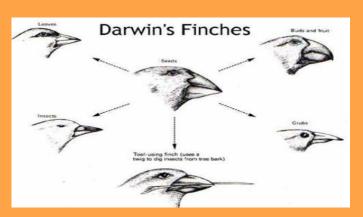
SURVIVAL SCIENCE UNIT: EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE



CORE LEARNING OF THIS UNIT:

- 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.



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

- Observing and raising questions about local animals and how they are adapted to the environment.
- Comparing how some living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions, for example cactuses, penguins and camels.
- By analysing the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two feet rather than four, having a long or a short beak, having gills or lungs, tendrils on climbing plants, brightly coloured and scented flowers.

Vocabulary	Definition
Fossils	The remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.
Offspring	The young born of living organisms.
Adaption	When an animal adapts (makes changes) to fit/survive in its environment.
Evolution	The theory that all the kinds of living things that exist today developed from earlier types.
Inheritance	Characteristics that are passed on from parents to offspring.
Species	A species is a group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics.
Reproduce	A living organism creates a likeness of itself.
Characteristic	A physical feature serving to identify an animal.
Variation	A change or slight difference.
Breeding	The mating and production of offspring by animals

PRIOR LEARNING:

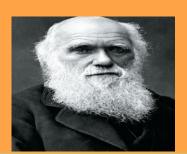
Year 2

Year 3

Reproduction and Growth Rocks (Fossils)

Year 4

Living Things and Habitats



SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE

Charles Robert Darwin was an English <u>naturalist</u>, <u>geologist</u> and <u>biologist</u>, best known for his contributions to the science of <u>evolution</u>. His proposition that all species of life have descended over time from <u>common ancestors</u> is now widely accepted, and considered a foundational concept in science.