

Evolution and inheritance Progression map Year 6

Previous Year: Year 5	Current Year: Year 6	Next Year: KS3
<p>These objectives are covered in different topics.</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (<i>Living things and their habitats</i> - Y5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heredity as the process by which genetic information is transmitted from one generation to the next. • A simple model of chromosomes, genes and DNA in heredity, including the part played by Watson, Crick, Wilkins and Franklin in the development of the DNA model. • The variation between species and between individuals of the same species means some organisms compete more successfully, which can drive natural selection. • Changes in the environment may leave individuals within a species, and some entire species, less well adapted to compete successfully and reproduce, which in turn may lead to extinction.
<p>Physical education links:</p> <p>-</p>	<p><u>Learning Values:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - respect - responsible - resourceful - resilient - risk taker 	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key learning:</u></p> <p>All living things have offspring of the same kind, as features in the offspring are inherited from the parents. Due to sexual reproduction, the offspring are not identical to their parents and vary from each other.</p> <p>Plants and animals have characteristics that make them suited (adapted) to their environment. If the environment changes rapidly, some variations of a species may not suit the new environment and will die. If the environment changes slowly, animals and plants with variations that are best suited survive in greater numbers to reproduce and pass their characteristics on to their young. Over time, these inherited characteristics become more dominant within the population. Over a very long period of time, these characteristics may be so different to how they were originally that a new species is created. This is evolution.</p> <p>Fossils give us evidence of what lived on the Earth millions of year ago and provide evidence to support the theory of evolution. More recently, scientists such as Darwin and Wallace observed how living things adapt to different environments.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Possible stimulus to teach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Story of Life: Evolution</i> by Katie Scott • <i>Moth: An Evolution Story</i> by Isabel Thomas • <i>Amazing Evolution: The Journey of Life</i> by Anna Claybourne 		