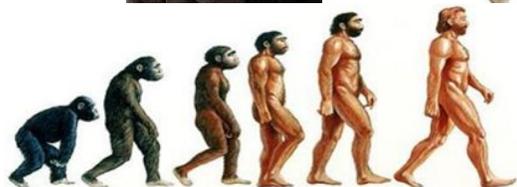
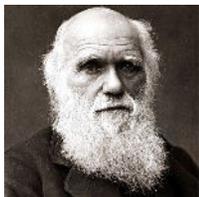


This term's Big Question:

As scientists, how have scientific discoveries informed us on how humans and animals change over time?

Science - Evolution and Inheritance

Key vocabulary: Charles Darwin, adaptation, breeding, environment, evolution, fossil, inherit, offspring, reproduction, DNA, selective breeding, trace fossil.



Spanish

Can I bring all my knowledge of Spanish terms for the weekend and emotions to form an account of what I like to do on the weekend?



Music

'How Does Music Improve Our World?' The social theme of 'Music Is a Changemaker' is central in this unit and also includes justice and political issues that link to topics such as psychology, feelings and emotions.

In this project children will learn:

In-depth knowledge of how evolution takes place and understand why and how evolution takes place in humans and animals and why some animals do not survive.

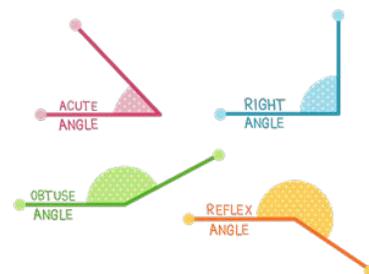


Harriers Banbury Academy Year 6 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Aspirations: Curiosity and Creativity

Maths

Percentages: out of 100, equal to, converting, place value, columns, fractions, decimals, amounts of.

Angles:right angle, acute, obtuse, reflex, degree, point, straight line.



Area/perimeter: area, covers, cm², m², mm², vertices,surface, distance apart/between, distance to/from, edge, perimeter, rectilinear.

RSE - Keeping Safe

Can I explain why there are laws in relation to drugs? What are the risks of posting or sharing material online? What strategies can I use to keep personal information safe online?

Trips, visits and events

Week beginning 09/01/2022 - SCARF workshop (physical and mental wellbeing)
Week beginning 23/01/2022 - Term 4 practice SATS
Thursday 2nd February - Eagles class assembly
Tuesday 7th February - SATs evening (5-6 pm)
Thursday 9th February - Open afternoon

English

Reading: Charles Darwin's On The Origin of Species by Sabina Radeva



Writing: the main outcome of the term will be to produce a scientific report based on our big question.

Grammar key vocabulary:determiners, apostrophes for possession and omission, 12 tenses (past, present future, simple progressive, perfect, perfect progressive) and their, there and they're.

Spelling: a selection of sounds will be taught and broken down into their many graphemes. Their sounds will include aw, ear, er, ew, oo, ow, oy, ure graphemes.

P.E. (Monday and Thursday)

Tennis - use a number of techniques to maintain control of a tennis racket and a ball as well as returning the ball accurately to a partner in a rally.

Gymnastics – move my body in different ways showing control and being able to move to a rhythm.

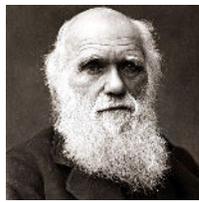
Computing

What are the risks of posting or sharing material online?

Key Stage 2

Science

Evolution and Inheritance



Prior learning

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

Key knowledge

- I can classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities & differences.
- I can describe how living things have been classified.
- I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way.
- I can describe how the earth and living things have changed over time.
- I can explain how fossils can be used to find out about the past.
- I can explain about reproduction and offspring (recognising that offspring normally vary and are not identical to their parents).
- I can explain how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment.
- I can link adaptation over time to evolution.

Key concept questions

How and why does evolution take place?
 How do we know about animals from the past and how they have changed?
 Why are fossils important for learning about the past?
 Why is Charles Darwin is such an important figure in scientific history?

High frequency vocabulary (tier 2)

Environment	Characteristics	Carnivore	Mammals
Evolution	DNA	Herbivore	Birds
Reproduction	Fossils	Omnivore	Reptiles
Offspring	Habitat	Extinct	Amphibians
Adaption	Ancestor		Fish

Subject specific vocabulary (tier 3)

Theory of evolution - the theory of evolution is a shortened form of the term "theory of evolution by natural selection,

Natural selection - Natural selection is the differential survival and reproduction of individuals

Selective breeding - the process by which humans use animal breeding and plant breeding to selectively develop animals

DNA - (deoxyribonucleic acid) makes up every living species. It is the 'instruction book' to form and create: humans, animals, insects etc...all living things!

Chromosome - a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus

Cell - the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism

Membrane - a microscopic double layer of lipids and proteins forming the boundary of cells

Nucleus - the positively charged central core of an atom, consisting of protons and neutrons

Charles Darwin - an English naturalist, geologist, and biologist, widely known for his contributions to evolutionary biology

HMS Beagle - Beagle was a Royal Navy ship, famed for taking English naturalist Charles Darwin on his first expedition around the world in 1831–36.

On the Origin of Species - On the Origin of Species published on 24 November 1859, is a work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin

Climate zones - Categorising the world's climate into zones helps us understand the conditions in different regions

Sedimentary rocks - Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the accumulation or deposition of mineral or organic particles

Coprolites - fossilised faeces of animals that lived millions of years ago.

Fossil - the remains of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.

Paleontologist - a scientist who studies the history of life on Earth through the fossil record.

Classification - systematic arrangement in groups or categories according to established criteria.

Carl Linnaeus - Carl Linnaeus, also known after his ennoblement in 1761 as Carl von Linné, was a Swedish botanist, zoologist, taxonomist, and physician who formalised binomial nomenclature, the modern system of naming organisms.

Organism - an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.

Botany - the scientific study of plants, a branch of biology.

Specimen - an individual animal, plant, piece of a mineral, etc. used as an example of its species or type for scientific study or display.

Invertebrates - an animal without a backbone.

Vertebrates - an animal with a backbone.

Key places

Galapagos Islands- The Galápagos Islands is a volcanic archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. Charles Darwin visited in 1835, and his observation of animals there, later inspired his theory of evolution.



Detail

