



Year 6 Spring Term

Life Breaks Free

Through this term, we will explore the evolution of living things from where life began when the world was one super continent called Pangea. We will study how living things are classified and how they have adapted to survive in their environment over time.

Key Vocabulary

1	Evolution	The process where different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
2	Inheritance	The process where genetic information is passed on from parent to offspring.
3	Inhabited	To live or dwell somewhere.
4	Offspring	Offspring is defined as a human child or animal child, or the children of a family for many years.
5	Parents	A parent is a caregiver of the offspring in their own species.
6	Variation	Variation is the differences between individuals within a species. This can be caused by inherited or environmental factors.
7	Fossils	A fossil is the preserved remains or impressions of a living thing.
8	Identical	The same.
9	Charles Darwin	Best known for his contributions to the theory of evolution.
10	Adaptation	Any change in the structure or behaviour of a species which helps it to become better fitted to survive in its environment.
11	Environment	A place made up of different habitats.
12	Habitat	A habitat is a home environment for plants and animals or other organisms.
13	Classification	Group similar species together.
14	Micro-organisms	Very small living things.
15	Carl Linnaeus	Created a scientific method of classifying plants, animals and stones.
16	Linnaean	A system where organisms are grouped by shared characteristics.
17	Characteristics	A distinguishing quality, trait or feature.
18	Vertebrates	An animal that has a backbone and a skeleton.
19	Flowering	The act of producing flowers.
20	Earthquakes	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
21	Volcanoes	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
22	Tectonic Plates	A massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock that makes up the Earth's surface.
23	Fault Lines	A break or fracture in the ground that occurs when the Earth's tectonic plates move or shift.

Science:

Evolution and Inheritance

- 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.

Living things and their habitats

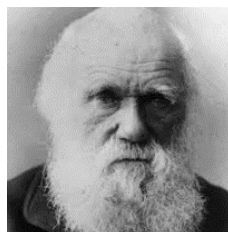
- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes.

We will look at how the Earth has changed from when it was one continent and how this became the continents we know today.

"Survival of the fittest."



Charles Darwin



Carl Linnaeus



Key Knowledge

Fossilisation - After an animal dies, the soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard parts, like the skeleton, behind. This becomes buried by small particles of rock called sediment. As more layers of sediment build up on top, the sediment around the skeleton begins to compact and turn to rock. The bones then start to be dissolved by water seeping through the rock. Minerals in the water replace the bone, leaving a rock replica of the original bone called a fossil.

Charles Darwin's theory - his theory of biological evolution developed by Charles Darwin (1809–1882) and others, stated that all species of organisms arise and develop through the natural selection of small, inherited variations that increase the individual's ability to compete, survive, and reproduce.

Carl Linnaeus - He developed a theory used for classification. He proposed that there were three large groups, called kingdoms, into which the whole of nature could fit. These kingdoms were plants, animals and minerals. He then split each kingdom into smaller and smaller groups, or levels.

Earthquakes - An earthquake is the sudden movement of the Earth's tectonic plates, resulting in shaking of the ground. Earthquakes are usually quite brief, but there may be many over a short time frame. The sudden release of tension in the tectonic plates sends waves of energy that travel through the Earth.

Volcanoes - A volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock below the surface of the earth. When pressure builds up, eruptions occur. In an eruption, gases and rock shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments.

Key Art knowledge we will gain from this unit:

Art:

- Inventing/constructed painting tools made from found and selected resources creating a visual vocab of new marks.
- Introduce the idea of tertiary colours (primary + secondary) and harmonious colours.
- Look at different tints and shades.
- Work in sustained and independent way to develop own style of painting.
- Purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures including blocking, washes and thickening paint to create textual effects.
- Mix colour, shade and tone with confidence building on previous knowledge, understanding which works well in their work and why.
- Take a real scene and interpret in an abstract style.

Banksy (UK link)

