



Prior learning to reactivate

This is the first time this subject is taught within the Primary Curriculum.

- Changes from birth to old age (Year 5)
- Fossils are made when something that was living is trapped in rock (Year 3)
- Animals have offspring (Year 2)
- Plants need water, light and suitable temperature to grow (Year 2)
- Requirements for growth (Year 3)
- Reproduction (sexual and asexual) (Year 5)

Key learning

Living things have changed over time.

Fossils provide information about things that lived on earth millions of years ago.

Living things produce offspring, which are not normally identical to their parents.

Characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring.

Charles Darwin formed the theory of evolution.

Animals and plants adapt to their environment.

Adaptation may lead to evolution through natural selection.

Key vocabulary

Evolution	How living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms on Earth.
Adaptation	How living things have changed to survive in their environment.
Inherit	To gain a characteristic from your ancestors.
Adapt	Make something more suitable for a new use or purpose.
Theory	A system of ideas intended to explain something.

SCIENTIFIC SKILLS

By the end of the year, children should be able to...

- Plan scientific enquiries to answer different questions, recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment
- Record data and results, using charts, tables, diagrams, keys and graphs
- Use test results to make predictions to set up further tests
- Report and present findings, drawing conclusions about results
- Identify scientific evidence which has been used to support or refute ideas

Opportunities for scientific enquiry within the unit:

- Study of local animals and how they have adapted to their environment.
- Comparing how living things are adapted to survive in extreme conditions e.g. cactuses, camels.
- Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations e.g. having a long or short beak, being on two feet rather than four.

