



# LEAS PARK JUNIOR SCHOOL - Curriculum Progression Map

**Year Group: 5**

**Subject: Science**

<b>Unit Curriculum Strand</b> 	<b>Autumn</b> Earth and Space (1)	<b>Spring</b> Living things and their habitats (2) Animals including humans (3)	<b>Summer</b> Properties and changes of materials (4) Forces (5)
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<b>Biology</b>  Living things and their habitats (2)  Animals including humans (3)	<p>Children can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) explain the life cycle of plants, mammals, amphibians, insects and birds</li> <li>(2) use their prior learning from Year 3 (Plants) to explain the life cycle of plants</li> <li>(2) explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction and give examples of how plants reproduce in both ways</li> <li>(2) present their understanding of the life cycle of a range of animals in different ways</li> </ul> <p>Children know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) the differences in the life cycles of a variety of living things</li> <li>(2) how plants and animals reproduce</li> <li>(3) how humans change as they grow</li> </ul>
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<b>Chemistry</b>  Properties and changes of materials (4)	<p>Children can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(4) compare materials according to their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and response to magnets.</li> <li>(4) use knowledge from prior learning in Year 3 (Forces and Magnets) and Year 4 (Electricity) to compare and group materials</li> <li>(4) investigate materials which will dissolve in liquid</li> <li>(4) use different processes to separate mixtures from materials</li> <li>(4) identify and explain irreversible chemical changes</li> </ul> <p>Children know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(4) the properties of different materials</li> <li>(4) that some materials dissolve to form a solution and how to recover a substance from a solution</li> <li>(4) the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic</li> <li>(4) that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes</li> <li>(4) use knowledge from prior learning in Year 4 (States of matter) to identify evaporation and condensation are reversible changes</li> <li>(4) that some changes are not reversible including burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Children can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) position planets in relation to distance from the sun</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Physics</b></p> <p>Earth and Space (1)</p> <p>Forces (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1) explain the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun in the solar system</li> <li>• (1) use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky</li> <li>• (1) explain the movement of the moon relative to the Earth</li> <li>• (1) recognise how ideas about the solar system have changed over time</li> <li>• (5) explain the effect of gravity on unsupported objects</li> <li>• (5) explain how different mechanisms work</li> </ul> <p>Children know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1) the planets in our solar system</li> <li>• (1) the Sun, Earth and Moon are approximately spherical bodies</li> <li>• (1) (5) the effect of air resistance, water resistance and friction</li> <li>• (5) that some mechanisms allow a smaller force to have a greater effect</li> <li>• (5) that unsupported objects fall to earth because of gravity</li> <li>• (5) how the scientists Galileo and Isaac Newton helped to develop the theory of gravitation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Working Scientifically</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (2,4,5) take measurements, use a range of scientific equipment (1) stopwatches (2) tape measure, with increasing accuracy and precision, take repeat readings when appropriate</li> <li>• (1,2) identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> <li>• (1,2,4,5) record and collect data and results of increasing complexity using tables (1-5), bar graphs (2)</li> <li>• (4,5) plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary ((4) noticing patterns; grouping and classifying; comparative and fair tests (5) comparative and fair tests)</li> <li>• (4) use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests, including through the use of bubble and block marking</li> <li>• (1-5) 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 tables.</li> </ul>