



What I should already know

- Year 3 knowledge of rocks and fossils
- Knowledge of animals, including humans from previous years,
- Knowledge of living things and their habitats

Working Scientifically

- Investigate how living things have changed over time
- Research significant scientist such as Charles Darwin and Mary Anning
- Observe and ask questions about animals
- Compare how living things have adapted
- Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of adaptations.

Sticky Knowledge

- Animals and humans produce **offspring** that are similar but not identical to them. Offspring often look like their parents because **features** are passed on.
- **Adaptive traits** are characteristics that are influenced by the environment the living things live in. Adaptations can develop as a result of many things such as food and climate.
- **Evolution** is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organism have developed from earlier forms over millions of years.
- **Fossils** are the preserved remains, or partial remains, of ancient animals and plants. Fossils let scientists know how plants and animals used to look millions of years ago. This is proof that living things have evolved over time.

Vocabulary

adaptation	The process of change so that an organism or species can become better suited to their environment
characteristic	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, used to identify them.
evolution	Adaptation over a long period of time.
inheritance	When characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.
selective breeding	The process where humans use animal breeding and plant breeding to develop selective characteristics by choosing particular animals and plants.
trace fossil	Indirect evidence of life in the past such as the footprints, tracks, burrows, borings and waste left behind by animals
adaptive traits	Genetic features that help a living thing to survive.
inherited traits	Traits that you get from parents.