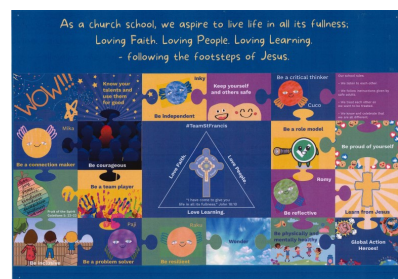




Knowledge Organiser

Year 6—Evolution and Inheritance

How have humans changed over time?



Vocabulary

Inhabited	Lived in.
Identical	The exact same
Adapted	To change for a particular use.
Evolution	The process of changing and adapting to an environment over time.
Survive	To continue to live despite serious threat to life.
Insulating	To cover, line or surround with a material that reduces or stops the movement of heat, electricity or sound.
Palaeontologists	The scientists that study animal and plant fossils for information about life in the past.
Tendrils	A long, thin, leafless twining stem or extension with which some climbing plants attach themselves to a support.

Scientific skills and enquiry

Children might work scientifically by:
 Observing and raising questions about local animals and how they are adapted to the environment.
 Comparing how some living things adapt to survive in extreme conditions, e.g. cactuses, penguins and camels. Analysing the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two feet rather than four, having a long or a short beak, having gills or lungs, tendrils on climbing plants, brightly coloured and scented flowers.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
 Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
 Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

Notable Scientist—Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, widely known for his contributions to evolutionary biology. His proposition that all species of life have descended from a common ancestor is now generally accepted and considered a fundamental concept in science.

