



Year 6: Programme of Study		Date Achieved
Working scientifically	Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions.	
	Recognise the importance of controlling variables where necessary to produce fair testing.	
	Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.	
	Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs.	
	Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.	
	Understand the reliability of testing and repetition to increase reliability.	
	Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of 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.	
Living things (Biology)	Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics (similarities and differences), including micro-organisms, plants and animals.	
	Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	
Animals (Biology)	Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.	
	Explain the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way my body functions.	
	Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. (e.g. digestive systems)	
Evolution/ inheritance (Biology)	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.	
	Understand the idea of evolution and that adaptation may lead to evolution.	
Light (Physics)	Understand 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.	
	Understand that I see things because light travels from light sources to my 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.	
	Predict the size of shadows when the position of the light source changes.	
Electricity (Physics)	Explain the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer in relation to 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.	