

Long Term Knowledge

Science Year 6

Living Things and their habitats	
• A living organism moves, reproduces, grows and excretes. • Classification keys are used to classify animals	
Electricity	
• I know the symbols to use to represent a cell, a bulb, a motor and a switch when drawing a circuit diagram • I know that adding or reducing cells will impact on the brightness of a bulb or the volume of a buzzer • The more components in a circuit the more electricity is used up.	
Light	
• Light travels in straight lines. • Light travels from a light source to an object and then to the eye • The shape of a shadow is determined by the shape of the object that blocks the light.	
The Circulatory System	
• The circulatory system (the heart, blood vessels and blood) moves blood around the body. • As the heart beats, it pumps blood around the body. • The blood vessels that move blood towards the heart are called veins. • The blood vessels that move blood away from the heart are called arteries. • Blood transports nutrients and oxygen to all parts of the body, and takes waste, such as carbon dioxide, away. • Oxygen is carried in red blood cells from the lungs to all cells in our body. • White blood cells help to fight bacteria and viruses in our body to prevent illness.	
Diet, Drugs and Lifestyle.	
• A balanced diet is made up of the right amounts of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, fibre and water. • A drug is a chemical that can change the way your body or brain functions. • Smoking can damage the body and cause breathing problems. • It also increases the risks of heart and lung disease.	
Variation	
• A species is a group of similar organisms where two parents can create offspring. • Variation is the differences between organisms.	
Adaptations	
• Adaptations are characteristics which improve an animal's chances of survival in a habitat. • Evolution is a change in characteristics in animals and plants over a long period of time. • Evolution allows animals and plants to better adapt to their environments or habitats so that they can survive.	
Fossils	
• Older fossils tend to be smaller and simpler compared to newer fossils which tend to be larger and more complex	