



Science- National Curriculum Coverage Tracker



Year 6

		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3
Working scientifically During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content	Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.		X	X		X	X
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.		X				
	Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.		X				
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.	X					
	Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.	X					
	Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.	X					
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.						X

	Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.						X
	Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.						X
Light	Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.				X		
	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.				X		
	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.				X		
	Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.				X		
Electricity	Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.			X			
	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.			X			
	Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.			X			

A1- WHO OWNS A COUNTRY? and SHOULD WE LOOK AFTER OUR BODIES?

A2- DO RAINFORESTS NEED PROTECTING?

A3- WHAT IS SUCCESS?

B1- WHAT LIES ABOVE OUR HEADS AND BENEATH OUR FEET?

B2- WHAT IS WONDERFUL ABOUT WHERE WE LIVE?

B3- ARE THERE ANY DISCOVERIES STILL TO BE MADE?