

BLACKROD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Autumn Project Reflections

Science – Evolution and Inheritance

Understand evolution and inheritance

This concept involves understanding that organisms come into existence, adapt, change and evolve and become extinct.

S/UEI1• Identify how plants and animals, including humans, resemble their parents in many features.

S/UEI2• Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.

S/UEI3• Identify how animals and plants are suited to and adapt to their environment in different ways.



Project Vocabulary
Offspring
Inheritance
Resemblance

We revisited our learning on resemblance between parent and offspring and discovered that not all animals resemble their parents.

Inheritance Summary

When living things reproduce they pass on characteristics to their offspring. This is known as inheritance.

You've probably noticed that you might look like your parents. This is because you inherit key characteristics from them, like your eye colour, skin colour and height.

All living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring are not identical to their parents; there are variations that make them different.

For example, if you cross two different breeds of dog, you get a dog with a combination of characteristics. Some characteristics come from their mother and some from their father.

However, you don't inherit everything from your parents. For example things like hairstyle, scars and ear piercings.

We explored how inherited characteristics can determine some aspects of your appearance such as eye colour, hair colour etc.

Home Learning Link

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhhv/cw/articles/zp9f4qt>

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In the distance past, these three foxes would have shared a common ancestor. They have all adapted to their different habitats; from the scorching hot deserts of Africa to the icy Arctic.



Desert Fox



Arctic Fox



Woodland Fox

1. What differences do you see in the three foxes?
2. How do you think their adaptations help them to survive?
3. What other animals do you think have adapted to their environments?

1 The desert fox has huge ears, the arctic fox has small ears and the woodland fox has pointy ears. The arctic fox has thick fur and the woodland and desert fox have thin fur.

2 They have all have camouflage and the Desert fox has big ears to keep cool.

Adaptation Summary

Living things are adapted to their habitats. This means that they have special features that help them to survive.

An African elephant, for example, lives in a hot habitat and has very large ears that it flaps to keep cool.

A polar bear, on the other hand, lives in a cold habitat and has thick fur to keep warm.

It's not just animals that are adapted to their environment, plants are too. A cactus is well adapted for survival in the desert. They have long roots to collect water from a large area and a stem that can store water for a long period of time.

We investigated how different animals and plants adapt to their environment in order for survival.

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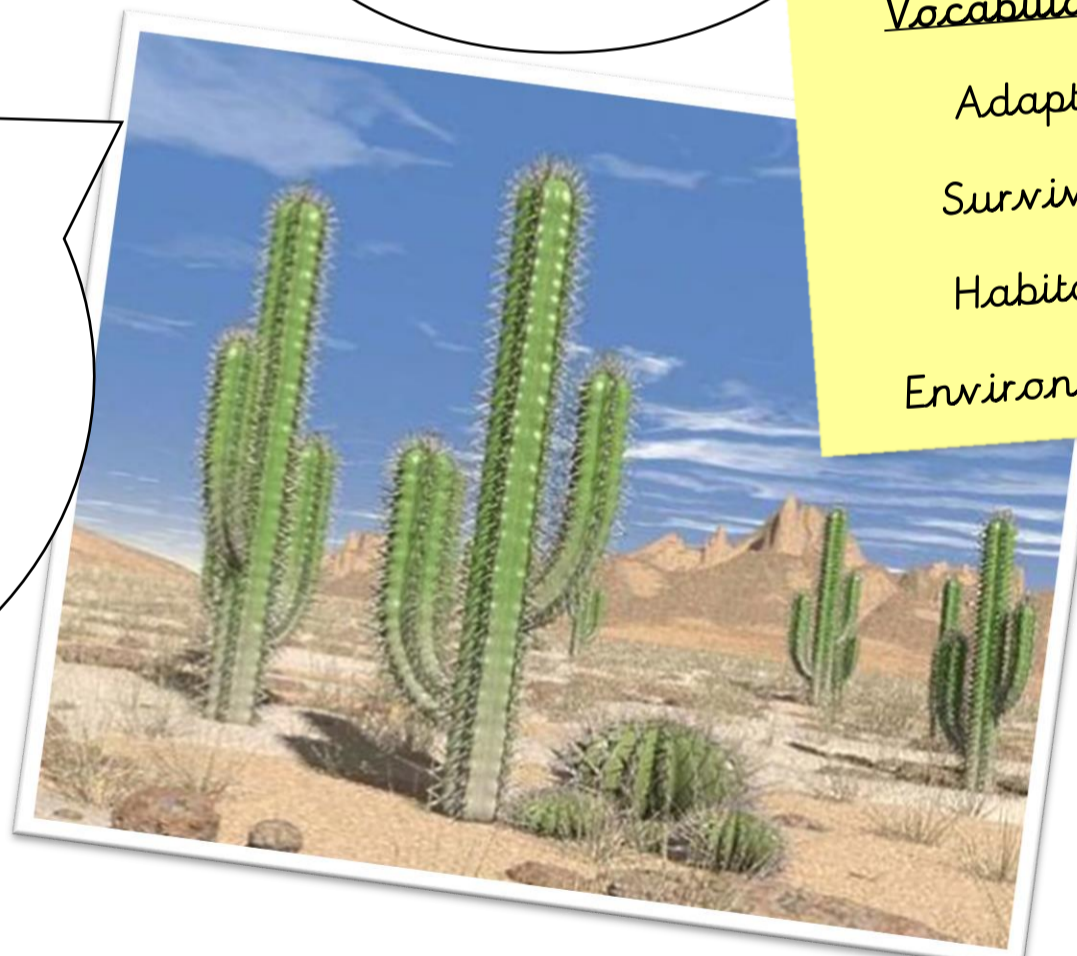
Project Vocabulary

