

# Science: Year 6

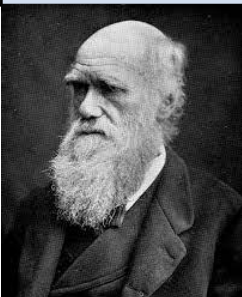
## Evolution and Inheritance

### Knowledge Organiser

#### Significant Scientist

Charles Darwin: An English naturalist who changed the way humans viewed themselves and the world around them through his amazing ideas on evolution and natural selection.

He was born in England on the 12th of February 1809. He died on the 19th of April 1882. He is most famous for his work on natural selection, the idea that all species of life have evolved over time from common ancestors.

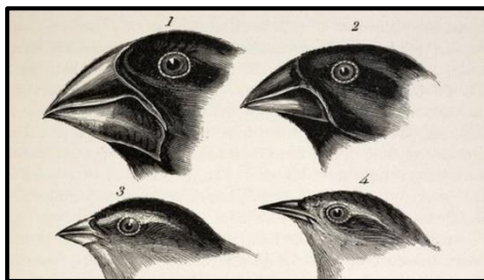


#### Offspring

Animals and plants produce offspring that are similar but not identical to them. Offspring often look like their parents because features are passed on.

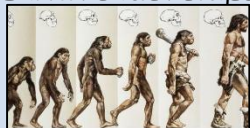
#### Variation

In the same way that there is variation between parents and their offspring, you can see variation within any species (such as Darwin's Finches) and even plants too.



#### Evolution

Evolution is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organisms have developed over time.



#### Key Vocabulary

offspring	The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.
Inheritance	This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.
Variation	The difference between individuals within a species.
Characteristics	The features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Adaptation	A trait changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing.
Habitat	Refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live.
Environment	Contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Evolution	Adaptations that take place over time.
Natural Selection	The process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.
Adaptive Traits	Genetic features that help a living thing survive.
Inherited Traits	These are traits you get from your parents. Within a family, you will often see similar traits, e.g. curly hair.

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.