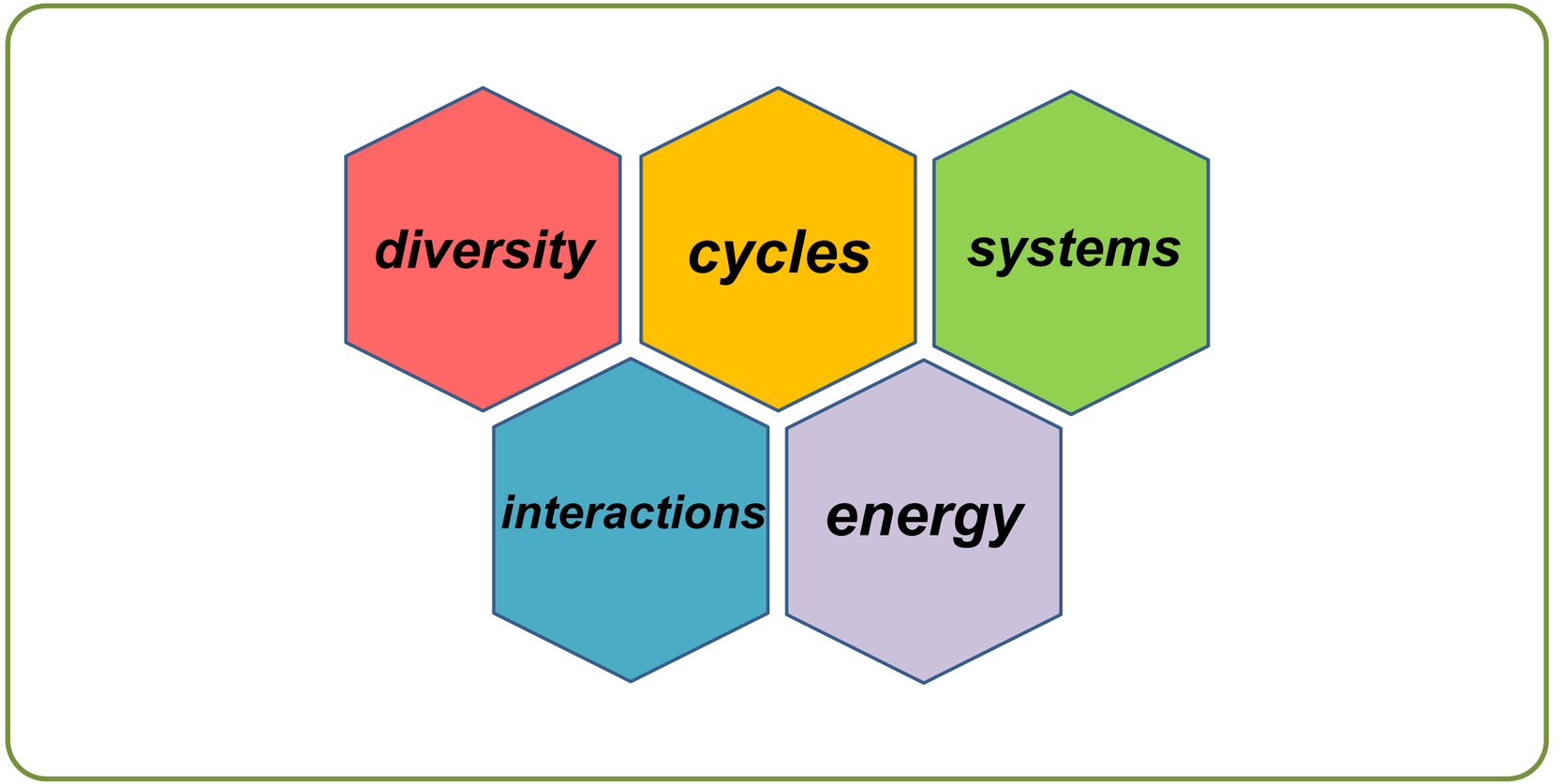
Science Requirements for Primary 6

SCIENCE & FOUNDATION SCIENCE

OUTLINE

- Revised Assessment Objectives
- Exemplars of PSLE Questions
- Revised PSLE Paper Format
- PSLE Preparation Strategies

