Science Evolution and Inheritance Year 6

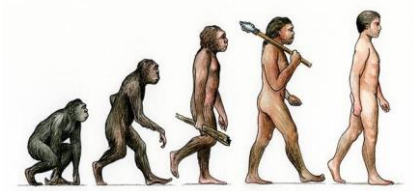
What should I already know?

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

What will I know by the end of this term?

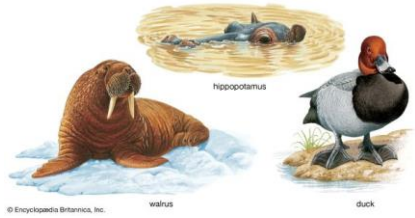
- I will recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
- I will identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.
- I will recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
- I will name characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring, for instance consider different breeds of dogs, and what happens when, for example, Labradors are crossed with poodles.
- I will identify variation in offspring over time can make animals more or less able to survive in particular environments, for example, by exploring how giraffes' necks got longer, or the development of insulating fur on the arctic fox.
- I will identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments by examining the theories of evolution constructed by Darwin and Wallace.

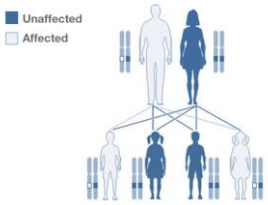
Key Vocabulary:



***Evolution –** the theory that all kinds of living things that exist today developed from earlier times

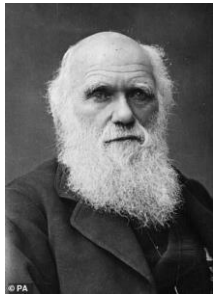
***Adaptation –** special body parts or behaviours that help a living thing survive in an environment

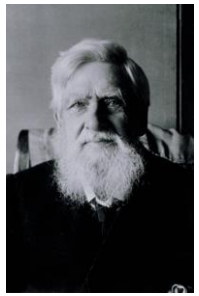




***Inheritance –** is the passing on of genetic traits from parents to their offspring, and these offspring get all the genetic information from their parents.

***Charles Darwin –** English naturalist whose scientific theory of evolution by natural selection became the foundation of modern evolutionary studies.





***Alfred Wallace -** he is best known for is his work on the theory of natural selection.