

Sticky Knowledge

Materials have different properties and can be used for different things.

Vocabulary

Conduct – electricity goes through

Insulate – electricity can't go through

Transparent - see through,

Flexible- bendy

Hard – firm

Soft – squishy

Solid, liquid or gas – state of matter

Properties – how to describe something

Temperature – measurement of how hot something is

Thermometer – equipment we use to measure temperature °c

Soluble – Dissolves

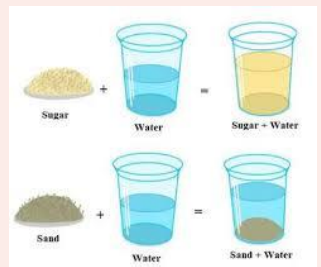
1. Materials have different properties e.g. soft, hard, transparent, flexible and can be sorted into groups.



2. Different materials are good for different purposes, depending on their properties.



3. Some solids are 'soluble' and can dissolve in a liquid to form a solution



4. You can recover a dissolved solid, through evaporating the liquid.



Year 5 Classifying living things

Sticky Knowledge



Living things can be classified into groups according to their features.

Vocabulary

Classify – Put things into groups according to their features.

Vertebrate – Has a back bone

Invertebrate – Does not have a back bone

Amphibian – Lives on land and water, wet skin e.g. newt

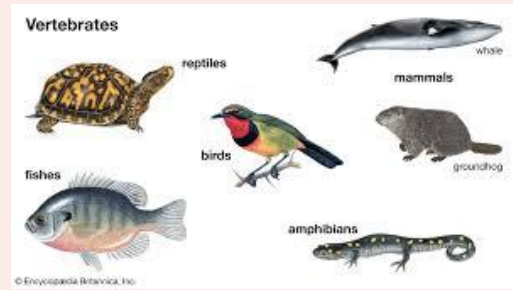
Mammal – Warm blooded, gives birth to live young e.g. human

Reptile – Cold blooded, scaly skin e.g. snake.

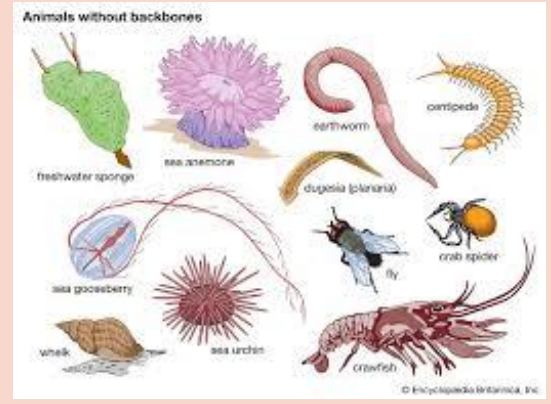
Insect - small animal with six legs, a body divided into three parts e.g. lady bird

Features – things that something has/does

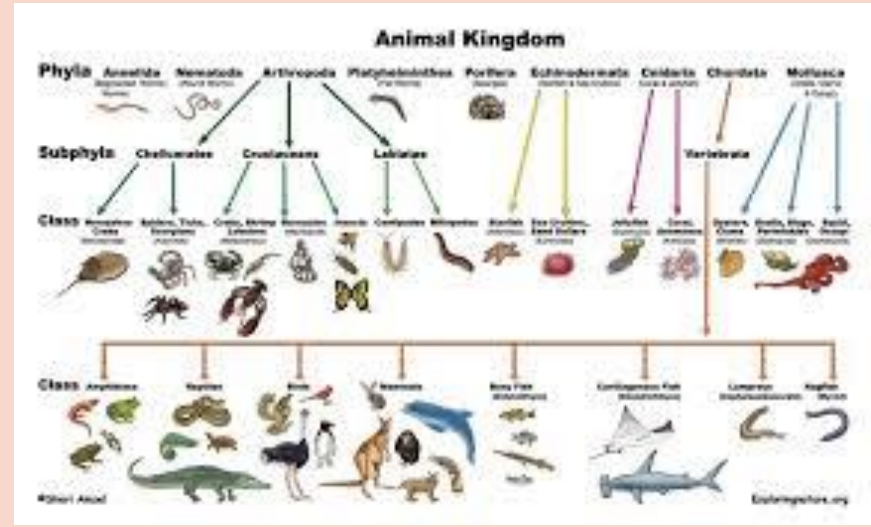
1. **Vertebrates have a back bone. The vertebrate groups are Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.**



