Year 6 -Term 6 Science



Evolution and inheritance.

Mr Darwin Saw

Curriculum Key Question: Where are we going? Topic: How are we all wonders?

What should I already know? Which things are living and which are not. - Identifying animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates) and plants which grow into adults. Animals have offspring which grow into adults.

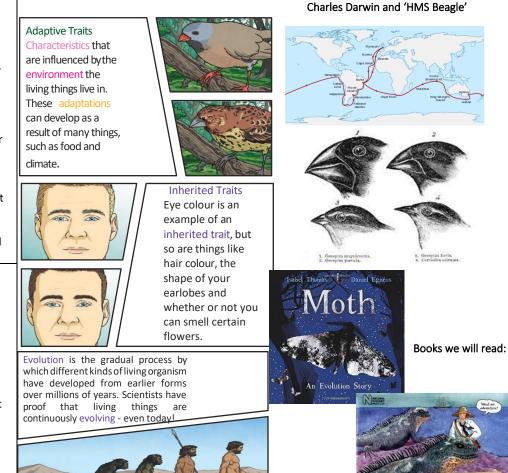
The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air) Sometimes environments can change and this has an effect on the plants and animals that exist here. Living things breed to produce offspring which grow into adults. This is called reproduction.

Scientific skills:

Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables , scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.

Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Being able to recognise more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help me to understand how the world operates.



Key Vocabulary	
Adaptation	The process of changes so that an organism or species can become better suited to their envi- ronment.
Breeding	The mating and production of offspring by ani- mals
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which person, animal, or plant lives.
Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living or- ganism are believed to have developed from earli- er forms during the history of the Earth
Inherit	To gain a quality, characteristic genetically from a parent or ancestor.
Fossil	Remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in a rock and preserved.
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.