PRIMARY SCIENCE SYLLABUS



Life Science

Physical Science

https://www.moe.gov.sg/-/media/files/primary/syllabus/2023-primary-science.pdf

SYLLABUS COVERAGE

Levels	P3	P4	P5	P6
Topics	• Diversity of living and non-living things (General characteristics and classification) • Diversity of materials • Cycles in plants and animals (Life cycles) • Interaction of forces (Magnets)	• Plant system (Plant parts and functions) • Human system (Digestive system) • Cycles in matter and water (Matter) • Energy forms and uses (Light) • Energy forms and uses (Heat)	• Cycles in plants and animals (Reproduction) • Cycles in matter and water (Water) • Plant system (Respiratory and circulatory systems) • Human system (Respiratory and circulatory systems) • Electrical system	• Energy forms and uses (Photosynthesis) • Energy conversion • Interaction of forces (Frictional force, gravitational force, elastic spring force) • Interactions within the environment

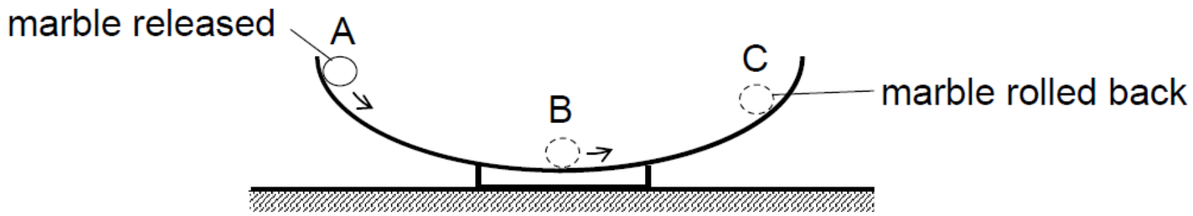
Note: Underlined topics are not required in the Foundation Science Syllabus

REVISED ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Assessment Objectives	2026 PSLE Science and Foundation Science
AOI	**Knowledge with Understanding** Candidates should be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific facts, concepts and principles

Science
Example: Multiple-Choice Question

Mary released a marble at position A in the rough wooden bowl shown below. The marble rolled to position B and then to position C where it rolled back.



28 Did frictional and gravitational forces act on the marble at position B?

	frictional force	**gravitational force**
(1)	yes	yes
(2)	yes	no
(3)	no	yes
(4)	no	no

AOI:
Knowledge with Understanding

Source: SEAB

Foundation Science
Example: Multiple-Choice Question

A clothes hanger made from a straight metal wire is shown.

AOI:
Knowledge with Understanding

The metal wire can be formed into the shape of the hanger without breaking because the wire is _____.

