



Class 2

Madron Daniel Science Small Step Progression

Evolution and Inheritance - Year 6 Unit – Year C

Retrieval vocab: New Vocab Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils		Previous learning • Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats) • 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)				Links with Vision and Values. <i>Stimulate in every child a sense of curiosity and excitement about the world</i>
	Working scientifically/ enquiry focus	Curriculum Strand/ Focus	Small step objective	Previous learning within the unit.	Lesson content	Outcome
1	Identify/ classify	Evolution and Inheritance	Identify how plants are adapted to their environment.	N/A	How are plants adapted to their environment?	The children can: Explain what adaptation is. Explain the features and adaptations of some plants.
2	Identify/ classify Research	Evolution and Inheritance	Identify how animals are adapted to their environment.	<i>Explain what adaptation is. Explain the features and adaptations of some plants.</i>	How are animals adapted to their environment?	The children can: Explain how their chosen animal is adapted to its environment.
3	Identify/ classify Research	Evolution and Inheritance	Explain natural selection and how it may lead to evolution.	<i>As above Explain how their chosen animal is adapted to its environment.</i>	What is natural selection and how does this lead to evolution?	The children can: Explain what natural selection is using the peppered moth as an example. Understand how adaptation and natural selection lead to species changing (evolving) over time in order to survive.



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4	Research	Evolution and inheritance	Research Charles Darwin and his importance in our understanding of evolution.	<i>As above Explain what natural selection is using the peppered moth as an example. Understand how adaptation and natural selection lead to species changing (evolving) over time in order to survive.</i>	Who was Charles Darwin and what did he discover about Finches?	The children can: Explain why Charles Darwin was an important scientist in our understanding of evolution.
5	Comparative/ fair testing	Evolution and Inheritance	Investigate how adaptations lead to evolution.	<i>As above Explain why Charles Darwin was an important scientist in our understanding of evolution.</i>	How do adaptations lead to evolution?	The children can: Explain how adaptations lead to evolution. They will plan and investigate to answer the question: - Which beak is better adapted to pick up each seed?
6	Identify/ classify	Evolution and Inheritance	Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.	<i>As above Explain how adaptations lead to evolution. They will plan and investigate to answer the question: - Which beak is better adapted to pick up each seed?</i>	What characteristics can you inherit from your parents?	The children can: Explain that genetic traits are passed on from parents to offspring. They will be able to list characteristics that are possible to inherit and characteristics that aren't.
7	Research	Evolution and Inheritance	Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.	<i>As above Explain that genetic traits are passed on from parents to offspring. They will be able to list characteristics that are possible to inherit and characteristics that aren't.</i>	How can fossils help us explain evolution?	The children can: Explain how fossils tell us about evolution.