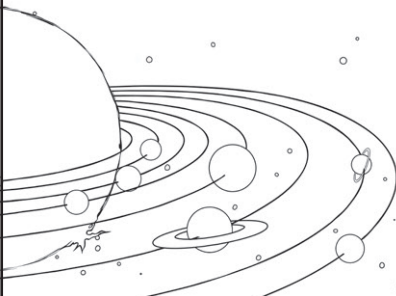
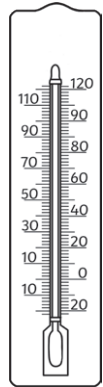


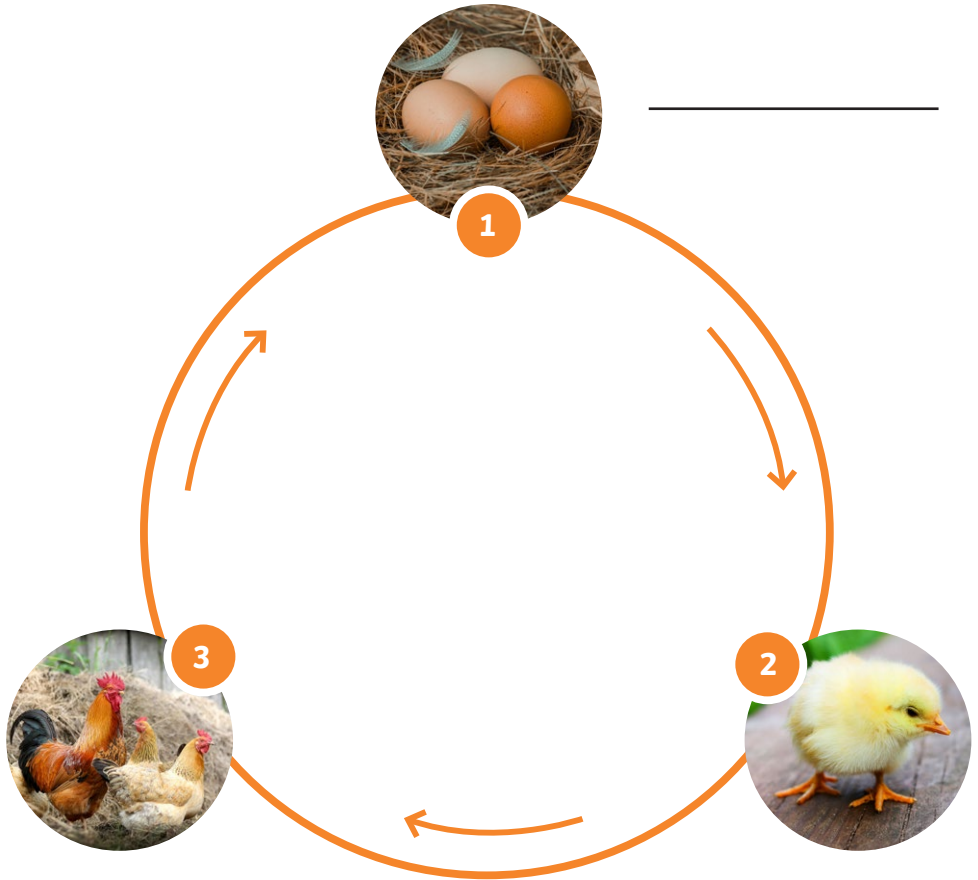
Year 5 Science Revision Booklet



