

Year 5- Spring Term 1- Could you be a forensic scientist?

How can we collect fingerprints and footprints to solve a crime?

What happens to different materials when they are mixed with water?

Which changes are reversible, and which are irreversible?

How can we recover materials from reversible changes?

How can different mixtures be separated?

How can I prove that mixing vinegar and bicarbonate of soda creates a gas?

What materials should I use to make a playhouse for our playground?

Identifying, classifying and grouping:

How can we sort materials based on their properties?

Observation over time:

What chemical change will happen to metal over time?

Research with secondary sources:

What is plastic?

Geography:

What impact can single use plastics have on the environment?

Why is plastic pollution such a problem?

History:

Who was Marie Curie and what did she discover?

Design Technology:

Build a chair using only cardboard to support our own weight.

3 things I would like to find out:

Asking Questions

Observing

Making Predictions

Setting up Tests

Recording data

Evaluating

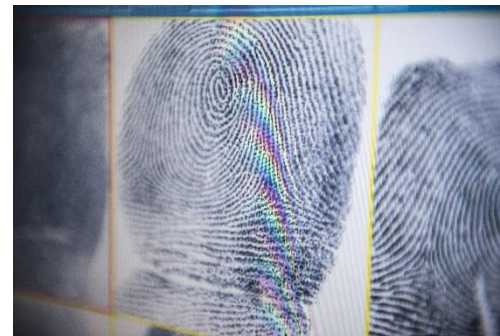
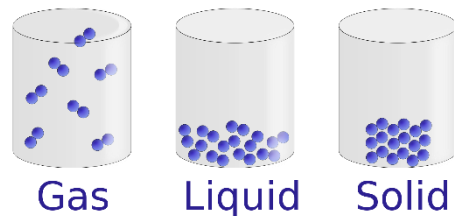
Communicating Results



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KEY VOCABULARY

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Materials | A substance used to make something is a material. For example, three materials which could be used to make a school desk are wood, plastic and metal. |
| Properties | Something owned by something else. In this case, the way an object is. |
| Solid | A form of matter which stays in one place and can be help. Solids keep their shape and do not flow like liquids. |
| Liquid | A form of matter which flows freely and changes shape depending on the container it is in. |
| Gas | A form of matter which is neither liquid nor solid. Gases are everywhere but are often invisible. |
| Chemical | A substance that has specific properties or characteristics which we can use to identify it. |
| Dissolve | Incorporating a solid into a liquid to form a solution. |
| Solution | A mixture where one substance has been dissolved into another. |
| Soluble | A substance can be dissolved in a liquid (usually water). |
| Insoluble | A substance which cannot be dissolved in a liquid. |
| Chemical reaction | A process in which one substance is changed into another. |
| Reversible | A change which can be undone or reversed. |
| Irreversible | A change which cannot be undone or reversed; it is permanent. |



Marie Curie



Marie Curie, who was born in 1867, was a Polish physicist. Marie's father taught maths and physics and she developed a talent for science early. However, Warsaw (the city she lived in) did not allow women students, so she moved to Paris, France. Marie and her husband, Pierre, discovered two new elements: polonium and radium. Marie won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1903, meaning she became the first woman to win any kind of Nobel Prize. She also won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1911, making her the only person to win in two different sciences. Her discoveries on radium, polonium and radioactivity allowed x-rays to become stronger and more accurate and she created mobile x-ray units during WWI. However, working with radioactive elements is dangerous in large doses, and in 1934, Marie Curie died of a disease called radiation.