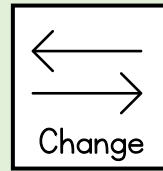


# Biology

## Evolution



Year 6 - Spring Term









### Review:

*What should I already know?*

- Fossils are formed when living things are trapped inside a rock. (Year 3)
- Changes to an environment can endanger living things. (Year 4)
- The life cycle of the different types of living things, including mammals, amphibians, birds and insects. (Year 5)

### Essential knowledge.

- **Adaptation** is when living things have evolved so that they are better suited to their environment: they have adapted to their environment.

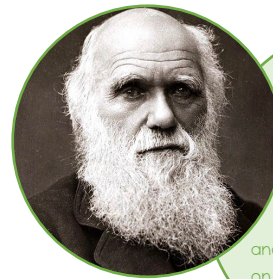
Living Things	Habitat	Adaptive Traits
polar bear 	arctic 	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
camel 	desert 	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.
cactus 	desert 	It stores water in its stem.
toucan 	rainforest 	Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.

- **Natural selection** is when living things that are best suited to their environment survive and pass on their characteristics. At the same time, living things that are less suited to the environment die out. This process of **natural selection** through changing through **adaptation** is called **evolution**.



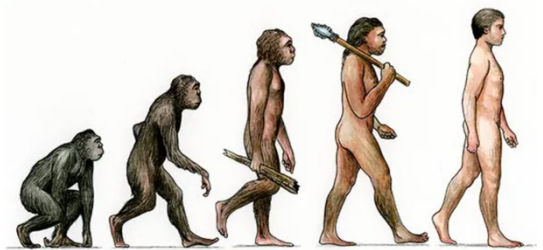
- **Fossils** can give us information about how living things have changed over time.

Vocabulary	
Change	When something becomes different.
Evolution	A theory which states that all species developed from a previous species.
Adaptation	When a living thing has changed in some way to become better suited to the environment where it lives.
Inheritance	Passing traits and characteristics from parents to offspring.
Natural selection	When living things which are best suited to their environment survive and pass on their genetic traits.
Offspring	Animals and plants have offspring that are similar but not identical to them. Offspring often look like their parents because features are passed on.



### Significant Scientist

Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882) was born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire and is famous for developing the theory of evolution and natural selection. His research on moths, finches and tortoises are especially notable.






### Working scientifically.

#### What is our enquiry type?

Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research
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#### Working scientifically skills

<b>PLAN</b>	Ask questions		<b>REVIEW</b>	Interpret	
<b>DO</b>	Observe		<b>REVIEW</b>	Report	