

Science Coverage for Years 5 and 6 National Curriculum Statements



1½ - 2 hour weekly sessions.	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Continuous Provision (Working Scientifically)
Week 1	Year 5 Living things and their	Year 6 Living things and their	Consolidation Week	Plan enquiries, including
	Habitats	Habitats	Use/move as needed.	recognising and controlling
				variables where necessary.
	*(Y5) Describe the differences	*(Y6) Describe how living things		
	in the life cycles of a mammal,	are classified into broad groups		Use appropriate techniques,
	an amphibian, an insect and a	according to common observable characteristics and		apparatus, and materials
	bird.	based on similarities and		during fieldwork and laboratory work.
		differences, including		laboratory work.
		microorganisms, plants and		Take measurements, using a
		animals.		range of scientific equipment,
				with increasing accuracy and
Week 2	Year 5 Living things and their	Year 6 Living things and their	Consolidation Week	precision.
	Habitats	Habitats	Use/move as needed.	
				 Record data and results of
	*(Y5) Describe the life process	Give reasons for classifying		increasing complexity using
	of reproduction in some plants	plants and animals based on		scientific diagrams and labels,
	and animals.	specific characteristics.		classification keys, tables, bar
				and line graphs, and models.
Week 3	Year 5 Animals, including	Year 6 Animals, including	Year 6 Animals, including	a Damant findings from
	Humans	Humans	Humans	 Report findings from enquiries, including oral and
	Describe the changes as	*(Y6) Identify and name the	*(Y6) Recognise the impact of	written explanations of
	humans develop to old age.	main parts of the human	diet, exercise; drugs and	results, explanations involving
	Hamans develop to old age.	circulatory system, and describe	lifestyle on the way their bodies	causal relationships, and
		the functions of the heart,	function.	conclusions.
		blood vessels and blood.	Tanetien.	
				Present findings in written
		Describe the ways in which		form, displays and other
		nutrients and water are		presentations.
		transported within animals,		
		including humans.		

				 Use test results to make
Week 4	Year 5 Properties and change of materials	Year 5 Properties and change of materials	Year 5 Properties and change of materials	predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
	*(Y5) 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.	*(Y5) Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.	*(Y5) Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.	• Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
Week 5	Year 5 Properties and change of materials	Year 5 Properties and change of materials	Year 5 Properties and change of materials	
	*(Y5) Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.	*(Y5) Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.	*(Y5) 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.	
Week 6	Year 5 Earth and Space	Year 5 Earth and Space	Year 5 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.	*(Y5) Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.	*(Y5) Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.	
Week 7	Year 5 Forces	Year 5 Forces	Year 5 Forces	

	*(Y5) Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.	*(Y5) Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces.	*(Y5) Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	
Week 8	Year 6 Evolution and Inheritance *(Y6) Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.	Year 6 Evolution and Inheritance Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.	Year 6 Evolution and Inheritance Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.	
Week 9	*(Y6) Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.	Year 6 Light *(Y6) Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.	Year 6 Light *(Y6) Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.	
Week 10	*(Y6) Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.	Year 6 Electricity 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.	*(Y6) Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.	

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Possible Investigation Ideas	Possible Ideas: Test the reflective properties of different materials.	Possible Ideas: Make parachutes to test the effect of Air Resistance. Investigate different circuits comparing the introduction on new components.	Possible Ideas: Model the movement of the Sun, Moon and Earth. Create and test levers. Investigate changing the direction and length of shadows.