

Programme of Study for Science: Stage 5				Class:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Not achieved		.	Partly achieved		/	Fully achieved		X																
Working scientifically	1. Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, inc recognising and controlling variables.																							
	2. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.																							
	3. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.																							
	4. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.																							
	5. Report & present findings from enquiries, inc conclusions, causal relationships & explanations of & degree of trust in results, in oral & written forms such as displays & other presentations.																							
	6. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.																							
Hab	7. Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.																							
	8. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.																							
A	9. Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.																							
Properties of materials	10. 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.																							
	11. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.																							
	12. Know that some materials dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance.																							
	13. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.																							
	14. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.																							
Earth and space	15. Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, & that this kind of change is not usually reversible, inc changes associated with burning & the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.																							
	16. Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.																							
	17. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.																							
	18. Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.																							
	19. Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night.																							
Forces	20. Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky.																							
	21. Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.																							
	22. Identify the effects of air resistance and water resistance that act between moving surfaces.																							
	23. Identify the effects of friction that act between moving surfaces.																							
24. Recognise that some mechanisms, inc levers, pulleys & gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.																								
1-6: St 5 emerging		7-12 St 5 developing		13-18 St 5 securing		19-24 St 6 ready																		