

**Working Scientifically**

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs.
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

<u>Animals Including Humans</u>	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u>	<u>Evolution</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Forces</u>
<p>identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</p> <p>describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p>	<p>recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</p> <p>recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p> <p>identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</p>	<p>recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</p> <p>recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p> <p>identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</p>	<p>associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</p>
6-	6=		6+	

