

Prior knowledge/key knowledge

Year 2 prior knowledge

Chn have learnt to... Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.

Fossils

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

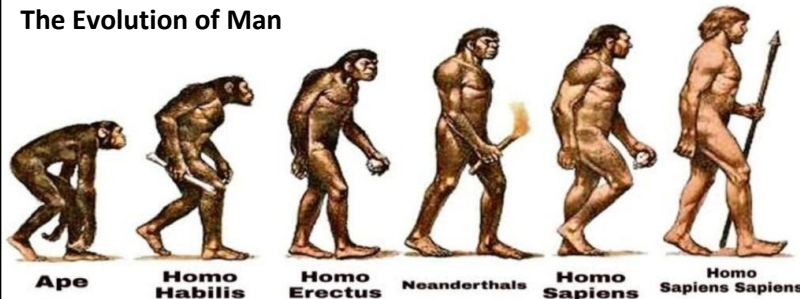
Offspring

Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.

Adaptation and Evolution

Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

The Evolution of Man



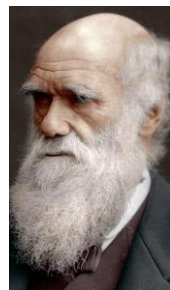
Living Things		Habitat	Adaptive Traits
polar bear		arctic	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
camel		desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.
cactus		desert	It stores water in its stem.
toucan		rainforest	Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.



Big Questions/Challenging Perceptions

Can they explain how some living things adapt to survive in extreme conditions?

Can they analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two rather than four feet?



Charles Darwin
1809-1882

English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his work on evolution.

Science Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6 Term: 5 Topic: Evolution & Inheritance

Vocabulary

Evolution

Adaptation over a very long time, across generations of a species.

Natural Selection

The process where organisms that are better suited to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.

Fossil

The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.

Offspring

The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.

Characteristics

Distinguishing features or qualities specific to a species.

Adaptation

A trait or characteristic changing to increase a living thing's chances of survival/reproduction.

Habitat

A specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live.

Inheritance

When characteristics are passed on to living things from their parents.

Adaptive Traits

Genetic features that help a living thing survive.

Inherited Traits

Traits that come from parents. Within a family, there are often similar traits (e.g. curly hair).

Key skills /investigative focus

Investigative Focus

Research the ways specific living things have adapted to suit their habitats and how these adaptations have led to the evolution of a species.

Investigative Focus

Investigate the different beak of the Galapagos Islands finches and how these differences contributed to the work of Charles Darwin.