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Science	Subiec	t Knowl	ledge ()	rganiser
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Year 6

Strands covered: Livings Things and their Habitats

What prior knowledge should students have?

Summer

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

Key Vocabulary	Definition		
Fish	Cold-blooded, scales, has fins, breathes through gills.		
Amphibian	Cold-blooded, starts life in water with gills, later develops lungs and live on land and water.		
Reptile	Cold-blooded, breathes with lungs, lays eggs.		
Bird	Warm-blooded, breathes with lungs, lays eggs, covered with feathers, have wings but not all fly!		
Mammal	Warm-blooded, have fur or hairy skin, give birth to live young.		
Plants	Can make their own food. Can be divided into flowering plants and non-flowering plants.		

What skills will students learn? (Disciplinary Knowledge)

- Children independently ask scientific questions. This may be stimulated by a scientific experience or involve asking further questions based on their developed understanding following an enquiry.
- Given a wide range of resources the children decide for themselves how to gather evidence to answer a scientific question. They choose a type of enquiry to carry out and justify.

What key knowledge will be taught? (Substantive Knowledge)

- 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.
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. (Y6 Evolution and inheritance)
- Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. (Y6 Evolution and inheritance)

