Year 6

## Autumn 1

	<b>Electricity</b>						
			Sequence				
Review insulators and conductors. Explore what electricity is and how it is generated.	Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.	Explore what a cell is and how it works.	Introduce term voltage. Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit Investigate variations in components functions changing the brightness of bulbs and loudness of buzzers.	Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers. Investigate the impact of changing the position of the on/off switch	Use knowledge of how to change the function of components by changing the position of a switch and voltage/number of cells to design and make their own product e.g. burglar alarm, traffic lights.		
		Substantive					
Electricity is a form of energy resulting from charged particles.  Electrical conductor – a material that allows electricity to pass through it e.g. copper, iron, steel, silver gold.  Electrical insulator – does not allow electricity to pass through e.g. rubber, wood, plastic, paper.  In order for electricity to flow, a circuit needs: a source of electricity, no gaps in the circuit, conductors.	Circuit symbols can be used to draw a simple series circuit including:  Battery (cell)  Wire Bulb Buzzer Motor Switch (on/off)	A cell is a device containing electrodes that is used for generating current.  A battery is a collection of cells. It stores energy until it is needed.  Voltage is the force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage, the more current will flow.  Mains electricity has a voltage of 210-240 volts. A typical cell in school has 1.5 volts.  Current is a flow of electricity which results from the ordered,	The brightness of a bulb is associated with the voltage.  More batteries (or a higher voltage) creates more power to flow through the circuit a bulb would therefore be brighter.  More buzzers/bulbs in a circuit means that power is shared by more components in the circuit. Increasing the number of buzzers/bulbs/motors would therefore decrease the power in each (the bulbs would be dimmer).		Switch – an electrical component that can make/break an electrical circuit. When a switch is open there is a gap in the circuit and electricity cannot flow around the circuit.		

directional movement of electrically charged particles. **Disciplinary Knowledge** Methods: Methods: Methods: Methods: Methods: Classifying Pattern seeking Pattern seeking Pattern seeking Fair test Classifying is when Pattern seeking is when Pattern seeking is when A fair test is when one variable is changed and the Pattern seeking is when something is grouped or you observe variables that you observe variables that you observe variables that others remain constant. ordered into categories cannot be controlled to cannot be controlled to cannot be controlled to based on properties or notice patterns. notice patterns. notice patterns. A variable is a factor that can change. criteria. Variables are anything Variables are anything Variables are anything Apparatus & techniques: Know that these materials that can change or be that can change or be that can change or be A light meter can be used to measure the brightness of can be classified as changed. changed. changed. a bulb. conductors or insulators: Know that a pattern A pattern seeking enquiry Copper tape Data analysis: The light meter must be held against the bulb. Metal paperclip seeking enquiry can be can be carried out to Circuits can be carried out to investigate identify that different Plastic paperclip represented as diagrams The brightness of a bulb is measure in amps. how increasing the components can be used Rubber using symbols for each number of cells, increases within a circuit for different component Data analysis: the voltage. purposes. Apparatus & Know that different types of graphs are best suited to techniques: Know how to draw a presenting different types of information. Apparatus & Wires, batteries, bulbs, circuit diagram: Data analysis: buzzers and motors are techniques: Know that scientific Wires are drawn with Know how to select the most appropriate type of graph Wires, batteries, bulbs, electrical components that diagrams e.g. circuit a straight line using a to display the data you have. buzzers and motors are make up a circuit. diagrams can aid ruler Outputs are achieved electrical components that scientific explanations. Circuit diagrams are when there is a complete make up a circuit. drawn as a birds-eyecircuit. Evidence to develop view We measure the amount explanations: Circuit diagrams are Evidence to develop of electrical energy Conclude that a complete drawn rectangular (voltage) in Volts. explanations: circuit creates an output, Know that results from a Components of the which can be used for a A volt metre is used to scientific enquiry can be circuit must touch the specific purpose. measure voltage. used to answer a wire lines to show the scientific question. circuit has no breaks To attach a voltmeter to a circuit, use wires that To answer a scientific touch the circuit. Do not question, you should include evidence from touch the metal parts of your scientific enquiry. wires- use the plastic

