



Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser Year 6

Evolution and Inheritance – Who or *what* were my ancestors?



What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)		Ideas for Scientific Enquiry																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the parts of the human body and the function of each body part that animals, including humans, have babies which grow into adults. the needs of animals, including humans, for survival. the changes as humans develop into old age. 	<p><u>How have we changed over the years?</u> 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!</p> <p><u>What can we tell from fossils?</u> Fossils are 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.</p> <p><u>What are offspring?</u> Animals and plants produce offspring that are similar but not identical to them. Offspring often look like their parents because features are inherited/passed on. In the same way that there is variation between parents and their offspring, you can see variation within any species, including plants.</p> <p><u>How do plants and animals adapt to their environment?</u> There are many types of environments around the world. Polar regions, deserts, rainforests, oceans, rivers and grasslands are all types of environments. Organisms can adapt to suit their environment and this is how evolution can occur. Characteristics that are influenced by the environment the living things live in. These adaptations can develop as a result of many things such as food and climate.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Evolution</td> <td>adaption over a very long period of time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>inheritance</td> <td>this is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>natural selection</td> <td>the process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offspring</td> <td>the young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>variations</td> <td>the differences between individuals within a species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Characteristic</td> <td>the distinguishing features of qualities that are specific to a species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat</td> <td>refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fossils</td> <td>the remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adaption</td> <td>an adaption is a trait (or characteristic) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>environment</td> <td>an environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species</td> <td>A species is a kind of organism. ... All animals or plants that are the same kind belong to the same species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suited</td> <td>Well adapted for a particular purpose or environment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reproduction</td> <td>The process in which organisms produce offspring</td> </tr> </table>		Evolution	adaption over a very long period of time	inheritance	this is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents	natural selection	the process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring	Offspring	the young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species	variations	the differences between individuals within a species	Characteristic	the distinguishing features of qualities that are specific to a species	Habitat	refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live	Fossils	the remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved	Adaption	an adaption is a trait (or characteristic) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing	environment	an environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things	Species	A species is a kind of organism. ... All animals or plants that are the same kind belong to the same species	Suited	Well adapted for a particular purpose or environment	reproduction	The process in which organisms produce offspring	<p><u>Secondary Source</u></p> <p>Research Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and present findings</p>
Evolution	adaption over a very long period of time																													
inheritance	this is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents																													
natural selection	the process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring																													
Offspring	the young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species																													
variations	the differences between individuals within a species																													
Characteristic	the distinguishing features of qualities that are specific to a species																													
Habitat	refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live																													
Fossils	the remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved																													
Adaption	an adaption is a trait (or characteristic) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing																													
environment	an environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things																													
Species	A species is a kind of organism. ... All animals or plants that are the same kind belong to the same species																													
Suited	Well adapted for a particular purpose or environment																													
reproduction	The process in which organisms produce offspring																													
Interesting Facts																														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No two animals are ever the same, even if they belong to the same species 																														

- Charles Darwin developed the theory of evolution

