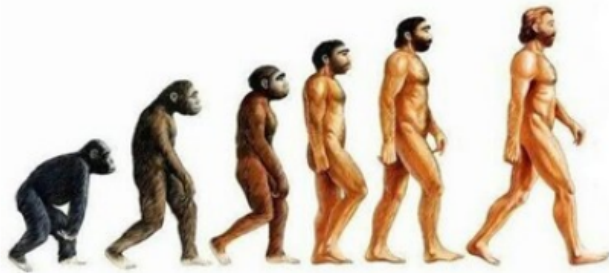








Vocabulary

S c i e n c e	adaption	a trait changing to increase a living thing's chance of survival (natural selection)
	fossil	the remains or an imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock
	offspring	human child or animal child
	theory of evolution	the thought that all living things that exist today, developed from earlier types
	variation	a difference between individuals within a species



Living Things	Habitat	Adaptation
Polar Bear 	Arctic 	Its white fur enable it to camoflouge in the snow. It has thick layers of fat to keep warm and large feet to increase grip on the snow.
Camel 	Desert 	Camels have large flat feet to spread their weight on the sand. Two rows of eyelashes to keep out the sand and the ability to go a long time without water.
Cactus 	Desert 	Stems can store large amounts of water and their very deep roots are able to collect water. Spines also provide protection from predators.

Why do we need to adapt and change?

Year 6 Crew Knowledge Organiser
Terms 5 and 6



Enquiries

How have you changed over time?

What is evolution and how do we know?

Why do some creatures no longer exist?

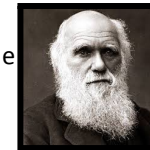
If we allow nature to take its course, what will happen?

What is my legacy?

Why do we need to adapt and change?

Key Facts

Charles Robert Darwin was a naturalist who was born on February 12th, 1809, in Shropshire, England. He died in 1882 at the age of 73. Darwin is famous for travelling the world, investigating what makes animals and plants different and introducing the Theory of Evolution.



Mary Anning was born on 21 st May 1799 and lived all her life in Lyme Regis in Dorset (England). Mary is recognised as a pioneer in the field of palaeontology (the study of fossils) and is celebrated as the greatest fossil hunter of all time! In 1811, at the age of 12, Mary discovered an ancient species, named Ichthyosaurus – meaning 'fish lizard'. She also discovered a Plesiosaur skeleton (long necked sea creature) and a Pterodactyl (flying reptile).



Anchor texts



Key Information

Inheritance refers to the genes that are passed on from parents to **offspring**. When we talk about **inherited characteristics**, we tend to focus on physical characteristics, such as eye colour or skin colour, as these are easy to spot, but inherited characteristics include abilities such as taste and smell. Characteristics are inherited from both parents but the way they combine creates **variations**, making the offspring unique. For example, humans may get blue eyes from our Mum, but brown hair from our Dad. The inherited characteristics can combine in different ways, which is the reason why siblings (brothers and sisters) inherit the same characteristics but are not identical to each other. Even identical twins that share the exact same combination of DNA are not 100% the same.

Evolution describes the gradual changes that happen in the same species, living in the same location, over a long time. Scientists have proof that living things are continuously evolving – even today!

