

Evolution and inheritance Progression map Year 5

<u>Previous Year: Year 4</u>	<u>Current Year: Year 5</u>	<u>Next Year: Year 6</u>
<p>These objectives are covered in different topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - <i>Living things and their habitats</i>) 	<p>These objectives are covered in different topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (<i>Living things and their habitats - Y5</i>) 	<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.
<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><u>Key learning:</u></p> <p>As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis</p>
<p><u>Possible stimulus to teach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life Cycles by DK & Sam Falconer Beetle Boy by M.G. Leonard 		