

Staplegrove Church School
Knowledge and Skills Progression in Science
Evolution and Inheritance

| Year group | Knowledge | Skills | Unit |
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| 1 | | | |
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| 6 | <p>Scientists compare fossilised remains from the past to living species that exist today to hypothesise how living things have evolved over time. Humans and apes share a common ancestry and evidence for this comes from fossil discoveries and genetic comparison.</p> <p>An adaptation is a physical or behavioural trait that allows a living thing to survive and fill an ecological niche. Adaptations evolve by natural selection. Favourable traits help an organism survive and pass on their genes to subsequent generations.</p> <p>Animals that sexually reproduce generate new offspring of the same kind by combining the genetic material of two individuals. Each offspring inherits two of every gene, one from the female parent and one from the male parent.</p> <p>Animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics. This is called selective breeding. Examples include cows that produce large quantities of milk or crops that are disease-resistant.</p> | <p>Explain that living things have changed over time, using specific examples and evidence. Describe some significant changes that have happened on Earth and the evidence, such as fossils, that support this.</p> <p>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment, such as giraffes having long necks for feeding, and that adaptations may lead to evolution.</p> <p>Identify that living things produce offspring of the same kind, although the offspring are not identical to either parent.</p> <p>Describe how animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics (selective breeding).</p> | <p>Evolution and Inheritance</p> <p>Evolution and Inheritance Frozen Kingdom</p> <p>Evolution and Inheritance</p> <p>Evolution and Inheritance</p> |