Evolution and Inheritance

Evolution

Prior Knowledge

Year 2: 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. Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Year 3: Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Year 5: Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the changes as humans develop to old age (puberty changes and reproduction).

Future Knowledge

KS3: You will learn about genetics and evolution Inheritance, chromosomes, DNA and genes.

Working scientifically:

Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas and arguments.

Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair test of hypotheses.

My Component Knowledge:

Lesson 1: How are plants adapted to their environments?

Lesson 2: What would happen if certain animals did not have adaptions?

Lesson 3: What is evolution by natural selection?

Lesson 4: What traits are inheritable? What are genetics?

Lesson 5: How do fossils help us understand evolution?

Lesson 6: What is evolution and inheritance?

My Composite Knowledge:

I can recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.

My Powerful Knowledge:

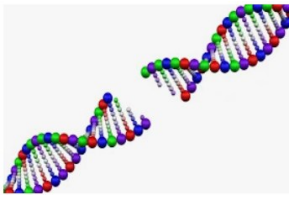
To recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago.

Key Vocabulary

Tier 1: offspring, vary, suited

Tier 2: characteristics, inheritance, adaptation, environmental changes

Tier 3: genotype, phenotype, chromosomes, deoxyribonucleic acid, genetics, sexual reproduction



Fawns have spotted coats. This adaption is well suited to which habitat?

Many woodland birds have adapted to have short wings. What advantage does this give them?

Zebras live in large herds in grassy habitats. How does their striped coat help them survive in their habitat?

What adaption do sharks and penguins share?