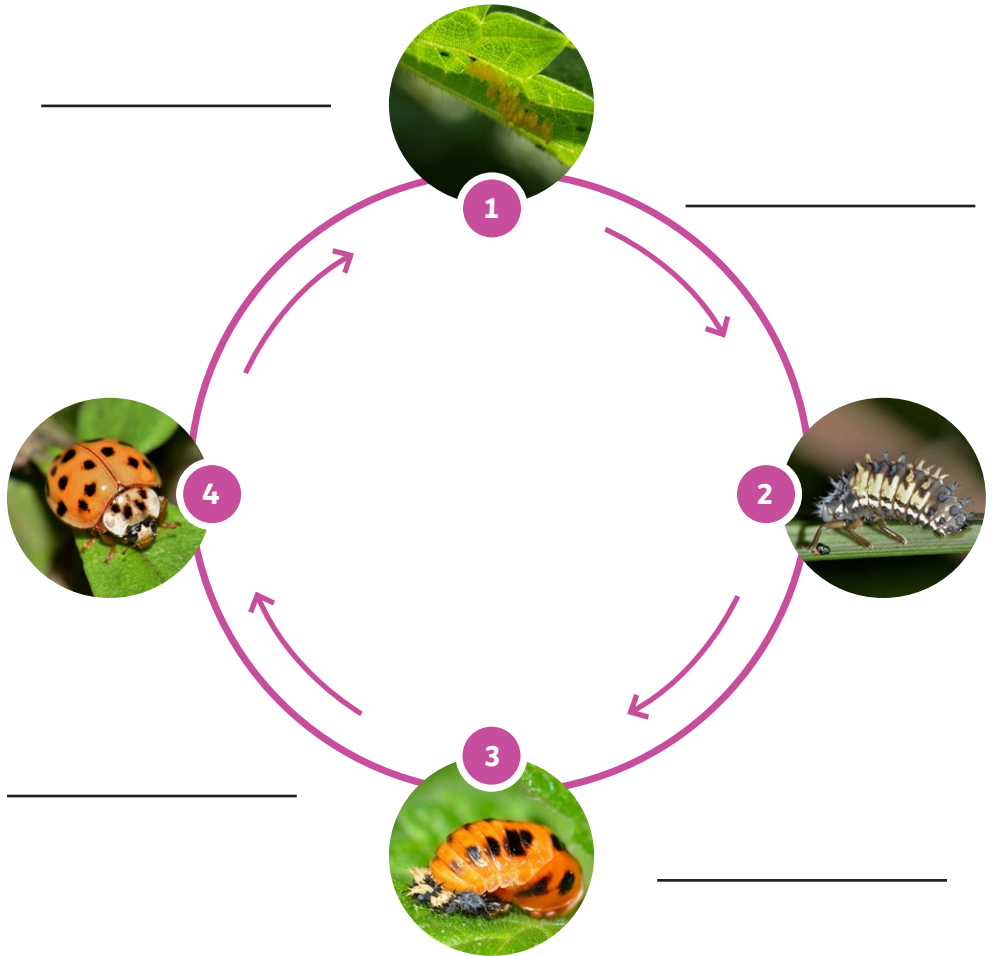
Living Things and Their Habitats

1. Label each stage of the following life cycles:

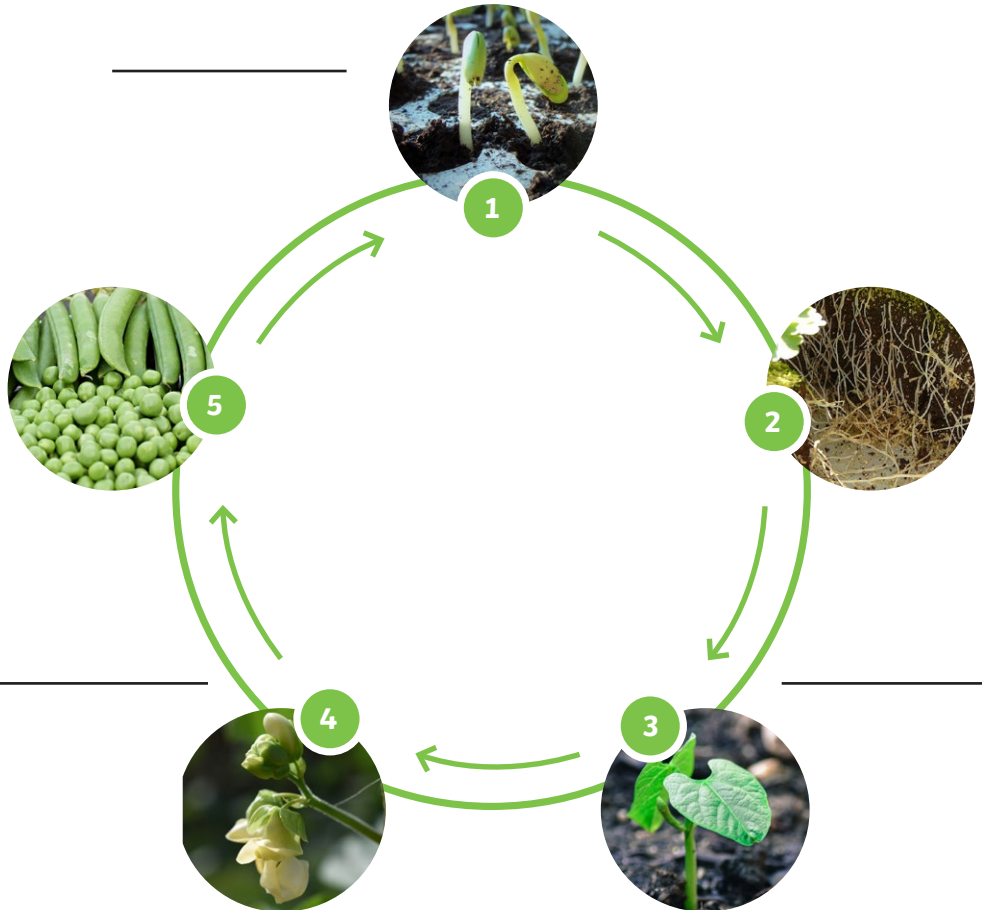
Life Cycle of a Bird:



