Year 6 Units

6.1 Field Studies	6.2 Heart and Lungs	6.3 Classification	6.4 Electricity	6.5 Light	6.6. Evolution
▪ Use and evaluate some sampling techniques for environmental field work ▪ Compare populations of living things during the course of the year ▪ Provide reasons for the changes in population during the year	▪ 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.	▪ 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.	▪ 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.	▪ 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.	▪ 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.