(1) flexible

(2) strong

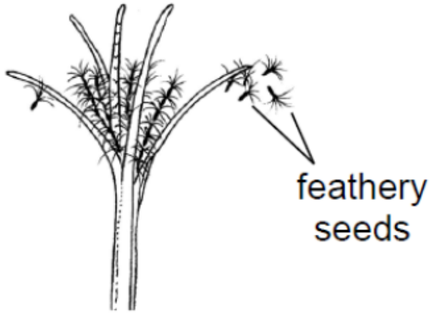
(3) waterproof

Source: SEAB

Foundation Science
Example: Structured Question

21 Study the fruits and its seed(s) shown.
Select the main method of seed dispersal by ticking (✓) in the box.

AOI
Knowledge with Understanding

fruit	dispersal method		
	wind	water	animal
(a) 	☐	☐	☐
(b) 	☐	☐	☐

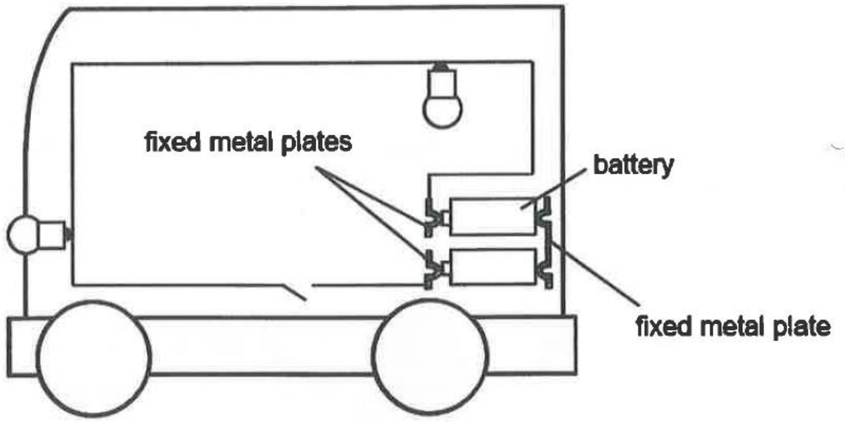
Source: SEAB

REVISED ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Assessment Objectives	2026 PSLE Science and Foundation Science
AOII	**Application of Knowledge and Scientific Inquiry** Candidates should be able to (in words, or by using diagrams, tables and graphs): a. apply scientific facts, concepts and principles b. apply scientific inquiry which includes •making predictions and formulating hypotheses •interpreting and analysing information •evaluating observations, information and methods •communicating explanations with reasoning

Science
Example: Structured Question

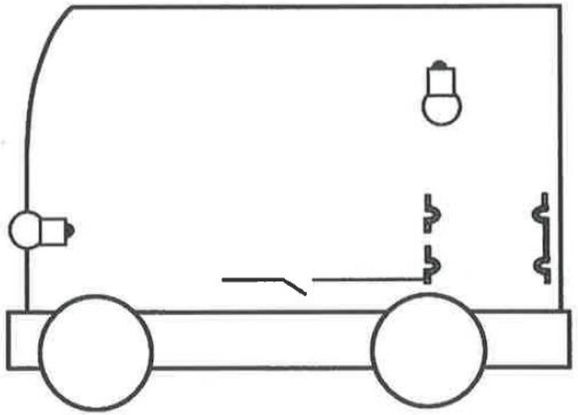
Kenneth sets up an electric circuit in a toy using identical bulbs and batteries as shown. All the circuit components are working.



When he closed the switch, the bulbs did not light up.

Use a pencil to complete the circuit below.

- Correct the mistake(s)
- Connect the bulbs such that
  - if one blows, the other will still be lit and
  - the bulbs will light up only when the switch is closed. [3]

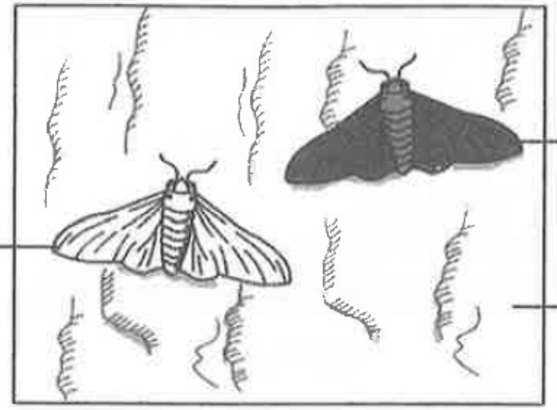


AOII
Application of knowledge and scientific inquiry

Source: SEAB

Foundation Science
Exemplar: Structured Question

Scientists conducted an experiment on two types of moth, F and G. Moth F has black wings while moth G has light coloured wings.



They released both types of moths into a small forest with trees that have light coloured barks. The number of moths left in the forest after two weeks are shown below.

Moth	Number released	Number left after two weeks
F	100	34
G	100	85

(a) Based on the physical characteristics of the moths, explain why there was a smaller number of moth F left compared to moth G after two weeks. [1]

AOII:
Application of knowledge and scientific inquiry

Source: SEAB

WEIGHTING OF ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Assessment Objectives		Weighting	
		Science	Foundation Science
I	Knowledge with Understanding	40%	50%
II	Application of Knowledge and Scientific Inquiry	60%	50%

PSLE PAPER FORMAT (SCIENCE)

The examination consists of one written paper comprising two booklets, Booklet A and Booklet B.

