EDEN Academy Trust
Working together to make a difference

Science Curriculum – Cycle B
Upper Key Stage 2 – Summer 2

Theme – Evolution and Inheritance (Biology)

Enquiry Question – What was the world like a million year ago?

National Curriculum Coverage

Pupils should be taught 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
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 Scientist: **Charles Darwin**	**Comparative Test** What is the most common eye colour in our class? **Fair Test** Do taller people have larger hand spans?	**Observation over time** How have humans evolved 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 Darwin visited the Galapagos Islands?

Objective	Challenge	Working Scientifically	Vocabulary
• To know and recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago - To know that fossils are imprints of dead plants and animals found in rocks **NB Focus should not be on fossil formation** - To know that fossils tell us how plants and animals used to look - To know that fossils are good evidence for evolution • To identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation	• To talk about the work of Charles Darwin, Mary Anning and Alfred Wallace • To explain how some living things adapt to survive in extreme conditions • To analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations such as being on two feet rather than four feet	See separate objectives sheet.	Evolution, adaptation, inherited traits, adaptive traits, natural selection, inheritance, Charles Darwin, Alfred Wallace, DNA, genes, variation, parent, offspring, fossil, environment, habitat, fossilisation, plants, animals, living things

may lead to evolution. - To know about Charles Darwin and his observations • To recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind but offspring vary and are not identical to their parents - To know that when living things reproduce they pass on characteristics (inheritance) - To know that these characteristics are what make variations - To know that variations in offspring overtime can make animals more or less likely to survive in certain environments	• To begin to understand what is meant by DNA **or own challenges*		