



Year 6 Science - Spring 2 – Evolution & Inheritance

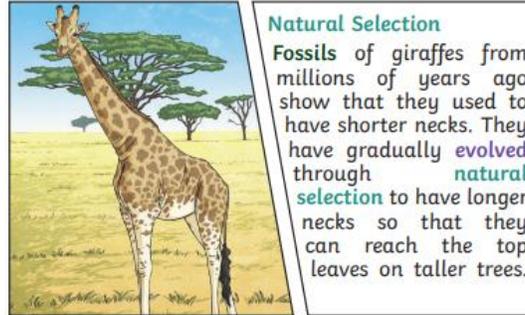
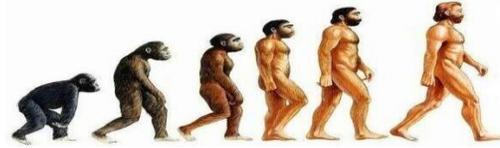
What I should already know

- Understanding of the importance of a habitat
- Understanding of how habitats can change
- Understanding of food chains
- Understand the lifecycles of a variety of plants & animals
- Classification of living things based on specific and common characteristics

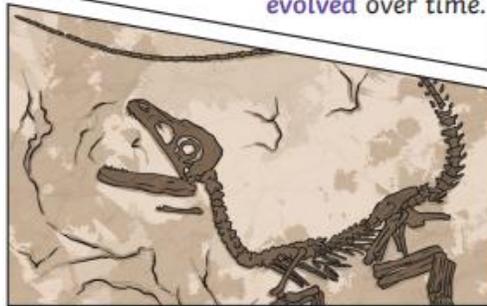
What I will know by the end of the unit

Describe how living things have adapted and evolved over time.

- I can define the terms evolution and inheritance.
- I know that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
- I recognise that living things have adapted and evolved over time to survive within the environment.
- I understand that organisms reproduce and offspring inherit similar characteristics.
- I know that variation exists within a population and between offspring of some plants.



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.



Key People:
Mary Anning
Charles Darwin
Alfred Russel Wallace

Key Vocabulary

adaptation	a change in structure or function that improves the chance of survival for an animal or plant within a given environment
ancestor	an early type of animal or plant from which a later, usually dissimilar, type has evolved
characteristics	the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable
environment	all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life
evolution	a process of change that takes place over many generations , during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics to enable them to survive better in their environment
fossils	hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock
inherited	if you inherit a characteristic you are born with it, because your parents or ancestors also had it
natural selection	a process by which species of animals and plants are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce , while those that are less well adapted die out
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
species	a class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other
theory	a formal idea that is intended to explain something
variation	a change or slight difference

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.