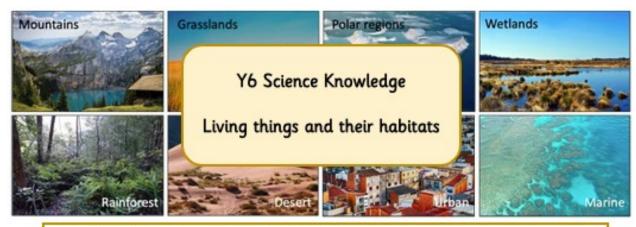
Y6 Science Overview

Scientists at Rivelin...







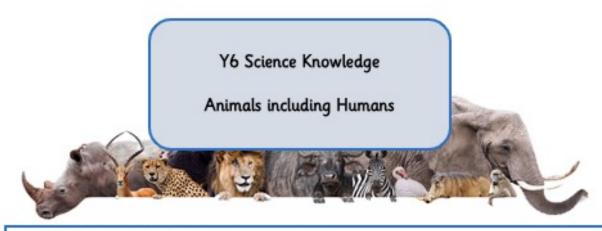
- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

Key Vocabulary

Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, warm-blooded, cold-blooded, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering, mosses, ferns, conifers

Local Habitats

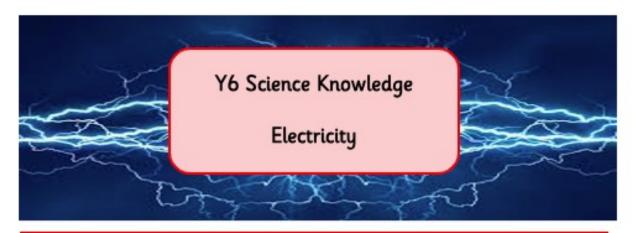
School garden (micro-habitats), Rivelin Valley (river, woodlands, millponds)



- 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 body's function
- Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans

Key Vocabulary

Heart, pulse, rate, pumps, blood, blood vessels, transported, lungs, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, water, muscles, cycle, circulatory system, diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle



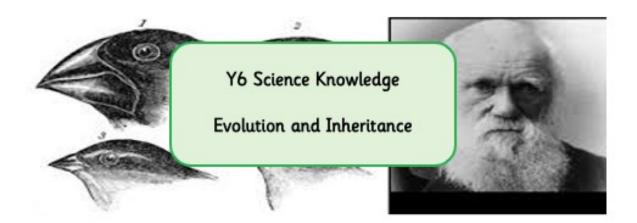
- Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit
- Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position in switches
- Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram

Key Vocabulary

Circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, cell, battery, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch, voltage

N.B.

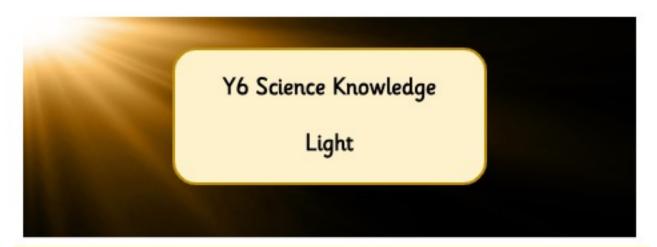
Children do not need to understand what voltage is but will use volts and voltage to describe different batteries. The words 'cells' and 'batteries' are now use interchangeably.



- Recognise that living things have changes 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 adaption may lead to evolution

Key Vocabulary

Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils, evolve, evolution



- Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines
- Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye
- Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes
- Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the object that cast them

Key Vocabulary

Straight lines, light rays, Light, light source, Sun, sunlight, dangerous, reflect, reflected, opaque, dak, shadows