

PYP Science Subject Overview 2025

&



Conceptual Learning

A breakdown for PYP educators

The Science Learner and The Science Educator

The Science
Learner
Capabilities

The Science
Educator
Capabilities

The Science Learner	The Science Educator
engage in hands-on learning experiences to foster scientific inquiry and questioning	Provide opportunities to support students to engage in their own inquiries
express wonderings	Guide students to formulate their own questions
select and use appropriate tools to measure data accurately	Design learning experiences and assessments that are inclusive for diverse students, and provide access to a variety of external resources and settings
use scientific vocabulary to explain their observations and experiences	Model scientific language
embrace uncertainty and ambiguity	Promote learner reflection and action in response to their learning
engage in discussions, dialogue, and data interpretation	Build connections between students' experiences and the information and processes obtained from the inquiry into new understandings
propose scientific explanations to justify hypotheses	Model scientific language, Guide students to formulate their own questions
understand multiple perspectives in science, and consider applications for them	Collaborate with classroom educators and other single-subject educators, to plan and develop central ideas, incorporating their input

Science skills
aren't just
actions.
Students
need to
explicitly
understand
why, and
how to use
them

These
aligned roles
come to life
in the
learning
outcomes

Educator
practices
should directly
impact and
support the
learner's
capabilities

Example Learning Outcomes

Knowledge and Skills

Identify the scientific **skills** students should develop

Example learning outcomes

Example learning outcomes	
Strand: Physical and chemical science	
	Phase 3
how light and sound are produced by a range of sources	Learners:
describe different properties of light and sound through their senses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">illustrate how light and sound are absorbed, reflected and refracteddescribe the properties of a range of materials in practical applicationsrecognize how heat can be transferred in many waysidentify patterns of movement of one object to anotherexplain how forces can be exerted on one object on another through contact or from a distancedescribe how the transfer of energy can be tracked as energy flows through a systemexplore how changes from solid to liquid and liquid to solid can occurdescribe and model the structure of the atom: nucleus, protons, neutrons and electronscompare the mass and charge of protons, neutrons and electrons
understand that matter as everything that has mass and occupies volume	
describe how liquids and solids expand and contract with changes in temperature, for example, water changing to ice, melting chocolate	
understand how a complete circuit is made and the flow of electricity	
describe how different energy sources generate electricity	
understand different electrical components and insulators	
describe how different sounds may be produced by making a variety of objects vibrate.	

Skills and facts form the **foundation** for understanding concepts and conceptual understandings