Life Cycle of an Insect:



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant:



2. Fill in the missing words using the word bank below:

Sexual reproduction is when the _____ and the _____ sex cells of two _____ parents are needed to make offspring. Some living things, such as _____, contain both the males and female sex cells. This is called _____ reproduction.

plants	asexual	female	male	different
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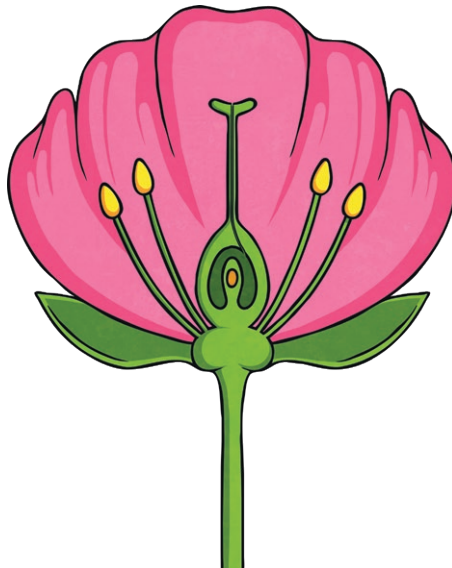
3. Write numbers to order the events as they happen when mammals reproduce:

	The fertilised cell divides into different cells and will form a baby.
	A baby is born.
	The baby grows inside the female until the end of the gestation period.
	The male sex cell, called the sperm, fertilises the female sex cell.

4. True or false?

Most plants cannot fertilise themselves.	
The male sex cell in a plant is called the ovules.	
The female sex cell in a plant is called pollen.	
Pollen can travel from one plant to another via wind, insects or animals.	

5. Draw arrows to show how the pollen from the bee travels to the ovule.



Forces

1. What force pulls objects toward the Earth?

2. Who is this and how is he believed to have developed the theory of gravity?



3. Fill in the missing words using the word bank below:

The Moon has a _____ mass than Earth so the _____ pull on the Moon is smaller than it is on Earth. Jupiter has a _____ mass than Earth so the gravitation pull on Jupiter is stronger than on _____.

