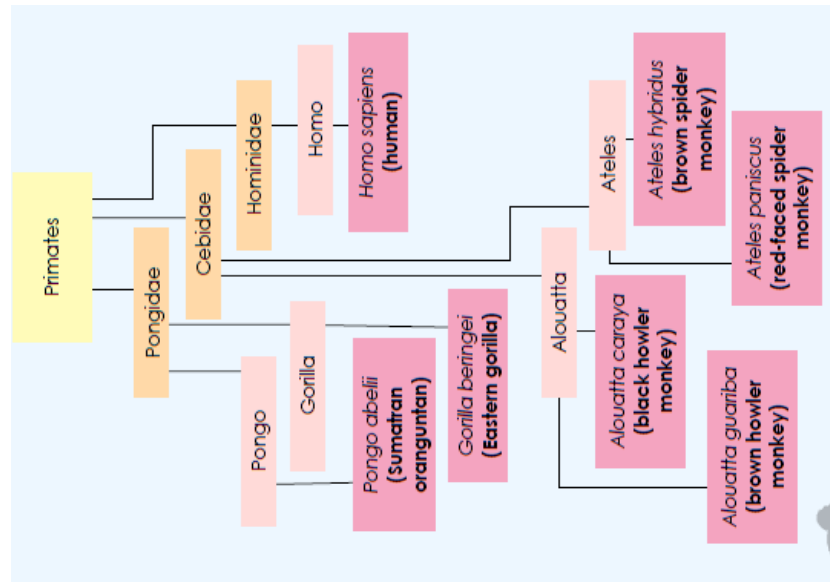


## Y5/6 Science: Evolution and inheritance



### Why are we learning about evolution and inheritance?

We are **building on** all our previous learning of Rocks and Plants (Y3) Animals, including humans (Y1-6) Living things and their habitats (Y2, 4, 5 & 6). This **new learning is important because** the concept of evolution has an importance in education that goes beyond its power as a scientific explanation. All of us live in a world where the pace of change is accelerating, and evolution is being used in medical and scientific advances. This **will help us get ready for future learning about** biology in KS3 and an understanding that evolution is a scientific explanation for the diversity of life. Evolution is used in all sorts of industries e.g., medicine and farming.

### Important questions to answer:

- Why and how do species change over time?
- What do fossils teach us about how things have changed over time?
- What is inheritance?
- How have animals and plants adapted?
- What is evolution?
- How have humans changed over time?
- What is selective breeding and how is it being used?

### Experiences we will have:

- Beak investigation—Science Oxford

### Things we need to know:

- To know that living things have changed over time
- To know that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth
- To know that offspring can vary and are not identical to their parents
- To know that animals and plants adapt to suit their environment
- To know that adaptation may lead to evolution
- To know how selective breeding occurs and reasons why

### Skills we need to learn:

- I can explain how living things have changed over time
- I can compare and explain how living things that have adapted to survive
- I can analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations
- I can conduct and evaluate an investigation
- I can explain how adaptation may lead to evolution
- I can explain why adaptation happens
- I can debate selective breeding

### Subject Specific Vocabulary:

characteristics	adapted	advantageous
inherited	generation	disadvantageous
variation	reproduce	Charles Darwin
offspring	descended	natural selection
unrelated	species	refuted
classification	primate	Carl Linnaeus
	categorising	mutations