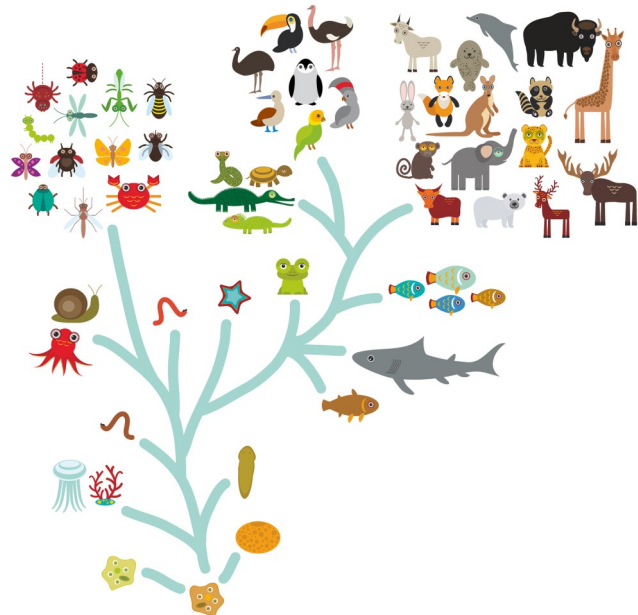
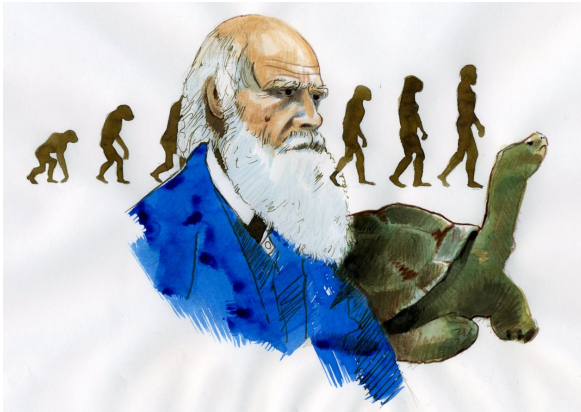


What do living things need to survive?

Year 6 - Autumn | 2026-2027



	Disciplinary Knowledge	Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Science	Knowledge of Scientific methods 1. Classifying 2. Identifying patterns in nature 3. Scientific drawing including labels Knowledge of apparatus and techniques Scientific drawing including labels Knowledge of data analysis and presentation 4. Create classification keys 5. Oral presentations on findings 6. Illustrated presentations of research, techniques/methods and findings Knowledge of how science uses evidence to develop explanations 7. Scientific hypotheses 8. Scientific theories 9. Use of high quality and reliable secondary sources 10. Evolution of scientific ideas and models	Classification and Evolution 1. Evolution is the change of physical form in a population over a long-time span 2. Natural selection is the process which controls that change. 3. In any population there is variation and competition for resources (food, water, mates). 4. Within that variation, organisms that have features which make them better adapted at securing food, water, and mates, are more likely to survive and produce offspring which have inherited those same successful features. Those that are not well adapted will eventually go extinct. 5. Over a long enough timeline all organisms in a population will have those successful features.. This is known as the Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection and was developed by Charles Darwin in 1859 6. Before Darwin, Lamarck's Idea of acquired characteristics was proposed. (Giraffes stretch their necks in life, which made their children have longer necks). 7. Darwin as a young man travelled around the world on the HMS Beagle. On this 5-year voyage he saw lots of things and recorded down lots of evidence which allowed him to work out how organisms change over time by a different mechanism of Natural selection	Adaptation Characteristics Evolve Extinct Inherit Natural selection Offspring Survive Variation
Geography	Geographical Enquiry 1. Recognise and describe physical and human processes. 2. Identify and explain different views, coming to a conclusion Map skills 3. Use a compass, and maps with a four figure grid references. 4. Use OS maps to interpret a place looking at contour lines and symbols. Fieldwork Skills 5. Record information using a range of methods and interpret results to look for patterns. Environment 6. Offer explanations for the ways in which human activities affect the environment and recognise that people attempt to manage improve environments	Locational Knowledge 1. Know the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, North and South Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 2. To know the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including night and day. 3. On a world map, to know areas of similar environmental regions. Human and Physical Geography 4. Explore weather patterns around parts of the world. 5. To know aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes 6. To know how people have been affected by changes in the environment, due to climate change.	Biomes Climate Climate zones Deforestation Desert. Grassland. Savanna Taiga (Boreal Forest) Temperate Forest. Tropical Rainforest. Tundra.