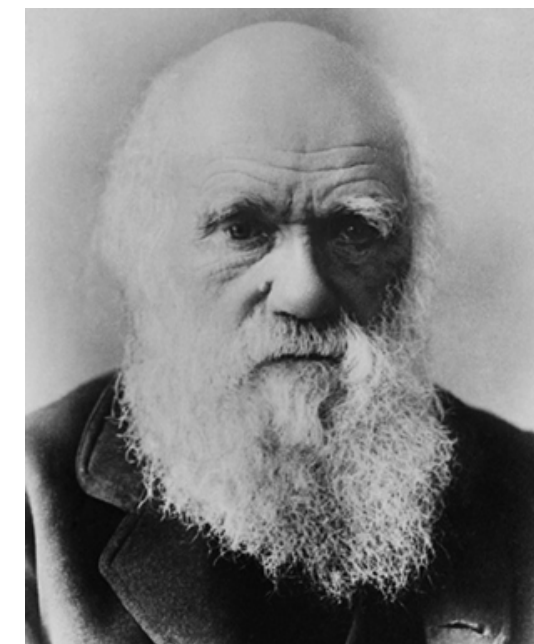
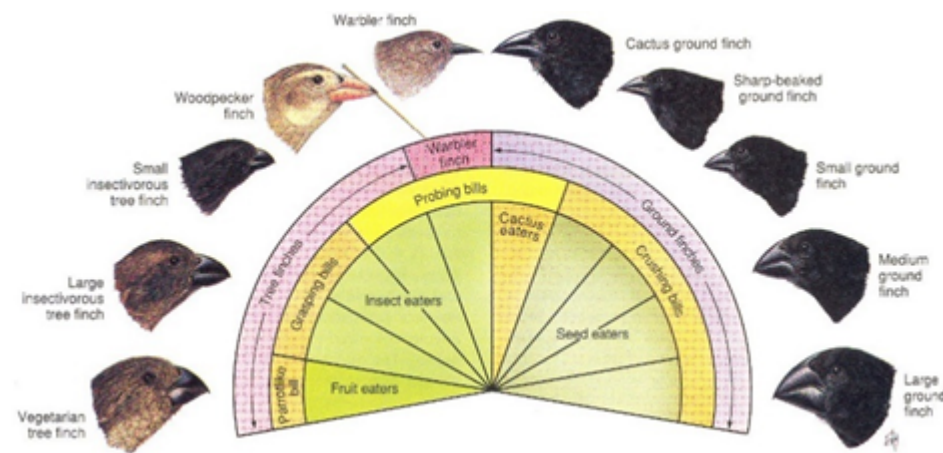
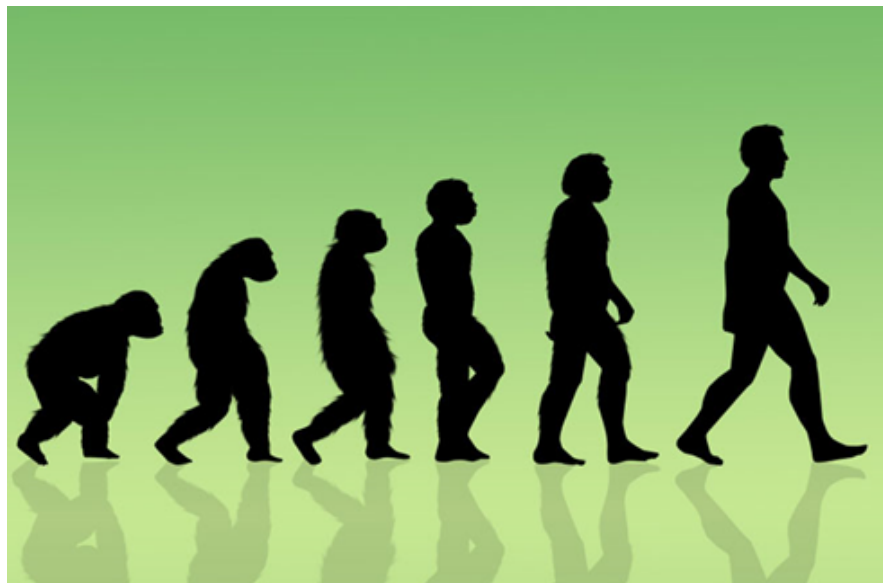