coating to manoeuvre

## Autumn 2

	Light								
	Lesson Sequence								
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.	Understand that light can be bent when it is slowed down. (Refraction).	Recognise the white light can be split into 7 rainbow colours - the colours of the spectrum merge to make visible light.				
		Substantive	e Knowledge						
Light travels in straight lines.	Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.	We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes	Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. This is because light travels in straight lines and shadows are formed when an object blocks the light.  Shadows get smaller as the object is moved towards the opaque surface.	When light passes through a denser material (such as water) it slows down and therefore appears to 'bend'. This is called <b>refraction</b> .  The light changes direction as it has been slowed.	White light can be split into 7 rainbow colours - the colours of the spectrum merge to make visible light.				
		Disciplinary	/ Knowledge						
Methods: Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns. Variables are anything	Methods: Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.  Variables are anything		Methods: Fair Testing A fair test is when one variable is changed and the others remain constant.  A variable is a factor that	Methods: Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns. Variables are anything	Apparatus & techniques: A torch is a light source.  Prisms can be used to refract light.  Evidence to develop				
that can change or be changed.  In order to prove that light travels in a straight line,	that can change or be changed.  A pattern seeking enquiry can be carried out to		can change.  An independent variable is a variable that the experimenter can control.	that can change or be changed.  A pattern seeking enquiry can be carried out to	explanations: To answer a scientific question, you need to identify evidence from				

## Excellence for Everyone

children conduct an investigation into how they can get a light beam to reach a target.

## Apparatus & techniques:

A torch is a source of light.

Mirrors can be used to reflect light.

## Evidence to develop explanations:

Know that a conclusion is when you answer a question using what you have found out in your scientific enquiry.

investigate how light reflects

## Apparatus & techniques:

A torch is a source of light.

Mirrors can be used to reflect light.

#### Data analysis:

A diagram can be used to show scientific concepts.

A diagram is a picture that is labelled.

Know how to draw a diagram to show how we see.

# Evidence to develop explanations:

To answer a scientific question, you need to identify evidence from your scientific enquiry that supports your conclusion.

Know that scientific language should be used when explaining findings.

To answer a scientific question, you need to identify evidence from your scientific enquiry that supports your conclusion.

A dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in the experiment.

A fair test can be carried out to investigate how changing the distance of a light source from an opaque object affects the size of the shadow.

## Apparatus & techniques:

A torch is a source of light.

Distance between a light source and an object can be measured using rulers in m/cm/mm.

1m = 100cm 1cm = 10mm

### Data analysis:

Recording results in a table

To answer a scientific question, you need to identify evidence from your scientific enquiry that supports your conclusion.

## Evidence to develop explanations:

Know that scientific language should be used when explaining findings.

Know that test results can be used to make

investigate how objects appear to change when placed in water due to light refraction.

# Evidence to develop explanations:

To answer a scientific question, you need to identify evidence from your scientific enquiry that supports your conclusion.

Know that scientific language should be used when explaining findings.

Know that scientific evidence is used to support ideas.

your scientific enquiry that supports your conclusion.

Know that scientific language should be used when explaining findings.

Know that scientific evidence is used to support ideas.

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Know that scientific language should be used when explaining findings.	predictions to set up further fair tests.	
Know that test results can be used to make predictions to set up further fair tests		

## **Spring**

	Forces Forces						
			Less	son Sequence			
Explain that unsupp towards the Earth b force of gravity actin Earth and the falling	ecause of the ng between the	Identify the effects of water resistance between moving surfaces.	Identify the effects of air resistance between moving surfaces.	Identify the effect of friction between moving surfaces	Investigate levers and pulleys and understand that they allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	Investigate how gears work and how they too allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	
		Substantiv	e Knowledge				
A force is a push or a pull that causes an object to move faster or slower, stop, change direction or change size or shape.  Gravity is the name of the force which pulls everything down towards the centre of the Earth.	Mass is the amount of matter or substance that makes up an object.  Weight is the measure of the force of gravity.	Water resistance is a type of friction between water and another material. E.g. when a boat sails through a body of water, water particles hit the boat making it more difficult for it to move through the water.	Air resistance is a type of friction between air and another material. E.g. when an aeroplane flies through the air, air particles hit the aeroplane making it more difficult for it to move through the air.	Friction is the action of one surface rubbing against another which slows or speeds up movement. E.g. a smooth surface creates less friction than a rough surface.	Levers are machines used to increase force. They allow a smaller force to have a greater effect	Gears can be used to allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	
		Disciplinary	y Knowledge				

