Alexander Hosea Curriculum Map – Year 6

Subject: Science (Evolution)

 Programme of Study Statements 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. 					Key Vocabulary Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils
Investigations and	d Skills for thinking	like a Scientist	لللما		Sticky Knowledge: Life cycles have evolved to help organisms survive to adulthood. • Over time the characteristics that are most suited to the environment become increasingly common.
Comparative Tests What is the most common eye colour in our class?	Identify & Classify Compare the skeletons of apes, humans, and Neanderthals – how are they similar, and how are they different? Can you classify these observations into evidence for the idea of evolution, and evidence against?	Observation over time How has the skeleton of the horse changed over time?	Pattern seeking Is there a pattern between the size and shape of a bird's beak and the food it will eat?	Research What happened when Charles Darwin visited the Galapagos islands? What ideas did American geneticist Barbara McClintock have about genes that won her a Nobel Prize?	 Prior Knowledge: Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. (Y3 - Rocks) Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Living things and their habitats - Y5)
 Can identify chan habitat Can link the pate Can explain what ime Big Question: 	tterns seen in the mode	ike a plant or animal s I to real examples of the peppered moth o	suited or not suited to a changed over a very sh w?		 Future Knowledge: Heredity as the process by which genetic information is transmitted from one generation to the next. (KS3) 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. (KS3) The variation between species and between individuals of the same species means some organisms compete more successfully, which can drive natural

Cultural Capital		 selection. (KS3) 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. (KS3)
Visits and visitors Wild Place Project	Experiences and events Handling real fossils	Key texts One Smart Fish (Christopher Wormell) The Molliebird (Jules Pottle) Our Family Tree (Lisa Westberg Peters)
Community events and links	Global issues Endangered species Impact of Global warming on species in the future	Famous people/ Key Scientists Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace (Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection) Jane Goodall (Chimpanzees
Life Skills Curiosity Resilience Making Links	Key places	