



Year 6 Science - Electricity

Vocabulary:

Circuit - A path that an electrical current can flow around.

Cell/battery - A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells.

Current - The flow of electrons, measured in amps.

Voltage - The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage, the more current will flow.

Resistance - The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit.

Electrons - Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit.

Systematic - Following a plan/method in order.

Year 6 Groblov:

S6E1: I can draw a diagram of a circuit, which switches a bulb on and off, using recognised symbols

S6E2: I can explain how the brightness of a bulb/volume of a buzzer is affected by number and voltage of cells in a circuit

S6E3: I can give reasons for variations in how components function

S6E4: I can systematically identify the effect of changing one component at a time in a circuit

Previous Groblov:

S4E1: I can name some items that use electricity

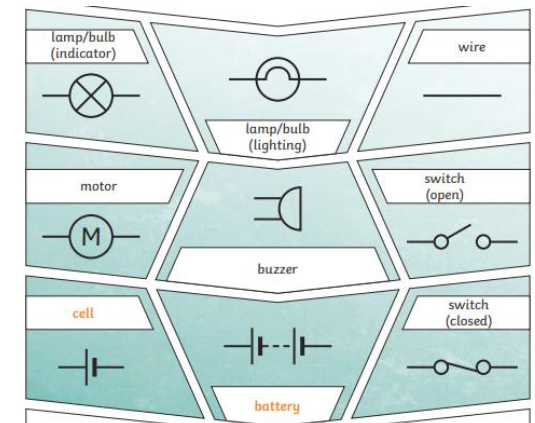
S4E2: I can build a circuit to switch a bulb on and off

S4E3: I can predict if a lamp will light up or not in a circuit, giving reasons for my answer

S4E4: I can name some common conductors and insulators in circuits

Groblov Assessment

Code	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher
S6E1						
S6E2						
S6E3						
S6E4						





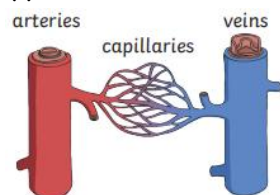
Year 6 Science - Animals Including Humans

Vocabulary:

Circulatory System - A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body

Heart - An organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system

Blood Vessels - The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels



Deoxygenated Blood - Blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.

Oxygenated Blood - Blood has more oxygen. It is pumped from the heart to the rest of the body.

Drug - A substance containing natural or man-made chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters your system.

Nutrients - Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy.

Year 6 Groblov:

S6A1: I can identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.

S6A2: I can explain the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way the body functions

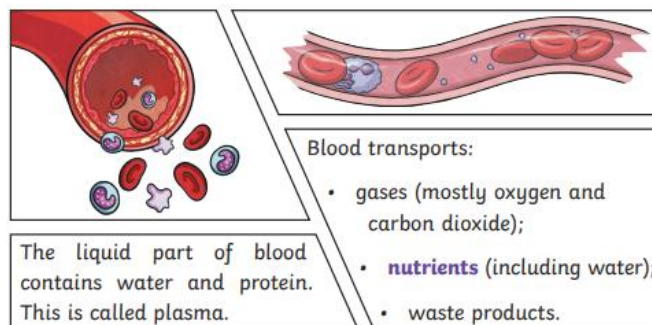
S6A3: I can explain how water and nutrients are transported within animals

S6A4: I can discuss an investigation I planned and carried out into how different exercises affect heart rate

S6A5: I can record data with tables and line graphs

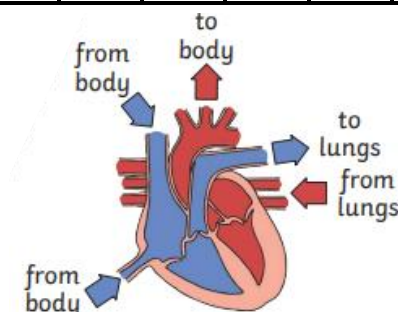
Previous Groblov:

S2A4: I can explain how to investigate the affects of exercise on heart rate



Groblov Assessment

Code	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher
S6A1						
S6A2						
S6A3						
S6A4						
S6A5						





Year 6 Science - Light

Vocabulary:

Light - A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.

Light source - An object that makes its own light.

Shadow - An area of darkness where light has been blocked.

Opaque - Does not let any light pass through.

Translucent - Lets some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through it properly.

Transparent - Lets light travel through it easily, so you can see through it clearly.

Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The **light** ray is then **reflected** off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



Year 6 Groblox:

S6L1: I know that light appears to travel in straight lines

S6L2: I can explain how objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye

S6L3: I can explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes, or from light sources to objects and then our eyes

S6L4: I can explain how shadows are the same shape as the object that cast them

S6L5: I can talk about an investigation I planned and carried out to show how shadows are affected by the light source and the objects; recording the results with tables, graphs and then drawing conclusions.

