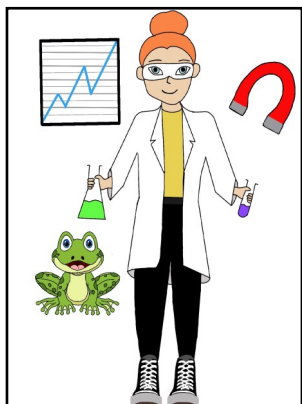




Knowledge Organiser

Year Group:	6	Subject:	Science– Evolution and inheritance	Term:	Spring 1
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Enquiry Question

Why did the peppered moths change colour over time?

Substantive Knowledge (key facts)

- Evolution is a change over time. It occurs when there is competition to survive (natural selection)
- Fossils are the remains of living things, found in sedimentary rocks which provide evidence about living.
- Living things produce offspring of the same kind.
- Some of a parent's characteristics are passed down to the offspring - this is called inheritance.
- Inheritance is genetic, not environmental.
- Evolution and natural selection have enabled living things to adapt to their habitat.

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 features of some rocks and the role they play in the formation of fossils.

Concept

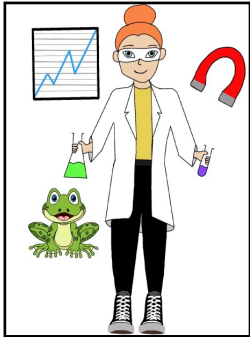


Scientific skills I am practising

- I ask my own questions about the scientific phenomena that I am studying, and select the most appropriate ways to answer these questions, recognising and controlling variables where necessary and carrying out comparative and fair tests
- I draw conclusions, explain and evaluate my methods and findings, communicating these in a variety of ways
- I ask my own questions about the scientific phenomena that I am studying, and select the most appropriate ways to answer these questions, recognising and controlling variables and grouping and classifying things.

Sequence of learning

1)	Fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth
2)	Living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring
3)	How animals are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.
4)	Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution—Evolution and natural selection



Knowledge Organiser					
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Key vocabulary	
Tier 2	Tier 3
Offspring —a person’s child or children; an animal’s young	Evolution —the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth
Variation —a different or distinct form or version of something	Natural selection —the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.
Fossil —the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form	Reproduction —the production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process
Siblings —each of two or more children or offspring having one or both parents in common; a brother or sister	Gene —a unit of heredity which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring