Inspiring Futures: Making Memories
Learning Creatively with:
High Expectations. Integrity. Respect. Resilience. Determination.



### Year 5 Science Curriculum Map

Autumn 1	Spring	Summer
L.O. to understand the Earth's movement in	L.O. to investigate materials	L.O. to investigate living things
space	Compare and group together everyday	<ul> <li>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal,</li> </ul>
Describe the movement of the Earth, and other	materials based on evidence from comparative	an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.	and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility,	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants
<ul> <li>Describe the movement of the Moon relative</li> </ul>	conductivity (electrical and thermal), and	and animals. Clued up for growing up resource 'Bits and
to the Earth.	response to magnets.	Bobs and Sweat and Spots L2-3'
<ul> <li>Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as</li> </ul>	Understand how some materials will dissolve in	Describe how living things are classified into broad
approximately spherical bodies.	liquid to form a solution and describe how to	groups according to common observable characteristics
<ul> <li>Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain</li> </ul>	recover a substance from a solution.	. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on
day and night and the apparent movement of	<ul> <li>Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to</li> </ul>	specific characteristics.
the sun across the sky.	decide how mixtures might be separated,	
	including through filtering, sieving and	L.O. to work scientifically
	evaporating.	Take measurements, using a range of scientific
L.O. to work scientifically	Give reasons, based on evidence from	equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.
• Take measurements, using a range of scientific	comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses	Record data and results of increasing complexity using
equipment, with increasing accuracy and	of everyday materials, including metals, wood	scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables,
precision.	and plastic.	bar and line graphs, and models.
<ul> <li>Record data and results of increasing</li> </ul>	Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and	
complexity using scientific diagrams and labels,	changes of state are reversible changes.	
classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs,	Explain that some changes result in the	
and models.	formation of new materials, and that this kind of	
	change is not usually reversible, including changes	
Autumn 2		Summer 2

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## L.O. to understand movement, forces and magnets

Magnets

- Describe magnets as having two poles.
- Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

#### 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 effect of drag forces, such as air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces.
- Describe, in terms of drag forces, why moving objects that are not driven tend to slow down.
- Understand that force and motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs.
- Understand that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

explore falling objects and raise questions about the effects of air resistance. They should explore the effects of air resistance by observing how different objects such as parachutes and sycamore seeds fall. They should experience forces that make things begin to move, get faster or slow down. Pupils should explore the effects of friction on movement and find out how it slows or stops moving objects, for example, by observing the effects of a brake on a bicycle wheel. Pupils should explore the effects of levers,

associated with burning posidisation and the Determation of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

#### L.O. to work scientifically

- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.
- Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models.

#### intaOnto understand animals including humans.

• describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty. Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.

#### L.O. to work scientifically

- Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work.

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pulleys and simple machines on movement. Pupils might find out how scientists, for example, Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton helped to	High Expectations. Integrity. Respect. Resilience. Determ	ination.	TAPMING OJELE
develop the theory of gravitation.  L.O. to work scientifically			
<ul> <li>Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</li> <li>Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and</li> </ul>			
materials during fieldwork and laboratory work.			

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Depth and Challenge	Recommend different materials for different Detern	Classify a range of animals using different criteria
Design an investigation into the effects of drag	purposes based on evidence from their investigations. Invent a new product using a specific material	
British Values and SMSC Sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them	Opportunities for group activities that teach co- operation and initiative	Sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them