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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Living Things and	Changes of Materials	Forces	Blood and	Electricity	Evolution and
	their habitats			Transportation		Inheritance
Knowledge	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird     Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	<ul> <li>Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets</li> <li>Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution</li> <li>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object</li> <li>Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces</li> <li>Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</li> </ul>	Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood  Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function  Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans	<ul> <li>Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</li> <li>Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches</li> <li>Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram</li> </ul>	Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents Identify how animals and plants are adapted to

filtering, sieving		suit their
		environment
and evaporating		in different
Give reasons,		
based on		ways and
evidence from		that
comparative and		adaptation
fair tests, for the		may lead to
particular uses of		evolution.
everyday		
materials,		
including metals,		
wood and plastic		
Demonstrate that		
dissolving, mixing		
and changes of		
state are		
reversible		
changes		
<ul> <li>Explain that some</li> </ul>		
changes result in		
the formation of		
new materials,		
and that this kind		
of change is not		
usually reversible,		
including changes		
associated with		
burning and the		
action of acid on		
bicarbonate of		
soda		

## <u>Class 5</u> <u>Year A</u>

Skills	<ul> <li>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Take         measurements,         using a range of         scientific         equipment, with         increasing         accuracy and         precision, taking         repeat recordings         when appropriate</li> <li>Report and         present findings         from enquiries,         including         conclusions,         causal         relationships and         explanations of         and degree of         trust in results, in         oral and written         forms such as         displays and         other         presentations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat recordings when appropriate</li> <li>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> <li>Use test results to make predictions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat recordings when appropriate</li> <li>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat recordings when appropriate</li> <li>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> <li>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments</li> </ul>
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<i>A</i>	Sir David	Separate, solution, solute,	to set up further comparative and fair tests  Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations  Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments  Sir Isaac Newton, gravity,	<ul> <li>Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</li> <li>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments</li> <li>Transfusion, plasma,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</li> <li>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments</li> <li>Static electricity,</li> </ul>	Evolution,
Vocabulary	Attenborough, Jane Goodall, naturalist, metamorphosis, endangered, documentary, asexual, reproduction	separate, solution, solute, solvent, irreversible, compound, physical change, chemical change	resistance, lever, gear, pulley, mass, friction	pancreas, diabetes, transportation, spleen, alveoli, bacteria	filament, voltage, insulator, conductor, fuse, component, variable resistor	inheritance, DNA, natural selection, ancestor, husbandry, generation, fossilisation

<u>Class 5</u> <u>Year A</u>						

Science Knowledge and Skills Overview