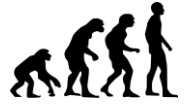


# Science - Year 6 - Biology

## Evolution and Inheritance



### Key Vocabulary



offspring  
 inheritance  
 variations  
 characteristics  
 adaptations  
 habitat  
 environment  
 evolution  
 natural selection  
 fossil  
 -----  
 Science **GOLDEN**  
**WORDS:**  
 prediction  
 measurements  
 conclusion  
 explain  
 classify

### Key Facts







- Animals and plants produce offspring that are similar but not identical.
- Offspring often look like their parents because their features are passed on.
- In the same way that there is variation between parents and their offspring, you can also see variation within a species.
- **Adaptive traits:** Characteristics that are influenced by the environment the living things live in. These adaptations can develop as a result of many things such as food and climate.
- **Inherited traits:** Eye colour is an example of an inherited trait, as is hair colour, the shape of your ear lobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.

#### Fossils

Fossils are the preserved remains of ancient animals and plants. Fossils show scientists how plants and animals looked millions of years ago. They offer proof that living things have evolved over time.

#### Evolution

Evolution is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organisms have developed from earlier forms over millions of years. When palaeontologists compare fossils to animals today, they can see similarities and differences between them.

Living Things		Habitats	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.

#### Our 'Evolution and Inheritance' knowledge journey:

Y3: Describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.

#### Working Scientifically:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.