Booklet	Item Type	Number of Questions	Number of marks per question	Marks
A	Multiple-choice *(4 options provided)*	30	2	60
B	Structured Questions	10-11	2,3,4, or 5	40

- Duration of paper: 1 hour and 45 minutes
- Candidate can attempt any of the booklets first

PSLE PAPER FORMAT (Foundation Science)

The examination consists of one written paper comprising two booklets: Booklet A and Booklet B

Booklet	Item Type	Number of Questions	Number of marks per question	Marks
A	Multiple-choice *(3 options provided)*	20	2	40
B	Short Response and Structured	9 -11	2,3, or 4	30

- Duration of Paper: 1 hour and 15 minutes
- Provision of word list is provided

Common Scientific Terms in Science Questions

- Questions with the following terms:

  State , Identify, List, Name, Give an example

Requires short and direct answer. No explanation is needed.

- Questions with the following terms:

  Explain, Why, Describe, Infer, Conclude

Longer answers that require more details and keywords. Involve scientific reasoning and reference to science concepts.

DO NOT give one or two word answers.

Claim-Evidence-Reasoning (CER) Answering Technique

CLAIM

- A statement or a choice that answers the question.

EVIDENCE

- The scientific data (tables, graphs) or observations (diagrams) that supports the claim.

REASONING

- The scientific concepts that connects evidence to the claim. Explains how the evidence supports the claim.

Common Observations

Answers do not show the correct comparison and are not comprehensive.

Xavier wanted to find out if the material of the beaker would affect the time taken for a beaker of water to start boiling. He poured equal amounts of water into three beakers of the same size, but made of different materials.

He recorded the time taken for the water to start boiling for each material in the table below.

Material	time taken for water to start boiling (s)
A	75
B	130
C	100

Xavier wanted to pick one of the three materials (A, B or C) to mak
lunchbox. This lunchbox should keep food hot for as long as possib

lunchbox

C: Material B

E: The water took 130s to start boiling.

R: Material B is a poor conductor of heat.

C: Material B

E: The water took the longest time to start boiling.

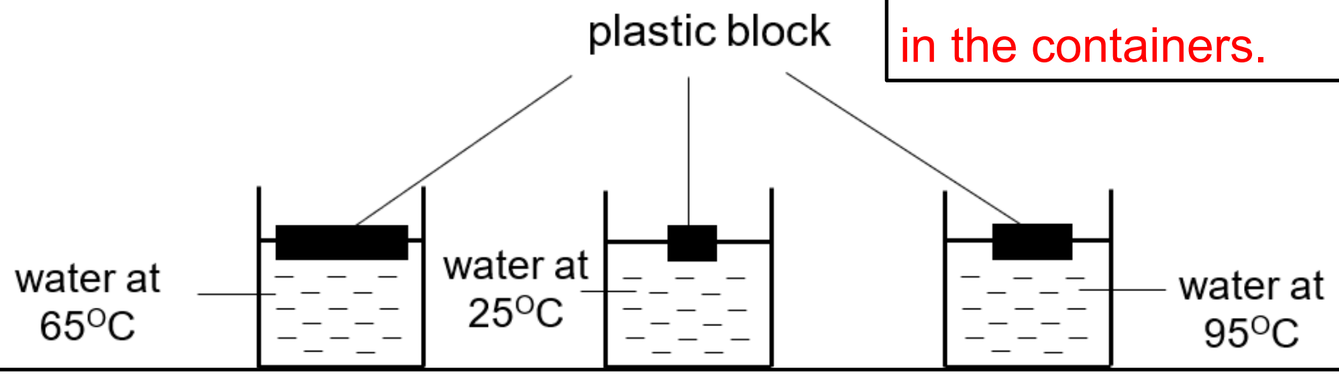
R: Thus, heat from the food would be lost to the surroundings slowest as it is the poorest conductor of heat. .

Common Observations

Answers lack precision and accuracy.

Jerome wanted to find out if exposed surface area of water affects the rate of evaporation. He placed three plastic blocks of different sizes in three identical containers, X, Y and Z, each filled with 500ml of water at different temperatures. He left the containers in the same room for two days.

Change the temperature of the water in the containers.



