

Year Six	Number: Place Value, 4 Operations, Fractions, Decimals & Percentages	Number: Algebra Geometry: Shape Geometry: Position & Direction	Measures: Conversions Measures: Perimeter, Area & Volume	Statistics
Animals Inc. 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.	-Calculate the percentage of the body that is blood, convert this into decimals and fractions. -Investigate the impact of exercise on the body, how does heart rate change when we exercise? What type of exercise has the most impact on heart rate?	- Investigate the direction of travel of the blood through the heart and around the body.	-Convert the amount of blood in the body from millitres, centilitres and litres.	-Create a line graph to show how the duration of exercise affects the breathing rate or heart rate.
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 micro-organisms, plants and animals -give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	-Calculate the difference between the number of each livings in different habitats. Explore why there are more or less in certain areas, does this support or refute research?			- Collect data about the living things in a certain habitat i.e. school field - Use Venn and Carroll diagrams to sort and classify plants in a certain habitat.
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.		- Investigate how changing the angle of the torch from the object changes the shadow.	-Measure how the size of the shadow changes as an object moves away from a light source. Write in cm and mm. Convert to imperial units of measure for extra challenge Measure how the area of a shadow changes.	- Investigate the relationship between light sources, objects and shadows. Display the finding as a line graph.
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 & the on/off position of switches. -use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.			V	- Change the voltage across a circuit by adding more batteries and investigate how this effects components such as lamps, buzzers and motors. Plot this on a line graph to look for relationships.

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Evolution & 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.

- Connect BC time to the concept of negative numbers.
- Apply knowledge of 6 digit numbers to support the ideas of how many years ago fossilised creatures lived.

- Types of beaks investigation. Bar chart to represent findings.

https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/elib rary/resource/32696/battle-beaks