Year 6 Science - The Aims of Our Curriculum

1. Enable children to retain and apply this essential knowledge. 2. Inspire children to become life-long learners. 3. Create a culture of high aspiration through challenging content and therefore pride in achievement. 4. Promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of children, including fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith. 5. Provide opportunities for developing self-confidence, self-awareness, independence, creativity, respect and resilience in children. 6. Promote knowledge and understanding of how children can keep themselves safe and healthy. 7. Develop children's numeracy, literacy and oracy, including the sustained expansion of their vocabulary. 8. Promote reading as a life skill and enable our children to become life-long readers.

Year 6	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
	Content	Electricity	Animals including humans	<u>Light</u>
		Pupils will construct simple series	Pupils will explore how the circulatory	Pupils will build upon the work begun
		circuits to help them to answer	system enables the body to function. Pupils	last term to explore the properties and
		questions about what happens why	will also learn how to keep their bodies	behaviour of light. They will also have
		they try different components (for	healthy and how their bodies might be	the opportunity to extend their
		example switches, bulbs, buzzer and motors). They will also learn how to	damaged.	learning by looking at a range of natural phenomena including
		represent a simple circuit in a diagram using recognised symbols.	 Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart blood 	rainbows.
		 Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cell used in the circuit Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulks, the laudness of buzzers and 	 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 straight lia are seen reflect lig Explain the light trave our eyes objects a 	 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
		 bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off positions of switches Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram 	Light Pupils will begin to investigate the way light behaves.	 Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them
			 Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines 	

	 Living things and their habitats Pupils will be introduced to the theory of classification. Through observations they will classify animals into commonly found invertebrates and vertebrates. They will learn how to justify the reasons why living things are placed in one group and not another. They will also explore the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus. 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 		 Evolution and inheritance Pupils will find out about how living things on earth have changed over time. They will be introduced to the idea that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring. They will also appreciate that variation in offspring can make animals more or less able to survive in particular habitats. 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 indifferent ways and that
			adaptation may lead to evolution
Literacy link	Key vocabulary.Electricity project write up.	 Key vocabulary. Animals including humans project write up. 	 Key vocabulary. Light project write up. Command words (eg. Predict, explain, describe, evaluate)
Assessment	Electricity assessment.Electricity project.	Animals including humans assessment.Animals including humans project.	Light assessment.Light project.Evolution assessment.

	Living things and their habitats		
	assessment		
Cross curricular links	 DT (constructing electrical circuits) Maths (taking measurements, recording data and constructing keys) 	 Maths (lines of symmetry, measurements and units) Art (constructing models) 	 Maths (recording data and constructing graphs)