Y6 Science

Working Scientifically

- plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, casual relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Vocabulary: relevant, scientific enquiry, comparative and fair tests, systematic and careful observation, accurate measurements, standard units, equipment, thermometers, data loggers, record, classify, labelled diagram, key, bar chart, table, results, conclusions, predictions, improvements, differences, similarities, changes, processes, scientific evidence, exploring, relationships/patterns, interactions, variables, classification keys, scatter graphs, bar graphs, line graphs

Living Things & their Habitats

- 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

Vocabulary: classify, common observable characteristics, similarities, differences, micro-organisms, specific, invertebrates, vertebrates, classification systems, keys

Animals, including humans

- 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 bodies function
- describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans

Vocabulary: circulatory system, function, heart, blood vessels, blood, oxygen, diet, exercise, drugs, medication, lifestyle, nutrients, internal organs, skeletal, muscular, and digestive system, harmful substances

Light

- 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 objects that cast them

Vocabulary: light, travels, straight lines, objects, reflects, light sources, shadows, reflection

Evolution & Inheritance

- recognise that living things have changed 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 adaptation may lead to evolution

Vocabulary: evolution, inheritance, fossils, inhabited, offspring, vary, identical, adapted, adaptation, characteristics, survive, environment, development, palaeontologist, extreme conditions, advantages, disadvantages

Electricity

- 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 of switches
- use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram

Vocabulary: voltage, brightness, volume, variations, components, symbols, simple circuit, series circuit