

# Jeavons Wood Primary School – Science Knowledge Organiser

**Topic: Evolution and Inheritance**

**Year: 6**

**Strand: Biology**

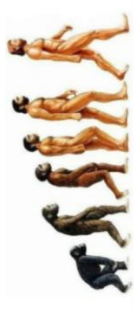
## Big Question: What is evolution & how does it help survival?

### What should I already know?

- \*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
- \*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.
- \*The features of some rocks and the role they play in the formation of fossils

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is the theory of evolution?



\*Evolution is 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. This is because offspring are not identical to their parents.


\*It occurs when there is competition to survive. This is called natural selection.

\*Difference within a species (for example between parents and offspring) can be caused by inheritance and mutations.

\*Inheritance is when characteristics are passed on from generation to the next.

\*Mutations in characteristics are not inherited from the parents and appear as new characteristics.

How do we know about evolution?



\*Evidence of evolution comes from fossils - when these are compared to living creatures from today, palaeontologists can compare similarities and differences.

\*Other evidence comes from living things - comparisons of some species may reveal common ancestors.

What is adaptation?

\*Adaptation is when animals and plants have evolved so that they have adapted to survive in their environments. For example, polar bears have a thick layer of blubber under their fur to survive the cold, harsh environment of the Arctic while giraffes have long necks to reach the leaves on trees.

\*Some environments provide challenges yet some animals and plants have adapted to survive there

\*Sometimes adaptations can be disadvantageous, One example of this can be the dodo, which became extinct as it lost its ability to fly through evolution. Flying was unnecessary for the dodo as it had lived for so many years without predators, until its native island became inhabited. When adaptations are more harmful than helpful, these are called maladaptations.

### 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
biodiversity	a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment
biome	a large naturally occurring community of animals and plants occupying a major habitat
breeding	the process of producing plants or animals by reproduction
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
extinct	no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place
fossil	the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock
generation	the act or process of bringing into being; through reproduction, especially of offspring
inherit	If you inherit a characteristic you are born with it, because your parents or ancestors also had it.
maladaptation	the failure to adapt properly to a new situation or environment
mutation	characteristics that are not inherited from the parents or ancestors and appear as new characteristics.
natural selection	a process by which species of animals and plants that 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
palaeontology	the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
species	a class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other
survive	continue to exist
theory	a formal idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something
variation	a change or slight difference

### Where will my learning go next?

**In Year 7:** The composition of the Earth and the structure of the Earth. The rock cycle and the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Earth as a source of limited resources and the efficacy of recycling. The carbon cycle and the composition of the atmosphere. The production of carbon dioxide by human activity and the impact on climate. Gravity forces between the earth and the moon and the earth and the sun. Sun as a star, and stars in other galaxies. Seasons and the earth's tilt, day length. Light years.

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**Big Question: What is evolution & how does it help survival?**

Question 1: A gradual change that takes place over many generations is called:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
inheritance		
mutations		
evolution		
reproduction		

Question 2: Evolution occurs when there is competition to survive. This is called...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
reproduction		
natural selection		
variation		
biodiverse		

Question 3: Evidence of evolution comes from...(tick two)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
fossils		
living things		
museums		
food chains		

Question 4: Animals adapt to survive in their environments. Write down an example of an animal that has adapted and the reason it can survive in its environment. For example, polar bears have a layer of blubber under their fur to keep them warm in the Arctic.	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 5: Charles Darwin...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
found the first fossil		
was made famous by his theory of evolution		
found remains of the dodo		

Question 6: When we have the same characteristic as our parents or ancestors, we _____ that characteristic.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
have inherited		
have mutated to get		
have adapted to		
have maladapted to		

Question 7: Explain how a cactus has adapted to suit its natural environment.	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 8: Comparisons of some species may reveal common ancestors. Can you give an example of two species that may have a common ancestor?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 9: The dodo was unable to adapt to its environment to survive. This means that the dodo is now...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
extinct		
endangered		
alive		
flying		

Question 10: When a characteristic is not inherited from a parent or ancestor, this is called...(tick two)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
an adaptation		
a mutation		
a generation		
variation		