# St Michael and All Angels PS

### What I should already know:

Rocks and fossils show how some life has evolved.

The human life cycle and that of some animals.

Living things have adapted to particular environments.

### By the end of this unit children will know:

Variation in organisms can result in the species becoming better adapted to its environment and that the process of natural selection, over a long period of time, leads to evolution.

Inherited characteristics are passed on from parents to offspring and that environmental variables also affect how organisms look and behave.

The process of selective breeding can select particular characteristics in different plants and animals to meet specific requirements.

Those individuals in a population that are best adapted to the environment are more likely to live long enough to reproduce and so maintain the population and the survival of the species.

A combination of inherited characteristics and the effect of environmental variables that ultimately mould the appearance and behaviour of living things through the process of natural selection.

Fossil records show that organisms have changed over millions of years and that many have become extinct. They provide evidence for natural selection and evolution.

When working scientifically, measurements record variations in plants and animals; scientific models describe complex processes such as selective breeding and natural selection, guestions are asked on aspects of adaptation, and how to develop skills for evaluating evidence.



resource feature to the correct part of the plan



## YEAR 6: Everything Changes

Science: Biology and Natural Science

## Working Scientifically

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

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

Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.

Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables.



## **Extinct and living animals**





Flephant









Mammot

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	vocabulary	
1	Adaptation	The process of change by which a species becomes better suited to its environment
	DNA	The carrier of genetic information in all living organisms
	Charles Darwin (1809-1882)	Scientist who dedicated his life to the study of plants and animals. In his book 'On the Origin of Species' he explained the evolutionary process of natural selection
	Environment	Area in which a person or animal lives
	Evolution	The gradual process in which something changes into a different and usually better form
	Extinct/ion	The extinction of an animal species occurs when the last individual member of that species dies
	Generation	An entire body of individuals born and living about the same time
	Genes	They carry the information that determines a living thing's traits or characteristics
	Genetics	The study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics
	Inheritance/ inherited characteristics	Some variations within a species is inherited which means is passed down from the parents
	Natural selection	The way in which a species will gradually evolve
	Population	A community of animals, plants or humans among whose members interbreeding occurs
	Selective breeding	Used to produce new varieties of a species
	Survival	The continued existence of organisms which are best adapted to their environment, with the extinction of others
	Variation	Differences in the same type of plant or animal