Evolution		Year 6 Spring 1	
	Prior Knowledge	New Knowledge	Future Knowledge
Science	Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4)	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. Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	Heredity as the process by which genetic information is transmitted from one generation to the next. The variation between individuals within a species being continuous or discontinuous. The variation between species and between individuals of the same species means some organisms compete more successfully. Changes in the environment may leave individuals within a species, and some entire species, less well adapted to compete successfully and reproduce. The interdependence of organisms in an ecosystem, including food webs and insect pollinated crops. The importance of plant reproduction through insect pollination in human food security. How organisms affect, and are affected by, their environment, including the accumulation of toxic materials. (KS3)

Key Questions	Key Individuals	Key Vocabulary
What causes variation in a living species? Why do some living species become extinct, when others do not? How do living species adapt and change over time? How can we group and classify living things? Why is classification important?	<p>Charles Darwin (1809-1882) was an English naturalist who changed the way humans viewed themselves and the world around them through his ideas and theories on evolution and natural selection.</p> <p>Mary Anning (1799-1847) was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for finds she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliffs along the English Channel.</p> <p>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a Swedish botanist, zoologist, taxonomist, and physician who formalised the modern system of naming organisms. He is known as the "father of modern taxonomy".</p>	<p>Adaptation - Any change in the structure or behaviour of a species which helps it to become better fitted to survive and reproduce in its environment.</p> <p>Characteristics - A feature or quality belonging to a specific group or species.</p> <p>Evolution - Change in the gene pool of a population from generation to generation by such processes as mutation and natural selection.</p> <p>Extinction - No longer in existence; a species that has ended or died out.</p> <p>Inheritance - The genetic characters transmitted from parent to offspring.</p> <p>Natural selection - The process by which living things adapt to specific environmental pressures to improve and survive.</p> <p>Variation - Differences in characteristics between individuals of the same species.</p>



Curriculum Leaflet

Year 6 Spring 1

Year 6 will be exploring the topic: 'Evolution'. This unit of work will have a specific focus on developing the children's knowledge, skills and understanding in Science.

Maths	English	Home
<p><u>Ratio</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language and symbols of ratio • Ratio and fractions • Scale drawing • Scale factor • Ratio and proportion problems <p><u>Algebra</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming expressions • Formulae and substitutions • Forming equations • Solving 1 and 2-step equations • Finding values and unknowns <p><u>Decimals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place value of decimals • Rounding decimals • Adding and subtracting decimals • Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1000 • Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1000 • Multiplying and dividing decimals in context 	<p><u>We will be reading:</u> Film Study Unit</p> <p><u>Writing focus:</u></p> <p><i><u>Journalistic Writing</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written and adapted to inform the reader; a clear viewpoint is established and maintained. • Paragraphs should give structure to the whole article. • Focus on expansion of phrases and clauses; succinct quotations, using appropriate voice. <p><i><u>Narrative</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective vocabulary selected purposefully; paragraphs securely linked throughout; range of techniques to appeal to and engage the reader. • Secure development of characterisation, settings and atmosphere and use of dialogue to convey character and advance the action. • Use informal/formal language appropriately; dialogue punctuated correctly using inverted commas. 	<p>Parents can support in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow and explore books from the library on evolution and inheritance. • Discuss the science behind these processes. • Learn about the impact of Charles Darwin and Mary Anning on life today. • Suggested visits to The Natural History Museum. • Research the topic using the internet. • Continue to access Google Classroom, spag.com and MyMaths for weekly homework. • Practise weekly spellings and access TTRS.