What should I already know?

- How to ask simple scientific questions.
- How to identify and classify animals.
- Habitats and identified some in the school environment.
- Group animals according to what they eat.
- The basic needs for animals, including humans, to survive.

Knowledge

- Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
- Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

Year 6– Autumn Term – Evolution and Inheritance (Science)
Intention: In Science I will be…

Scientific Skills

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- 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
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Vocabulary

adaptation	Any change in the structure or behaviour of a species which helps it to become better fitted to survive and reproduce in its environment.
ancestors	A person from who one is descended.
Charles Darwin	An English naturalist and geologist, best known for his contributions to evolutionary theory.
chromosomes	DNA molecules that contain the set of instructions required to build and maintain cells.
Endangered	A species at risk of extinction because of human activity, changes in climate, changes in predator-prey ratios, etc.
Environment	The circumstances or conditions that surround an organism or group of organisms as well as the complex of social or cultural conditions that affect an individual or community.
Evolution	Change in the gene pool of a population from generation to generation by such processes as mutation, natural selection, and genetic drift.
Extinct	No longer in existence; that has ended or died out.
Fossils	Any remains, impression, or trace of a living thing of a former geologic age, as a skeleton, footprint, etc.
Gender	Male or female.
Genes	A portion of a DNA molecule that serves as the basic unit of heredity.
Inheritance	The genetic characters transmitted from parent to offspring.
Offspring	A descendant.
palaeontologists	Scientists that study the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by their fossils.
predator	Any organism that exists by preying upon other organisms.