Methods:	Methods:	Methods:	Methods:	Methods:	Methods:
Pattern seeking	Comparative	Comparative	Comparative testing	Pattern seeking	Pattern seeking
Pattern seeking	testing	testing	A comparative test is when you test	Pattern seeking is	Pattern seeking is
is when you	A comparative	A comparative test	and compare different cases and	when you observe	when you observe
observe	test is when you	is when you test	situations.	variables that cannot	variables that cannot
variables that	test and compare	and compare		be controlled to notice	be controlled to notice
cannot be		-		patterns.	patterns.
	Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that	Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test and compare	Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test and compare  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test and compare	Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that  Comparative testing A comparative testing A comparative test is when you test and compare  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test is when you test and compare  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test and compare  Situations.	Pattern seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test is when you test and compare  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test is when you test and compare  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test is when you test and compare  Somewhat is when you test and compare  Comparative testing A comparative test is when you test is when you test and compare  Somewhat is when you test is when you test is when you test and compare  Somewhat is when you test is when you test is when you observe variables that test and compare

should include	Evidence to	rectangles of	used to explain a	effect the force	include evidence from
evidence from	develop	different sizes to	scientific concept.	needed to move the	your scientific enquiry.
your scientific	explanations:	represent values.		object.	
enquiry.	Know that	This is a way to	A diagram is a		
	results from a	visually compare	picture that is		
Know that	scientific enquiry	data.	usually labelled.	To answer a scientific	
scientific evidence	can be used to			question, you should	
has been used to	answer a	Know how to	Evidence to	include evidence from	
prove the theory	scientific	draw a bar chart	develop	your scientific enquiry.	
of gravity.	question.	to compare data.	explanations:		
			A causal		
	Know that	Evidence to	relationship is		
	findings from	develop	when one thing is		
	enquires can be	explanations:	responsible for		
	reported in	A causal	causing the		
	different ways	relationship is	occurrence of		
	e.g. orally,	when one thing	another thing.		
	written, results	is responsible for	3		
	presentation or	causing the	Know that results		
	as a conclusion.	occurrence of	from scientific		
		another thing.	enquires might		
	A causal		have different		
	relationship is	Know that results	degrees of trust as		
	when one thing	from scientific	external factors		
	is responsible	enquires might	may impact on		
	for causing the	have different	results.		
	occurrence of	degrees of trust			
	another thing.	as external			
	anound amig.	factors may			
	Know that	impact on			
	results from	results.			
	scientific	Tosuits.			
	enquires might				
	have different				
	degrees of trust				
	as external				
	factors may				
	impact on				
	results.				
	. Journey				
			I		

## Year 6

## Summer 1

		Living Things an	d their Habitats		
		Lesson S	equence		
Identify the key parts and function of flowering plants. Plant dissection.	Reproduction in plants including sexual and asexual. Identify different types of reproduction in plants.	Describe the life process of reproduction in some animals.	Describe the life process of reproduction in some animals.	Investigate the life cycles of common mammal and birds.	Children to look at the work of David Attenborough and Jane Goodall.
		Substantive	Knowledge		
Stigma – female part. It is sticky and can catch grains easily.  Style – female part. Pollen travels down the style to the ovary.  Ovary – female part. Contains the ovules. Petal – brightly coloured and sweetly scented to attract insects. Pollen tube – transports male gametes from the pollen down the style to the ovary.  Stem – transports water to the leaves.	Reproduction - when living things create other living things. Animals have babies and plants have seeds which turn into new plants.  Reproduction in plants Sexual reproduction (2 parents) – when the pollen from one flower joins the egg of a new flower and a seed or seeds are formed. E.g. apple tree  Asexual reproduction (1 parent) – when a small part of a plant breaks off and starts to grow until it is the same size as the plant it came from. Flowers are not needed. E.g. spider plant	Reproduction in animals For most animals that live on land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in one of three ways.  1. The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals). 2. Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk. In some animals the eggs are held within the female.	A life cycle shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce.  Insect life cycle Most insects, such as butterflies, emerge from the egg in one state and then go through metamorphosis to become an adult. Some insects hatch from the egg and grow into adults without much change.  Amphibian life cycle Amphibians, such as frogs, are laid in eggs in the water then, once hatched, they go through many changes until they become an adult. Parents do not look after their young once the eggs have been laid.	Mammal life cycle Mammals, including humans, develop inside their mothers and live young are born. Young are fed milk and are dependent on their parent for some time, until they are old enough to look after themselves.  Bird life cycle Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.	David Attenborough Famous for his commitment to the natural environment. He has spent years studying animals and living things.  Jane Goodall British scientist famous for work with chimpanzees. She showed that chimps have individual personalities and experience emotions.