greater

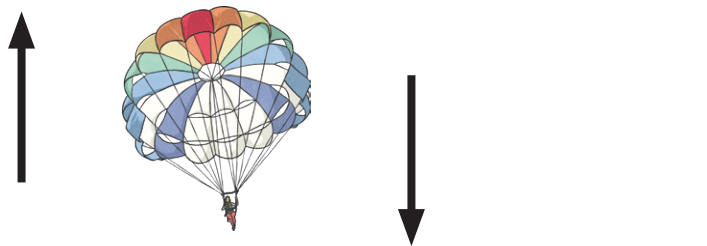
gravitational

smaller

Earth

4. Label the diagrams to show how air resistance, water resistance and friction effect the movement of objects:



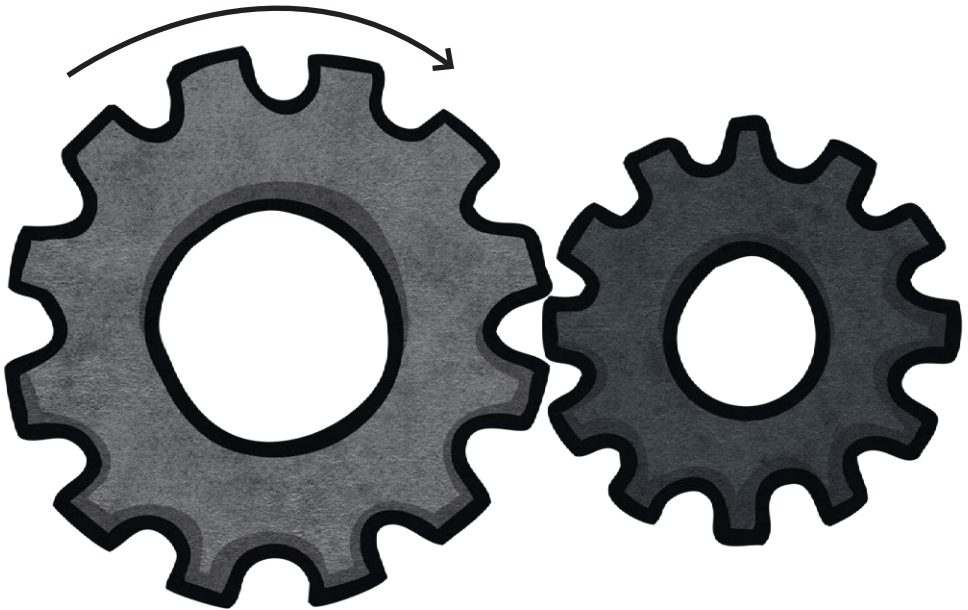




5. Think of an example of when an object has been streamlined to minimise the effects of air or water resistance.

6. Name a mechanism that can be used to make a small force lift a lighter load.

7. Use arrows to show which direction the smaller cog will turn:



Animals, Including Humans

1. Label each stage of human development using the words from the word bank below:



adolescence

late adulthood

childhood

middle adulthood

infancy

early adulthood

2. Name **three** ways in which the human body changes during puberty.

3. Describe **one** difference between the way in which girl's and boy's bodies change during puberty.

4. How often does the female body menstruate?

Circle the correct answer.

once a week once a year once a month everyday

Earth and Space

1. True or False?

The Sun orbits the Earth.	
The Moon is a satellite of Earth.	
The Sun is a star.	
The Moon changes shape at different times of each month.	

2. For each false statement above, explain why it is wrong.

3. Draw lines to match each word with its definition:

Rotate ●

● To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.

Satellite ●

● Any object in space that orbits something else.

Axis ●

● To spin.

Orbit ●

● An imaginary line that a body spins around.

Earth and Space

4. What shape are the Sun, Earth and Moon? Circle the correct answer.

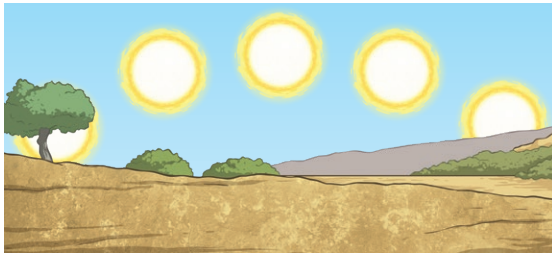
circular

oval

spherical

oblong

5. Explain how this image led to the geocentric model.



6. Fill in the missing words.

Earth rotates on its _____. It does a full rotation once in every _____ hours. At the same time, it is also orbiting around the _____. It takes a little more than _____ days to orbit the Sun. _____ occurs when the side of the Earth is facing _____ the Sun. Night occurs when the side of the Earth is facing _____ from the Sun.

Properties and Changes of Materials

1. Name **two** everyday objects for each of the following properties:

Hard	Soluble	Transparent
Electrical Conductor	Thermal Insulator	Magnetic

2. Fill in the missing words using the word bank below to help:

A _____ is made when solid particles are mixed with liquid particles. Materials that will dissolve are known as _____. Materials that won't dissolve are known as _____.

solution

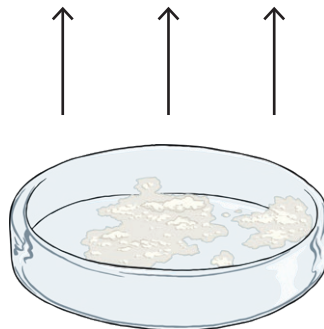
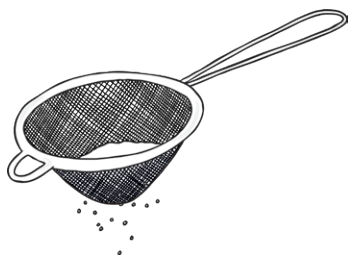
insoluble

soluble

3. True or false?

Once a solid has been dissolved, it can never be reversed.	
When an irreversible change occurs, a new material is made.	
The smaller the particles, the quicker a solid will dissolve.	
A soluble will dissolve faster in colder liquid.	

4. Label the diagrams below with the name of each process used to separate mixtures:



5. Give **two** examples of everyday reversible changes.

6. Give **two** examples of everyday irreversible changes.

7. Explain why wooden spoons are used when cooking.

8. Explain why wires are covered in plastic.
