Science – Evolution & Inheritance Year 5/6 Spring Term

Prior Learning:

Year 2
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.

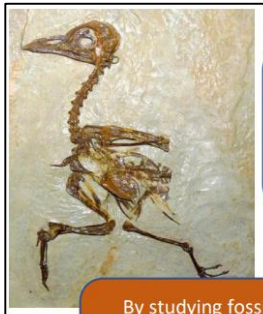
Year 3
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.

Year 4
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Year 5
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

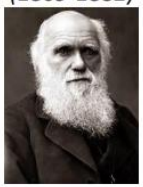
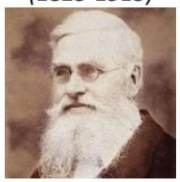
Key Vocabulary:	
evolution	The way in which plants and animals have changed over millions of years
offspring	A person's child/children or an animal's young.
inherited	The way a trait or characteristic is passed to offspring from parents.
characteristics	A distinguishing trait, feature or quality.
variation	A change or small difference.
adapted	Animals and plants are adapted to their environment. Their bodies are suited to the way they live.
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists.
species	A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other. We are the human species.
fossil	The naturally preserved remains or traces of animals or plants that lived long ago.

Living things produce offspring of the same kind. The offspring are not normally identical to their parents and vary from each other.



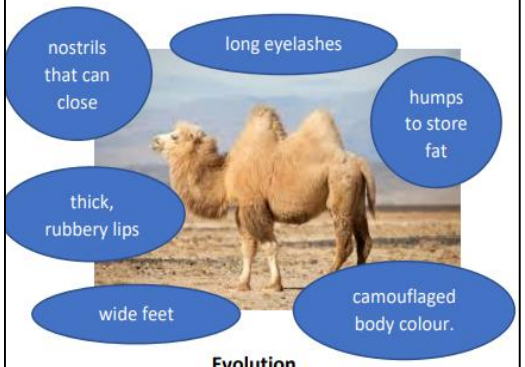
Fossils give us evidence of what lived on the Earth millions of years ago.

By studying fossils, scientists can put together how a plant or animal looked. They can identify what the animal ate, where it lived and how it died.

Significant scientists	
Charles Darwin *(1809-1882)* 	Charles Robert Darwin was born in Shrewsbury and was an English naturalist and biologist. His scientific theory of evolution by natural selection became the foundation of modern evolutionary studies.
Alfred Wallace *(1823-1913)* 	Alfred Russel Wallace was an explorer, naturalist and anthropologist. He independently proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection. He worked around the world gathering evidence to support his theory.

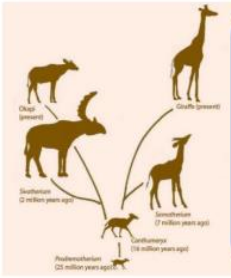
Adaptation

Plants and animals have characteristics that make them suited to their environment. E.g. camel:



Evolution

Adaptation can lead to evolution if the environment changes. Animals and plants with variations that are best suited survive in greater numbers to reproduce and pass their characteristics on to their young. This is natural selection. Over time these inherited characteristics become more dominant within the population.



Giraffes have evolved to have a longer neck through natural selection. This means they can reach food on the higher branches of trees.

Can I answer:
- How have living things changed over time?
- How do fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago?
- What can you tell me about the offspring of living things?
- How are animals and plants adapted to suit their environment?