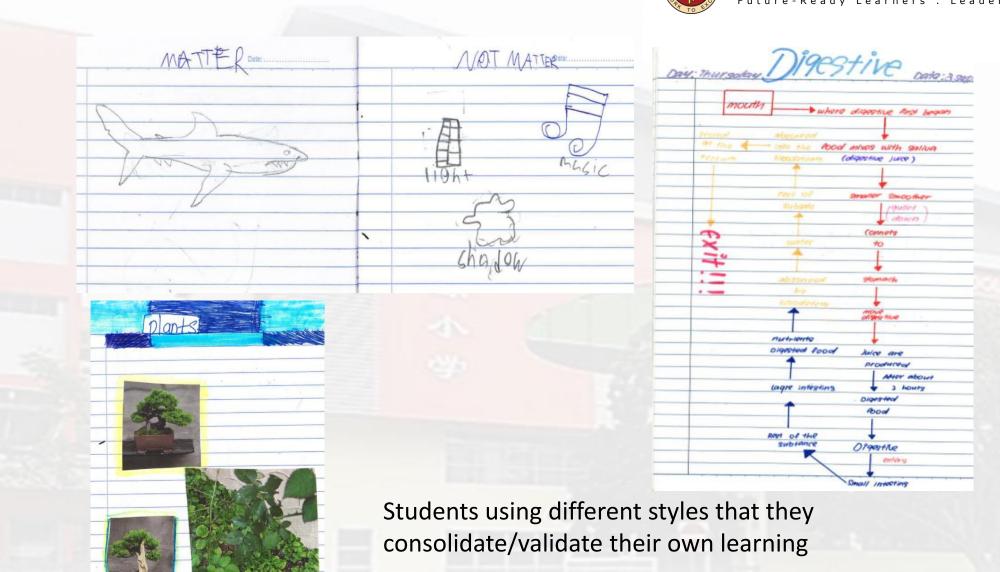
pencil
fire extinguisher
blood
air
table
boy
water
air freshener

Not matter

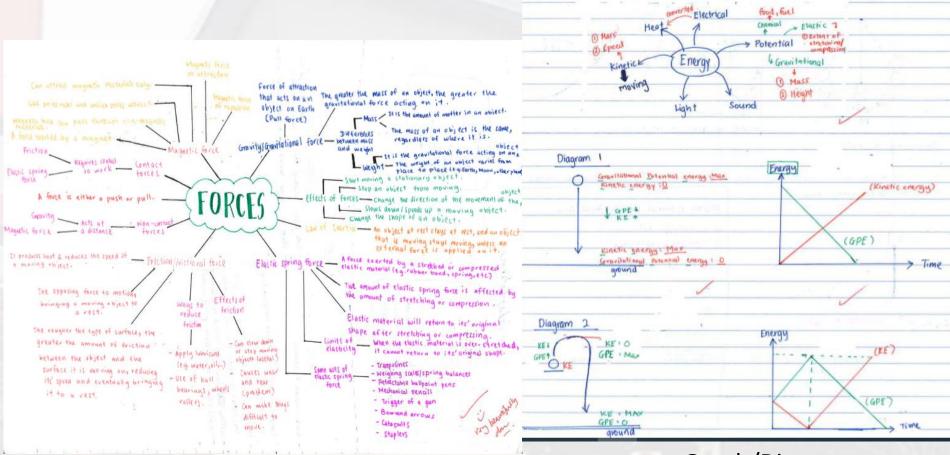
music thunder shadow heat light

> Consolidated postlesson discussion print-out

notes taking Characteristics AllOWNO A1100 11 0 94 low some ligh light to page 1194+ +0 1966 PAGG HUDGGA through living the things through Some Fabrics (100 r 9 1055 Name: Auri Class: 4R Spect Cardboard clear place 50, me I used to think that 1085n = Water Plastice house moidet wood me-al 2. Reproduce But now I know that _ YMM++e(has weig Pubber 9 096 Mass 3 Respond to changes reramic + Grow Grow



Future-Ready Learners . Leaders of Character



Concept Mapping

Graph/Diagram

C. Supporting our Pupils

Repository for revision

SINGAPORE STUDENT LEARNING SPACE



Support if child is keen on investigative work





Actively engaging the mind







Sky Map This one started out as a

This one started out as a project at Google, and then became open source. If you don't know where to start, point it at the sky and have it direct you toward something cool.



Daily happenings around us

- Weather patterns
- Fungi growing along roadside
- Technology/research



Interest building – Some apps online/mobile apps

Reading



Thank you