### Excellence for Everyone

### Methods: Identifying and classifying

To identify and classify, you make observations and measurements to find similarities and differences. This help to organise things into groups and make connections.

# Research using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know that information texts use scientific language.

Secondary sources can be used to identify the parts of a flowering plant.

#### Apparatus & techniques:

You can use a magnifying glass to observe closely.

#### Methods: Identifying and classifying

To identify and classify, you make observations and measurements to find similarities and differences. This help to organise things into groups and make connections

# Research using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know that information texts use scientific language.

Secondary sources can be used to identify plant types.

### Observation over time

Observing over time is when make systematic and careful observation to identify and measure changes in

#### Methods: Identifying and classifying

To identify and classify, you make observations and measurements to find similarities and differences. This help to organise things into groups and make connections

You can classify animals as viviparous and oviparous.

### Researching using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know that information texts use scientific language.

Secondary sources can be used to investigate gestation periods of different animals

Data analysis:

# Disciplinary Knowledge Methods:

### Pattern-seeking

Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.

Variables are anything that can change or be changed.

A pattern seeking investigation can be carried out to compare and contrast life cycles.

### Researching using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know that information texts use scientific language.

Secondary sources of information can be used to research animal life cycles.

Data analysis:

### Methods:

#### Pattern-seeking

Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.

Variables are anything that can change or be changed.

Compare and contrast life cycles.

#### Researching using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know that information texts use scientific language.

### Data analysis:

A Venn diagram uses circles to show the relationship between things.

Know how to draw a Venn diagram.

#### Methods: Researching using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know that information texts use scientific language.

Research into the life of these biologists and the impact of their findings and teachings.

You can use scissors and		When you collect data it	A Venn diagram uses		
tweezers to help you		needs to be presented in a	circles to show the	A diagram is a picture that	
dissect something.	Apparatus &	way that is clear and easy	relationship between	is usually labelled.	
Data analysis:	techniques:	to understand.	things.	10 000000, 10000000	
A diagram is a picture that	You can use an iPad to		3		
is usually labelled.	take photographs to	A data base is a collection			
,	record changes.	of data that is stored in a	Know how to draw a Venn		
A scientific diagram might	3	logical and structured	diagram.		
not be to scale e.g. a	Evidence to develop	manner.	3		
diagram of a flower might	explanations:		A diagram is a picture that		
be a different size to the	Know that findings from		is usually labelled.		
real flowers.	enquires can be reported				
	in different ways e.g.				
Evidence to develop	orally, written, results				
explanations:	presentation or as a				
Know that results from a	conclusion.				
scientific enquiry can be					
used to answer a	Know that scientific				
scientific question.	language should be used				
	when explaining findings.				
To answer a scientific					
question, you should	Know that results from				
include evidence from	scientific enquires might				
your scientific enquiry.	have different degrees of				
Kanan that asimatifis	trust as external factors				
Know that scientific	may impact on results.				
language should be used when explaining findings.					

