Science Year 6 Topic: Evolution and Inheritance

Value: Together we embrace difference—we are all unique

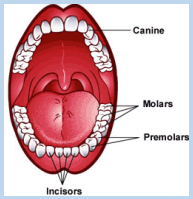
Recapped Knowledge and Vocabulary

Y3: Fossils are formed in sedimentary rock.

An organism dies and is covered by layers of dust, dirt, soils and rocks.

The softer flesh rots away.

Minerals in the ground gradually replace the bones to form a fossil.

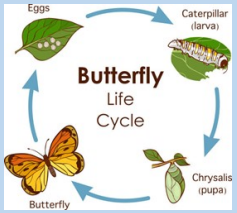


Y4:

Incisors cut and bite.

Canines rip and tear.

Premolars and molars chew.



Y4:

Human activity and nature can impact habitats — positively and negatively.

Y5: Life cycles are different for different animals and plants.

Working Scientifically

Detailed labelled diagrams and observational drawings.

More complex charts and tables

Detailed written conclusions.

Secondary research—carefully chosen

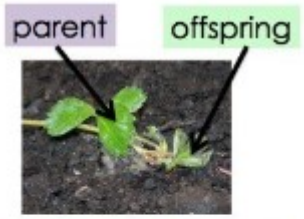
Discuss how scientific thinking has changed over time.

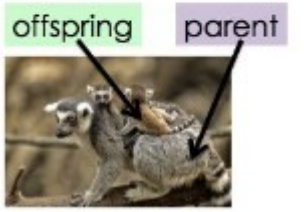
New Vocabulary

offspring	The young of a species and the result of reproduction
Sexual reproduction	When reproduction occurs using the male and female of the species
characteristics	Distinguishing features
adaptation	A characteristic of a living thing that helps it survive in
evolution	The way living things have changed over long periods of
inherited	Characteristics passed from parent to offspring

New Knowledge:

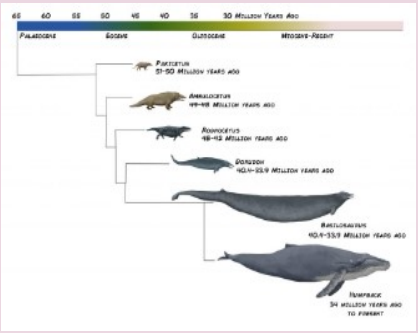
Living things produce offspring of the same kind. Normally, offspring vary and are not identical to their parents or each other.

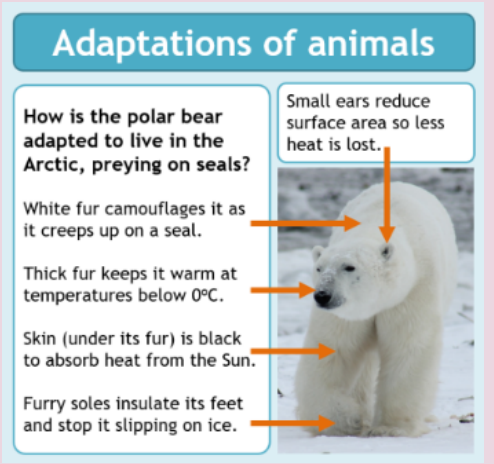




Living things have changed over time.

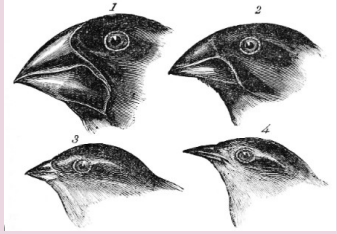
Fossils provide information about living things from millions of years ago.





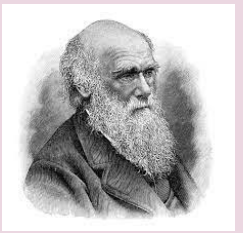
Living things need to find ways to survive and thrive in their habitat.

To do this they must adapt to their surroundings.



Sometime adaptations are minor and help the species survive.

Sometimes these adaptations continue for generations and create completely new species. This is called evolution.



Charles Darwin was instrumental in developing the theory of evolution.