2. **Invertebrates do not have a back bone. Some invertebrate groups are insects, spiders, snails, worms**



3. **Living things can be grouped according to their features**



Year 5 Gravity and Magnetism

Sticky Knowledge



Gravity and magnetism are forces that act at a distance.

Vocabulary

Magnetism – A force between magnets when they attract or repel each other

Gravity – A downwards force

Force – A push or pull

Attract – pull towards

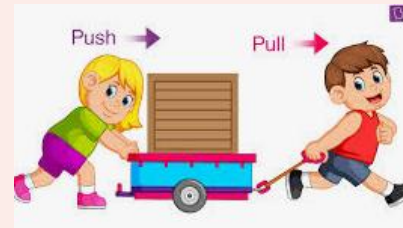
Repel – push away

Air resistance – air pushing

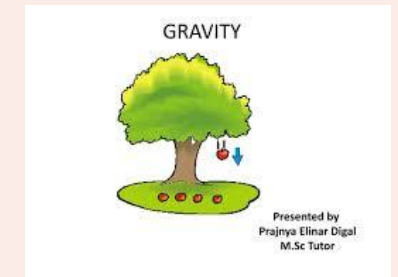
North

South

1. A force is a push or pull that can speed up, slow down, change the shape or direction of an object.



4. Unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity



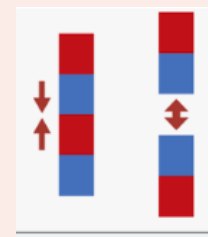
2. Magnetic forces can act at a distance



5. Air resistance slows a falling object.



3. Magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others



Vocabulary

Life cycle – changes through a living things life.

Puberty – the change between a child and adult.

Fertilise – egg and sperm meet to form a baby

Sexually reproduce – Make more of themselves through the mating of a male and female (e.g. have a baby)

Develop – change

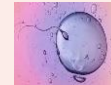
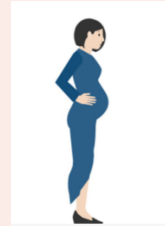
Rapid - fast

Sperm – male sex cell

Egg – female sex cell

Metamorphosis – a transformation into an adult.

1. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg.



2. When babies grow rapidly. They need their parents. As they develop, they learn many skills.

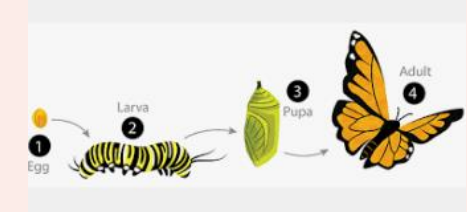
At puberty, a child's body develops. This means when they are adults they can reproduce.



3. Animals, such as chickens or snakes lay eggs that hatch to young which then grow to adults..



4. Some insects such as caterpillars and butterflies go through something called 'metamorphosis' to change into an adult.




Sticky Knowledge

The Earth moves around the sun and the moon moves around the earth.


Vocabulary

- Sun** – Large star
- Moon** – A spherical object orbiting a planet.
- Earth** – our planet
- Sphere** – Ball shaped object
- Orbit** – go around
- Solar system** - a system of a Sun and the objects that move around it.
- Planet** - A large, spherical object orbiting a star
- Axis** - an imaginary line an object turns around.


1. The Sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar system and the Moon is a large object that orbits the Earth.



4. The solar system is made up of 8 planets rotating around the sun. The planets are different sizes and are at different distances from the sun.



2. The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis every 24 hours. As Earth rotates half faces the Sun (day) and half is facing away from the Sun (night).



3. The moon orbits the Earth. Half of the moon is pointed towards the sun and half away from the sun, which is why we see a changing shape.

