

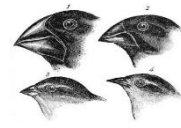


## Holy Family Catholic Primary School Cronton

<p><b>Year 6:</b> Science Summer Term 3</p> <p><b>What I should already know:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* I know which things are living and which are not.</li> <li>* I can identifying animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates) and plants using classification keys</li> <li>* I know that animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.</li> <li>* I can talk about animals have <b>offspring</b> which grow into adults.</li> <li>* I know the the basic needs of animals for <b>survival</b> (water, food, air)</li> <li>* I can talk about that some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement.</li> <li>* I know about food chains, food webs and the role of predators and prey.</li> <li>* I can recall some features of habitats and the animals and plants that exist there</li> <li>* I can give examples of different <b>biomes</b>.</li> <li>* I can talk about the life cycle of some animals and plants.</li> <li>* I know that sometimes <b>environments</b> can change and this has an effect on the plants and animals that exist there.</li> <li>* I know that living things <b>breed</b> to produce <b>offspring</b> which grow into adults. This is called <b>reproduction</b>.</li> <li>* I can recall the role of Mary Anning in <b>paleontology</b> and the discovery of <b>fossils</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Unit:</b> 4 Everything Changes</p> <p><b>What I will know by the end of the unit:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* I can recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</li> <li>* I can recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</li> <li>* I can identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Scientist</b> Charles Darwin (1809-1882) was an English scientist best known for his theory of evolution. He was a geologist who travelled across the world in 1831 on the HMS Beagle. He studied many animals and plants on his travels and came up with the idea of natural selection (the strongest survive and evolve).</p> 	<p><b>Theme:</b> Evolution and Inheritance</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Adaptation</b></td> <td>A change in <b>structure or function</b> that improves the chance of <b>survival</b> for an animal or plant within given <b>environment</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Ancestor</b></td> <td>An early type of animal or plant from which a later, usually dissimilar, type has <b>evolved</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Evolution</b></td> <td>A <b>process of change</b> that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly changesome of their physical characteristics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Extinct</b></td> <td><b>No longer</b> has any living members, in the world or a particular place.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Fossil</b></td> <td>The <b>remains or impression</b> of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Inherit</b></td> <td>If you inherit a characteristic, <b>you are born with it</b>, because your parents or ancestors also had it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Natural selection</b></td> <td>A process by which species of animals and plants are <b>best adapted</b> to their environment to survive and reproduce.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Variation</b></td> <td>A change or slight <b>difference</b>.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Adaptation</b>	A change in <b>structure or function</b> that improves the chance of <b>survival</b> for an animal or plant within given <b>environment</b> .	<b>Ancestor</b>	An early type of animal or plant from which a later, usually dissimilar, type has <b>evolved</b> .	<b>Evolution</b>	A <b>process of change</b> that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly changesome of their physical characteristics.	<b>Extinct</b>	<b>No longer</b> has any living members, in the world or a particular place.	<b>Fossil</b>	The <b>remains or impression</b> of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved.	<b>Inherit</b>	If you inherit a characteristic, <b>you are born with it</b> , because your parents or ancestors also had it.	<b>Natural selection</b>	A process by which species of animals and plants are <b>best adapted</b> to their environment to survive and reproduce.	<b>Variation</b>	A change or slight <b>difference</b> .
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<p><b>Fact File</b></p> <p><b>Adaptation</b> The action of a living things changing to suit the environment. If a species is well adapted it will survive and pass on successful genes to offspring.</p> 	<p><b>Fact File</b></p> <p><b>Evolution</b> Evolution means change over time. It is the reason we have so many species on Earth. It happens when there is competition to survive (natural selection) and through differences within a species caused by inheritance and mutation.</p>  <p><b>Inheritance</b> Inheritance is when something is passed on to the next generation. Offspring are not identical to their parents and some characteristics are inherited (passed on from parents to off-spring). Other differences are new in offspring—these are called mutations.</p>	