Previous Groblox:

S3L1: I can explain how light is needed in order to see, and that darkness is the absence of light

S3L4: I can explain how shadows are made when light is blocked by an object

S3L5: I can describe a simple investigation into how shadows can change size

Groblox Assessment

Code	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher
S6L1						
S6L2						
S6L3						
S6L4						
S6L5						



Year 6 Science - Living Things

Vocabulary:

Vertebrate - Animal with a backbone

Invertebrate - Animal without a backbone

Characteristics - Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others

Classify - To sort things into different groups

Microorganism - Very tiny living things that can only be seen using a microscope. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us. e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast

Year 6 Groblox:

S6L1: I can describe how living things are classified into broad groups (micro-organisms, plants and animals) according to common characteristics.

S6L2: I can explain and give examples of what an invertebrate is.

S6L3: I can explain and give examples of what a vertebrate is.

S6L4: I can give reasons why a living thing belongs in one group and not another.

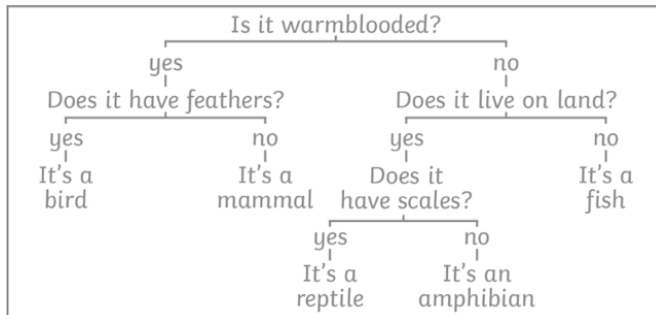
S6L5: I can use a classification key to identify unfamiliar plants and animals.

Groblox Assessment

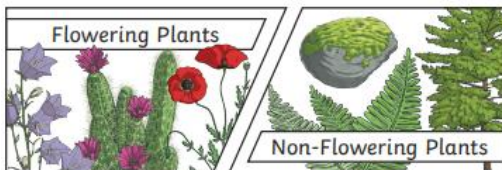
Code	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher
S6L1						
S6L2						
S6L3						
S6L4						
S6L5						

Previous Groblox:

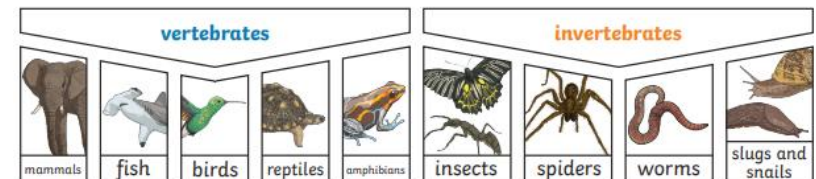
S4L1: I can group living things in a variety of ways e.g. plants - flowering/non flowering; vertebrates - fish, birds, mammals, reptiles or amphibians; invertebrates - snails and slugs, worms, spiders, and insects.



Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:



Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.





Year 6 Science - Evolution

Vocabulary:

Offspring - The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species

Inheritance - This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.

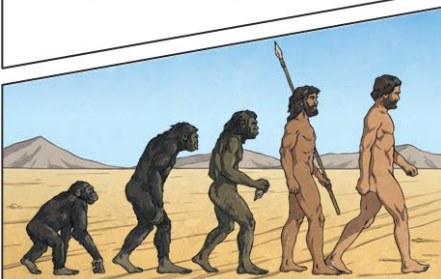
Characteristics - The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

Variation - The differences between individuals within a species.

Adaptation - A characteristic changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing.

Evolution - Adaptation over a very long time.

Evolution is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organism have developed from earlier forms over millions of years. Scientists have proof that living things are continuously **evolving** - even today!



Year 6 Groblox:

S6Ev1: I can give examples of how living things have changed over time

S6Ev2: I know that fossils provide information about living things

S6Ev3: I can give examples of how living things produce offspring with similar characteristics

S6Ev4: I can explain how animals have adapted to suit their environment (e.g. African elephants ears, polar bears thick white fur, giraffes long neck) and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

S6Ev5: I can explain how plants have adapted to suit their environment (e.g. desert plants shallow root system) and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

Previous Groblox:

S5L2: I can describe the life process of sexual reproduction in some animals

S5L3: I can describe the life process of sexual and asexual reproduction in some plants

S3R1: I can simply describe how fossils are formed when living things become trapped within rock

Groblox Assessment

Code	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher	Date	Traffic Light	Teacher
S6Ev1						
S6Ev2						
S6Ev3						
S6Ev4						
S6Ev5						



Offspring
Animals and plants produce **offspring** that are similar but not identical to them. **Offspring** often look like their parents because features are passed on.