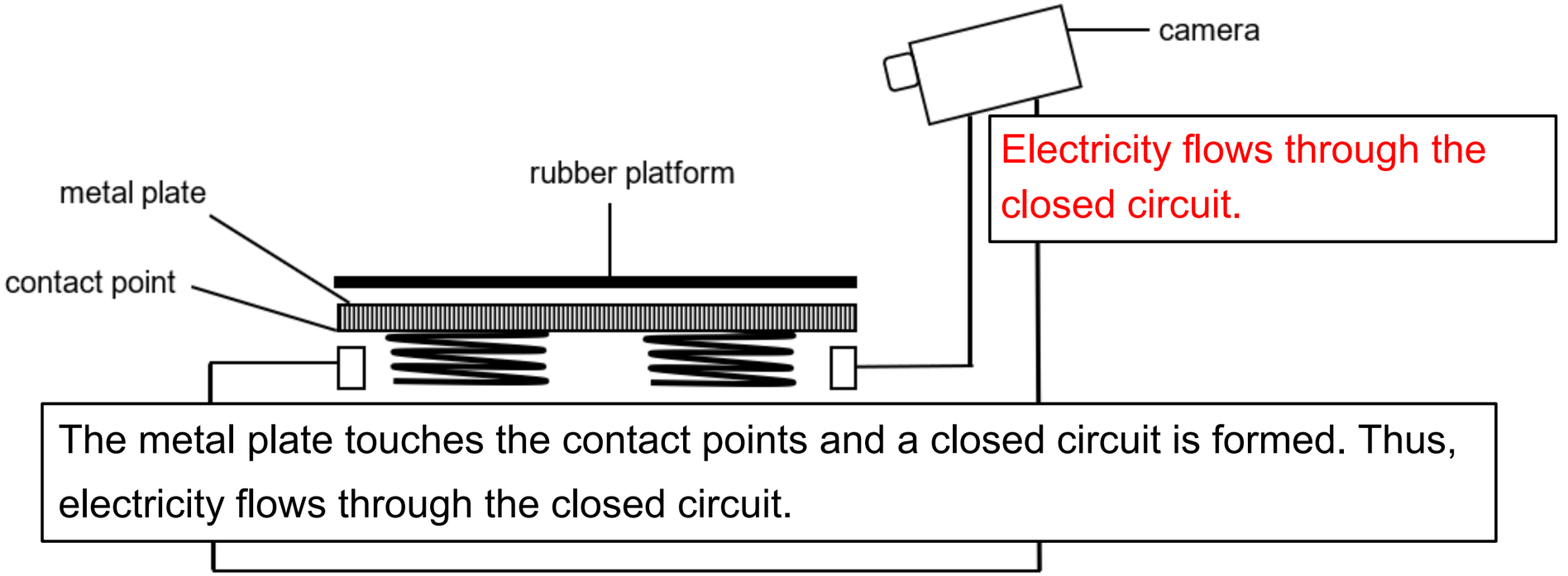
Change the temperature of the water in the containers to be the same at first.

Change the temperature of the water in Y and Z to 65°C.

Common Observations

Not answering to the given context in the

The camera is installed at the entrance of the school to monitor the people who enter and leave the school as shown below.



The camera takes a photo when a person steps on the rubber platform.

(b) Explain how the camera works when a person steps on the rubber platform. [2]

PSLE PREPARATION & STRATEGIES

Answering Techniques for MCQ

- Read questions carefully and study the given diagrams, tables or graphs.
- Underline key words.
- Study all the options carefully.
- Eliminate wrong options to arrive at the best possible answer.
- Do not spend too much time on one question!

Answering techniques for Structured Questions

- Read questions carefully and study the given diagrams, tables or graphs.
- Underline key words.
- Check mark allocation and answer to the point.
- Write in short sentences and clear sentences to express and explain your answer. Do not write stories.

PSLE PREPARATION & STRATEGIES

- Complete homework in a timely manner. Do not leave any questions unattempted.
- Create a science vocabulary bank or word wall.
- Learn and reflect from mistakes. Avoid making the same mistakes the next time.
- Complete practice papers within the stipulated time. Good time management is important!

PSLE PREPARATION & STRATEGIES

- Develop a daily revision routine. Revise Primary 3 to 6 topics. Use resources such as SLS, textbooks, worksheets and practice papers for revision.

- Reattempt questions, correct mistakes and relearn concepts. Do not memorise answers without understanding.

- Use mindmaps to organise notes. Use acrostics to remember concepts.
  - ***WOW – water, oxygen and warmth (factors need for germination)***