Properties of materials and changes of state How does the temperature of tea affect how long it takes for a sugar cube to dissolve? *Comparative and fair testing*	**Earth and space** Is there a pattern between the size of a planet and the time it takes to travel around the sun? *Pattern seeking*	**Electricity** How has our understanding of electricity changed over time? *Observing over time*	**Living things and their habitats – lifecycles and reproduction** How does a bean change as it germinates? *Identifying, classifying and grouping*	**Growth & Development Transition unit** Can you identify all the stages in the human life cycle? *Comparative and fair testing*
I can 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. I know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.	I can describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system. I can describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth. I can describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies. I can use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.	I can associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. I can 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. I can use recognised symbols when representing a	I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	I can describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

I can use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. I can give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. I can demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. I can explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including		simple circuit in a diagram.		

changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.				