Once we identify knowledge and skills, we can explore how they support concepts

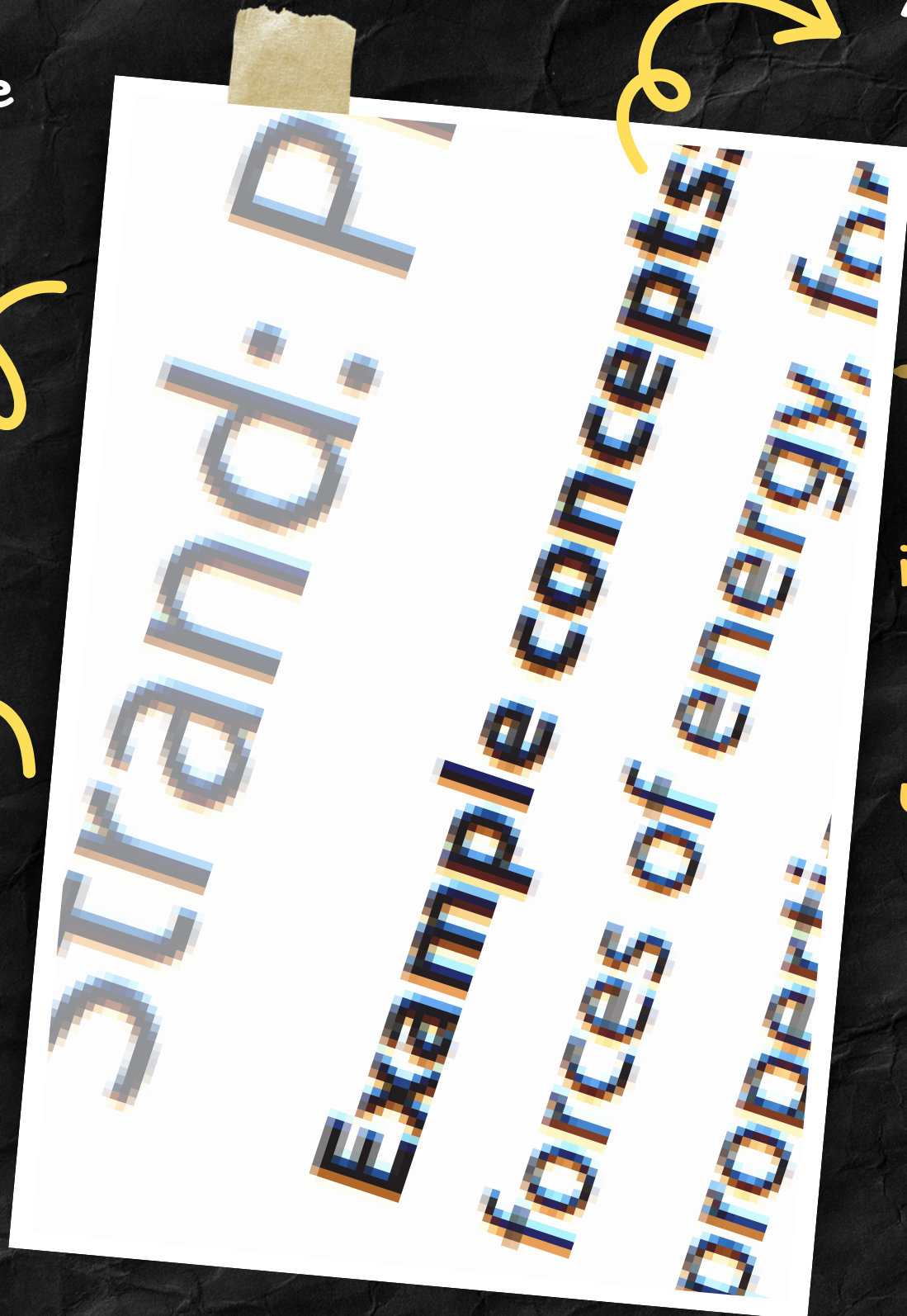
Identify the specific **topics and facts** students need to learn

Concepts as Curriculum Organizers

Additional Concepts

Concepts act
as **organizers**
for knowledge
and skills

Science-Specific
"**Additional**"
Concepts



Additional
"related"
concepts
hold the
same value
as the
specified
"key"
concepts

Making
concepts visible
in daily practice
helps students
develop true
conceptual
understandings

These subject-
specific
concepts allow
students to
investigate &
understand
science at a
deeper, more
meaningful
level

Conceptual Understandings

As educators, we must be intentional in teaching scientific skills explicitly

Example Conceptual understandings

Example conceptual understandings	
Strand: Physical and chemical science	
	Phase 3
Materials can have reversible changes through physical processes.	Solids, liquids and gases behave in different ways and have observable properties that help to classify them.
Objects can change in position over time.	Forces can impact on how an object moves or changes shape.
Objects have mass and take up space.	All matter is made of atoms composed of protons, neutrons and electrons.
Objects can take different forms (for example, energy in fields, thermal energy, etc.).	There are connections between the structure of matter and the behaviour of objects.
Waves of vibrations generate energy.	Energy can be transferred into and between objects.
Light and sound waves have properties and interact with their source and the objects they interact with.	Properties of light and sound waves and how they interact with their source and the objects they interact with.


Let's see how it all comes together in an example

Students must investigate factual examples or scenarios and explicitly connect these to concepts


For students to develop conceptual understandings, they need opportunities to explore how concepts connect

How It All Comes Together

A Unit Example



Here's a snapshot from
a unit on materials
and matter



- 🧠 Students learned to ask testable questions and conduct experiments, building their scientific skills.
- 🔍 Students investigated the concepts of matter, properties, and temperature.
- 🧪 Students explored changes in states of matter by conducting experiments and reading nonfiction texts and scenarios.
- 🔗 Students made the connection between concepts of properties, change, and matter to articulate their understanding.