

Knowledge Organiser

Year 6 - Evolution

What you already know about Evolution:

Year 1: Animals Including humans – to describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals – carnivore, herbivore, omnivores.

Year 2: Animals including humans : notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Find out about and describe the basic need of animals, including humans, for survival.

Year 3: Animals including humans – Identify that animals including humans need the right types and amounts of nutrition and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Year 3: Rocks describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that live are trapped within rock.

Year 4: Living things and their habitats – explore and use classification keys to help group and identify a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

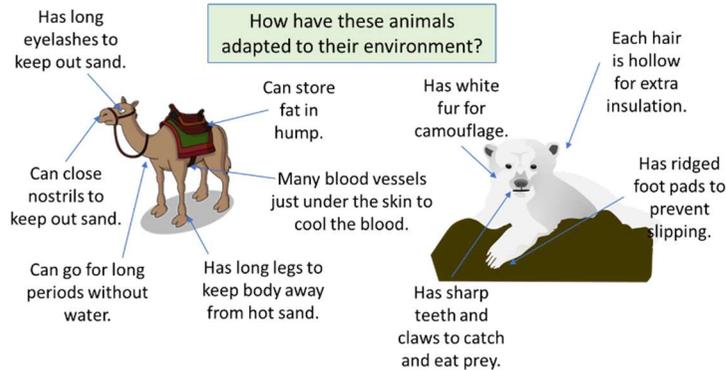
Year 4: Animals including humans – identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Fossils are formed over millions of years and they are trapped in layers of rock.

We can use these layers to find out how old the fossils are and how species have evolved over billions of years.

Charles Darwin explored the Galapagos Islands and discovered that beak shape varies in finches.

The beak of the species adapted over time to equip the finches to acquire different food sources.



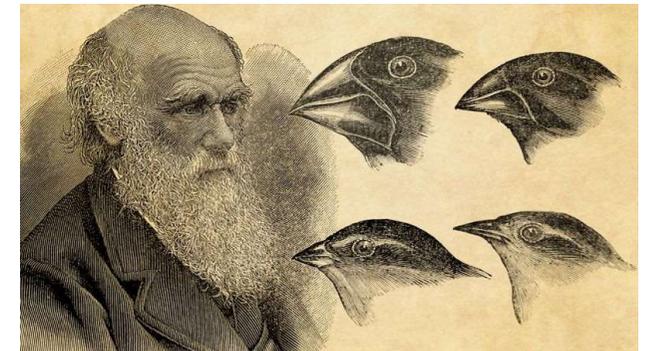
When offspring have similar characteristics to their parents, we say that they are inherited.

When living things reproduce, they pass on characteristics to their offspring.

Natural selection

The better adapted members of the species to the environment survive. This is called survival of the fittest. The survivors pass on their genes to their offspring.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Evolution	Gradual process in which something changes.
Adaptation	Process of changing.
Offspring	A person or animals young.
Characteristics	Qualities that make things different to other things.
Variation	A difference or change.
Inheritance	Passing of characteristics from parents to offspring.
Selection	Organisms with particularly advantageous adaptations are most likely to survive long enough to reproduce.



If the animal is not suited to its habitat it will not be able to survive and therefore will not breed and pass on its characteristics.