Year 6

## Summer 2

Animals Including Humans							
Lesson Sequence							
Describe the changes as humans develop to old age - find out and compare gestation periods of a range of animals including humans.	Humans develop to old age - Investigate foetal development in humans	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age - Recognise and explore key milestones in baby and child development.	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age - Identify and understand the key changes that happen in the human body during puberty. Recognise those changes that are gender specific.	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age - Identify physical and mental changes that happen from adulthood to old age.	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age - Identify, order and explain the 6 stages in a human life cycle.		
		Substantive	e Knowledge				
Human life cycle Newborn > Childhood > Adolescence > Early adulthood> middle adulthood > Late adulthood.  Gestation — the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born. This period of time differs between species.	Foetus - After eight weeks, the group of cells in the mother's womb develops more humanlike features, becoming a foetus. The foetus grows inside its mother's womb for nine months. A foetus is completely reliant on its mother and cannot breathe, eat or drink for itself. It receives its nutrition through the umbilical cord.	New-born – baby that has just been born Infancy – a period of rapid change. Toddlers learn to walk and talk.  Childhood – children learn new things as they grow	Adolescence – the body starts to change as it prepares for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is called puberty.  Puberty is when the body starts to change because of hormones. These changes include: growth in height, more sweat, and hair growth on arms, legs, under arms and on genitals. There is growth in parts of the body including male genitals and breasts	Early adulthood – this is when humans are at their fittest and strongest. This is when reproduction usually happens.  Middle adulthood – changes such as hair loss happen. There are hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce ceases. This is called the menopause.  Late adulthood – there is a decline in fitness and strength.	Human life cycle Newborn – baby that has just been born Infancy – a period of rapid change. Toddlers learn to walk and talk. Childhood – children learn new things as they grow. Adolescence – the body starts to change as it prepares for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is called puberty. Early adulthood – this is when humans are at their fittest and strongest. This is when reproduction usually happens. Middle adulthood – changes such as hair loss happen. There are hormonal changes again and the ability to		

					reproduce ceases. This is called the menopause. <b>Late adulthood</b> – there is a decline in fitness and strength.
			Knowledge		
Methods: Pattern-seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.  Variables are anything that can change or be changed.  A pattern seeking enquiry can be carried out to investigate the relationship between animals size/life-span and gestation period.  Research using secondary sources Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.  Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.  Know that information texts use scientific language.	Methods: Research using secondary sources Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.  Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.  Know that information texts use scientific language.  Secondary sources of information can be used to investigate foetal development.  Pattern-seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.  Variables are anything that can change or be changed.	Pattern-seeking Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.  Variables are anything that can change or be changed.  A pattern seeking investigation can be carried out to make generalisations about changes between birth, infancy and a toddler  Identify/classify To identify and classify, you make observations and measurements to find similarities and differences. This help to organise things into groups and make connections.  You can identify similarities and differences between the features of a baby, infant and a toddler.  Data analysis:	Methods: Research using secondary sources Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.  Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.  Know that information texts use scientific language.  Secondary sources of information can be used to research what happens to the body during puberty.  Identify/classify To identify and classify, you make observations and measurements to find similarities and differences. This help to organise things into groups and make connections.	Methods: Research using secondary sources Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.  Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopaedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.  Know that information texts use scientific language.  Secondary sources of information can be used to research changes through adulthood.  Data analysis: A flow chart is a diagram that shows the sequence of movements or actions involved in a system.	

Secondary sources of information can be used to research animal gestation periods.

#### Data analysis:

Know that a table is a simple way to present data collected in an investigation.

Know how to draw a table as a simple way to present data

# Evidence to develop explanations:

Know that results from a scientific enquiry can be used to answer a scientific question.

To answer a scientific question, you should include evidence from your scientific enquiry.

A causal relationship is when one thing is responsible for causing the occurrence of another thing. A pattern seeking investigation can be carried out to make generalisations about the pattern of foetal growth.

#### Data analysis:

A line graph is a graph that is used to display change over time. A series of data points are connected by a straight line.

Know how to draw a line graph to show foetal growth.

## Evidence to develop explanations:

Understand that information about foetal development is taken from an average and that many babies may be above or below this.

A Venn diagram uses circles to show the relationship between things.

Know how to draw a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between babies, infants and toddlers.

# Evidence to develop explanations:

To answer a scientific question, you should include evidence from your scientific enquiry.

Conclude that a baby can move but can't walk or talk, in infancy they begin to crawl and say some words and a toddler learns to walk and talk. You can identify the similarities and differences between males and females.

Know that a table is a simple way to present data collected in an investigation.

Know how to draw a table as a simple way to present data

# Evidence to develop explanations:

Know that results from a scientific enquiry can be used to answer a scientific question.

To answer a scientific question, you should include evidence from your scientific enquiry.

#### Conclude that:

- Both males and females get pubic hair and spots.
- Males develop testicles, Adams apple and a penis.

Females develop breasts.