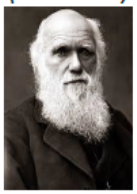
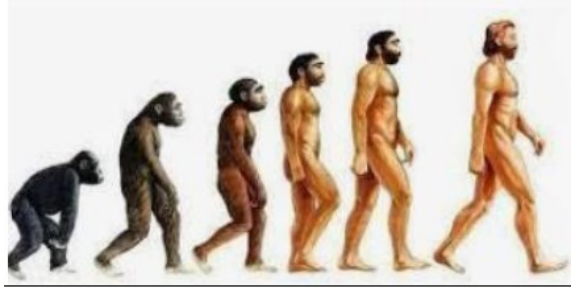
Science - Evolution and Variation Year 6 - Spring 2

Key Vocabulary	
Offspring	Young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of the species
Inheritance	This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring by their parents
Variations	The differences between individuals within a species
Characteristics	The distinguishing features that are specific to a species
Adaptation	A characteristic that changes to increase a living thing's chance of surviving and reproducing
Habitat	A specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are living and non-living things
Evolution	Adaptation over a very long time
Fossil	The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, preserved in rock

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.

Resources	Safety Cards
• Clay • Plaster of Paris	Card 1 - Environment Card 2 - Micro-organisms Card 9 - Animals Card 21 - Mixing Materials



In KS1:	In Year 3:	In Year 4:	In Year 5:	In Year 6
• Identify and name a range of animals • Describe the structure of common animals • Food chains • Identify sources of food	• Animal skeletons, joints and muscles • Plant reproduction • How fossils are made	• Animals live in a range of habitats • Food chains	• Animal life cycles • The heart	

What key knowledge will I have by the end of this unit?

- Animals and plants change over time, the key evidence is fossils.
- Organisms reproduce offspring that are similar but there is variation.
- There is competition for resources and animals that are already better adapted are more likely to reach maturity and reproduce.
- They will pass on these characteristics to their offspring.
- If that process continues over many generations, the population will adapt.

What key skills will I have by the end of this unit?

- Safety in science
- Research / secondary sources
- Asking questions
- Observing – fossils of different creatures
- Researching – Animals from the visit