Adapt

Survive

Habitat


Environment





Home Learning Link


<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhhv/cw/articles/zxg7y4j>


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 Wednesday 1st December 2021
 S/1612
 S/164
 How fossils tell us about the past
 Palaeontologists only started studying fossils 200 years ago.
 Fossils are important because if we did not have fossils we would not have dinosaurs etc.
 Did you know the word fossil comes from an old word fossil which means dug up.
 When the animal or plant dies it sinks into mud and sand or under the sea. It does not wash away under sand and then it sinks in to the bones and hardens. The rock is called sedimentary rock.
 Fossils are not made by laws they are made up naturally.
 When fossils are found it is called fossilisation. It is rare for a fossil to be found next to each other.
 We can fossils get crushed sometimes and eggs can be crushed. **Great research.**

How do fossils form?

 Fossils form over millions of years. They get stuck in mud and sand or under the water over the long time. This is a natural mold and bacteria covers the mold to make the fossil. The rock covering the bones is called sedimentary rock.
 Not everything is turned into a fossil it is very rare for an animal or plant to turn into a fossil. Fossils are more easily found in some areas.

Does everything that dies become a fossil?



What are fossils?

 A fossil is a remnant of a creature or plant. It is the stone of an animal. **GREAT!**


What do fossils tell us about life on earth?

 Fossils tell us that we lived in the past living things in the earth. There were a lot of other animals to come with humans. Fossils are a record of the past on earth.


Excellent research and 1x TP

Home Learning Links
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt/articles/z2ym2p3>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rkGu0BIkKM>

We did our own research to discover how fossils provide information about the past.


 Wednesday 1st December
 S/1612
 S/164
 How do fossils tell us about the past?
 Fossils are remains from things in the past like bones from dinosaurs. Fossils are made by when an animal dies the body sinks into the mud and when they are underground water and minerals leak into the bones and where little bits this makes a hard shape. Over millions and millions the rocks rock rises and ready to dig up. The bones get washed by ground water and gets covered by stone and after weather the stone wears away. Not everything becomes a fossil. Under special conditions fossils are formed. It is called fossilisation. **Excellent research.** **Amazing!**

What are fossils?

 Fossils are remains of things in the past like dinosaurs.

Does everything that dies become a fossil?

 Not everything that dies becomes a fossil because when mammoths are frozen they don't change. And some just decompose.



Project Vocabulary
 Fossils
 Fossilisation
 Replicas

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Monday 6th December 2021

S/UE12
S/UE11 Inheritance, Fossilisation and adaptation

Adaptation
A desert fox has big ears to shade them to protect them from animals.
Animals and plants adapt to their environment to survive.
A viceroy butterfly adapted to have markings to protect them from animals.

For example a polar bear has thick fur to keep warm.

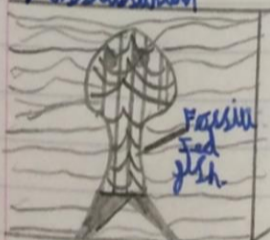
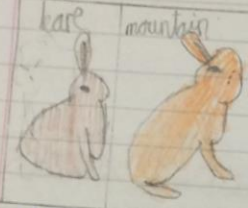
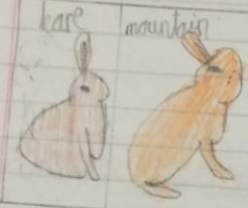
Adaptation
Adaptation is where a living thing changes over time.

Inheritance
Inheritance is where you pass down a feature to your offspring. You can pass down anything except feelings or dyed hair.
Inheritance means to pass down a feature to an offspring.
To give examples hair colour, nose, height and skin colour.
It is hard to pollinate when it is under water because it might fossilise.

Fossilisation
Fossilisation means how a fossil is made.
Fossilisation means how a fossil is made.
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Fossilisation means how a fossil is made.

This can happen in sand, mud or rock.

We are going to find fossils.

To complete our project we created fact files to present everything we have learned

Monday 6th December 2021

S/UE12
S/UE11 Inheritance, Fossilisation and Adaptation

Adaptation
Adaptation is where something is changed for a purpose. It is where animals have features to help them survive in their habitat. Behavior and camouflage are adaptations. Things that are adapted to their habitat with their white fur that helps them get hot in the desert. Snakes don't have fur so they don't.

Fossilisation
A fossil is a remain of something that has died there. Not everything turns into a fossil because some decompose. Fossils tell us that there were creatures living there. A fossil is a record of the past.

Inheritance
You can inherit things from your parents. I inherited my eye colour from my dad. You can inherit hairline, eye colour, hair colour, skin colour, ears, nose. Not all animals inherit things from their parents like baby swans and butterflies.

Excellent factfile you've shown a super understanding

