



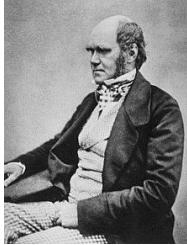

Subject	Science	Theme	Evolution and Inheritance	Term	Autumn 2
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which things are living and which are not. - Animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates) and plants which grow into adults. - Animals have offspring which grow into adults. - The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air) - Sometimes environments can change and this has an effect on the plants and animals that exist here. - Living things breed to produce offspring which grow into adults. This is called reproduction.

Working Scientifically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recording data and results of increasing complexity using classification keys - Report and present findings, including causal relationships and explanations (e.g. how are beak shapes suited to different foods?) - Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments (Mary Anning & Charles Darwin)

Enquiries and Conclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are living things the same now as they have always been? How do we know? (<i>Mary Anning's discoveries – building on Y3</i>) - Why are some dog breeds crossed? Explore what happens when, for example, a cocker spaniel is crossed with a poodle (<i>characteristics are passed on from parent to offspring</i>) - How did finches help Darwin? Explore how different beak shapes are suited to different food types (<i>adaptation to a particular environment</i>) https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/12648/year-6-evolution-and-inheritance - Investigate an imaginary creature, considering its adaptations and what environment might suit it best.

What should I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That living things have changed over time; fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago - Living things produce offspring of the same kind (Y5 – reproduction, Y4 – life processes) but normally offspring are not identical to their parents, and this variation over time can make animals more or less likely to survive in particular environments - Plants and animals are adapted to suit their particular environment in different ways. Adaptation may lead to evolution. <p>Silver Threads: Changes – What changes have occurred to living things over time? How have animals and plants changed to suit a particular environment? Structure – How are classification keys structured?</p>

Significant Scientific Figures
<p>Charles Darwin (1809 – 1882)</p> 
<p>Mary Anning (1799-1847)</p> 

Key Vocabulary	
Adaptation	The process of changes so that an organism or species can become better suited to their environment.
Breeding	The mating and production of offspring by animals
Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the Earth
Offspring	The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species
Inherit	To gain a quality, characteristic genetically from a parent or ancestor.
Characteristics	The qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable
Genes	Part of a cell a living thing which controls physical characteristics.
Extinct	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth.