Year 5 & 6 Science Assessment Cycle 1

KS2 Working Scientifically	E	D	S	M
Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.				
Takes measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.				
Records data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.				
Uses test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.				
Reports and presents findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.				
Identifies scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.				
Uses appropriate scientific vocabulary in their explanations.				

KS2 Scientific Knowledge	E	D	S	M
Autumn				
Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.				
Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.				
Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.				
Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird,				
Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.				
Comparing the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world.				
Spring				
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 every-day 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 bicar-bonate of soda.				
Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.				
Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.				
Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including hu-mans.				
Summer				
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 body.				
Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.				
Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting be-tween the Earth and the falling object.				
Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces.				