

# Uplands Manor Primary School - Science Unit Organiser

**Science Topic:**

**Evolution and Inheritance**

**Year 6**

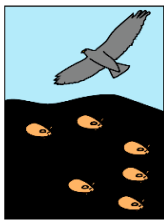
## What? (Key Vocabulary)

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
<b>Fossils</b>	A fossil is the naturally preserved remains or traces of animals or plants that lived in the geologic past
<b>Variations</b>	Small differences
<b>Reproduce</b>	To produce again/give birth
<b>Offspring</b>	Children or young
<b>Migration</b>	Seasonal movement of animals from one location to another

## Diagrams and Symbols

### How variation can impact on evolution

Because the hawks can see and catch the tan mice more easily, a relatively large fraction of the tan mice are eaten, while a much smaller fraction of the black mice are eaten. If we look at the ratio of black mice to tan mice in the surviving ("not-eaten") group, it will be higher than in the starting population.



A population of mice has moved into a new area where the rocks are very dark. Due to natural genetic variation, some mice are black, while others are tan.

Some mice are eaten by birds



Tan mice are more visible to predatory birds than black mice. Thus, tan mice are eaten at higher frequency than black mice. Only the surviving mice reach reproductive age and leave offspring.

Mice reproduce, giving next generation



Because black mice had a higher chance of leaving offspring than tan mice, the next generation contains a higher fraction of black mice than the previous generation.

## What? (Key Knowledge)

### Evolution

What is evolution?	Evolution is the way that living things change over time.
Do things evolve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We know that living things used to look a lot different to how they do now - we know this because fossils have been found that show creatures that look a lot different to how they do today</li> <li>Fossils show us that living things have changed over time</li> </ul>
So how do things evolve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A famous scientist, Charles Darwin observed that although individuals in a species shared similarities, they were not exact copies of each other</li> <li>He noticed that there were small differences or variations between them</li> <li>He also noticed that everything in the natural world was in competition</li> <li>The winners were those that had characteristics which made them better adapted for survival (for example, they were stronger, faster, cleverer or more attractive than others in their species)</li> <li>These living things were more likely to reproduce and pass on their useful characteristics to their offspring</li> <li>Individuals that were poorly adapted were less likely to survive and their characteristics were not as likely to be inherited</li> <li>Over time, the characteristics that help survival become more common and a species gradually changes</li> <li>Given enough time, these small changes can add up to the extent that a new species altogether can evolve</li> </ul>

### Variation

What's the important thing to know?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living things produce offspring of the same kind (For example, owls produce baby owls and humans produce baby humans... <b>BUT...</b> normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents)</li> </ul>
So what?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural variation like this can lead to offspring being more likely or less likely to survive in their environment</li> <li>If the variant makes them more likely to survive, they are more likely to be alive to pass this variant to their offspring</li> <li>As a result, this variant is more likely to become more common in this species</li> </ul>

### Adaption

What is adaption?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaption is when things evolve to overcome challenges in their environment (for example by adapting their behaviour)</li> </ul>
Examples of adaption	<p><b>Migration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Birds have adapted to move around the world to find weather and food sources to suit them</li> <li>Birds that didn't do this may have run out of food and died</li> </ul> <p><b>Sticking together in packs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals that learned to live in packs were more likely to be safer and more successful when hunting, leading them to be more likely to survive</li> </ul>

## Recommended Experiments

A minimum of two experiments should take place during this unit of work with one final written outcome linked to the scientific enquiry skills and approaches used.



Identifying how animals are adapted to suit their environment in different ways by investigating the strength of eggs



Using secondary resources to determine why certain animals such as polar bears are not adapted to living in a hot and dry environment



Investigate the work of renowned palaeontologists such as Mary Anning and how Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace developed their ideas on evolution

**Builds on:** learning in Year 5 - Spring - Unit: Properties and Changes of Materials

**Learning links**

**Leads to:** learning in KS3 - (Year 7) - Biology