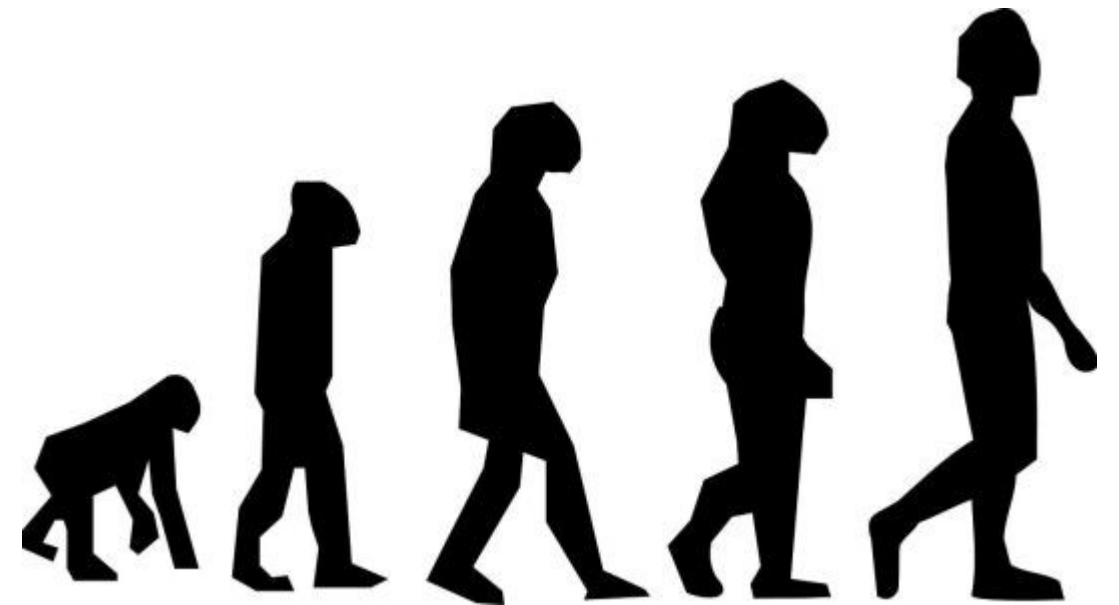


Year 6



Evolution and Inheritance

Key Vocabulary			



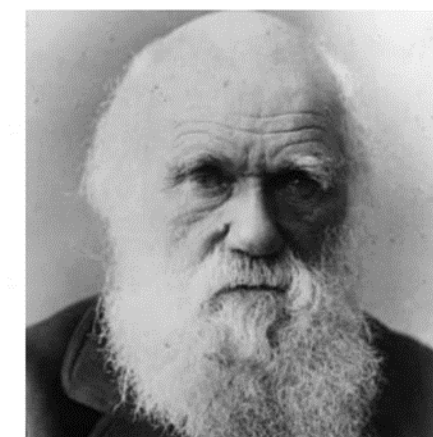
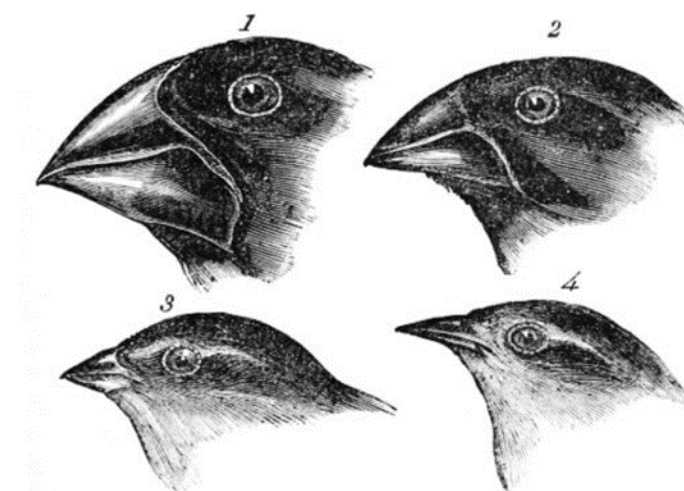
Pre existing knowledge

- Which things are living and which are not.
- Identifying animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates) and plants using classification keys.
- Animals that are Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Animals have offspring which grow into adults.
- The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air).
- Some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement.
- Food chains, food webs and the role of predators and prey.
- Features of habitats and the animals and plants that exist there (biodiversity) .
- Examples of different biomes and the life cycle of some animals and plants.
- Sometimes environments can change and this has an effect on the plants and animals that exist there.
- Living things breed to produce offspring which grow into adults. This is called reproduction.
- The role of Mary Anning in palaeontology and the discovery of fossils and the features of some rocks and the role they play in the formation of fossils.

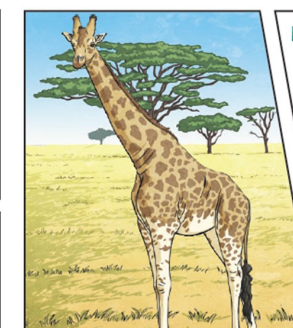
Key Vocabulary

Offspring	Young animal or plant produced by the reproduction of that species.
Inheritance	This is when characteristics are passed on from parents.
Variations	Differences between individuals within a species.
Characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Adaptation	An adaptation is a trait changing to increase survival chances.
Habitat	A specific area or place where a particular animal or plant lives.
Environment	Contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non living things.
Evolution	Adaptation over a very long time.
Natural selection	The process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce offspring.
Fossil	The remains of a pre-historic plant or animal that has been embedded in rock and preserved.

Charles Darwin, an evolutionary scientist, studied different animal and plant species, which allowed him to see how adaptations could come about. His work on the finches was some of his most famous.



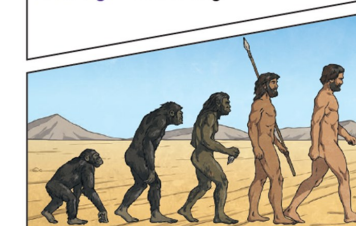
Fossils are the preserved remains, or partial remains, of ancient animals and plants. Fossils let scientists know how plants and animals used to look millions of years ago. This is proof that living things have evolved over time.



Natural Selection

Fossils of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually evolved through natural selection to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.

Evolution is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organism have developed from earlier forms over millions of years. Scientists have proof that living things are continuously evolving - even today!



Living Things		Habitat		Adaptive Traits
polar bear		arctic		Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
camel		desert		It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.
cactus		desert		It stores water in its stem.
toucan		rainforest		Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.