

Lesson Sequence

- Learning focus: Understand how offspring vary and are not identical to their parents*
- Learning focus: Learn about animal adaptations*
- Learning focus: Learn about plant adaptations*
- Learning focus: To explore what we can learn from fossils*
- Learning focus: To explore the theory of evolution by natural selection*
- Learning focus: To explore human evolution*

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- To know that living things have changed over time
- To know that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago
- To know how different types of fossils are formed.
- To know that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring
- To know that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents
- To know that variation in offspring over time can make animals more or less able to survive in particular environment (for example, by exploring how giraffes' necks got longer, or the development of insulating fur on the arctic fox).
- To know how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways
- Know how some living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions, for example, cactuses, penguins and camels.
- To know about some of 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.
- To know that adaptation may lead to evolution.
- Know about the work of palaeontologists such as Mary Anning.
- To know about how Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace developed their ideas on evolution.

Working Scientifically



Asking Questions



Making Predictions



Setting Up Tests



Observing and Measuring



Recording Data



Interpreting and Communicating Results



Evaluating



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Progress Map

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Animals including Humans						
Plants						
Living Things and Their Habitats						
Evolution and Inheritance						
Seasonal Changes						
Forces			Forces and Magnets		Forces	
Light						
Sound						
Earth and Space						
Electricity						
Materials	Everyday Materials	Use of Everyday Materials	Rocks	States of Matter	Properties and Changes of Materials	

Vocabulary

inherit	when features are passed on from parents to offspring
adaptation	changes or special features of a living thing to help it live in a habitat
epiphytes	plants that grow on the surface of other plants
fossil	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock
Mary Anning	A famous palaeontologist who discovered fossils on the Jurassic Coast
palaeontologist	a scientist that studies the remains of plants and animals found as fossils
ichthyosaurus	a large marine reptile that lived 201-194 million years ago
Charles Darwin	an English naturalist, best known for his theory of evolution
evolved	how living things gradually change over time
natural selection	survival and reproduction of the fittest
ancestor	a person/living thing an organism is descended from
Homo sapiens	the scientific name for the human species