Science Curriculum Overview: Statutory Knowledge

YEAR 6

Term 1	**Living things and their habitats**
	• describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals
	• give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Term 2	**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.

Term 3	**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.

Term 5	**Evolution and 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.

Term 6	**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.