	<u> Science – Year 5</u>
Autumn 1 Earth and Space	describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system
	 describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies
	 use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky
Autumn 2 Materials	 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
	 know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
	 use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating
	 give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
	 demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
	 explain that some 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
Spring Forces	 explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
	 identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
	 recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect
Summer 1 Animals	describe the changes as humans develop to old age

Summer 2	 describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
Living Things	 describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
Working Scientifically	 planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
Throughout the	 taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
year	 recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
	 using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
	 reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
	 identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments