



Year Six Knowledge Organiser



Spring

Evolution and Inheritance

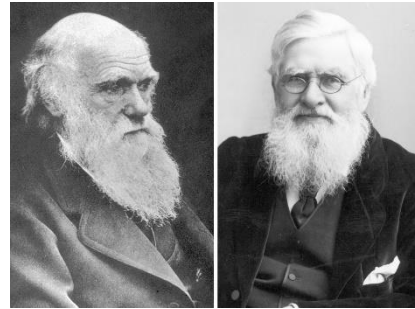
Prior Knowledge Vocabulary

Classification	The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observed similarities.
Fossil	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved
Physical characteristics	The natural features of a place.
Human characteristics	Things that are built or created by humans
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that lies south of the equator.
Climate zones	sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate

Prior Knowledge - Key Facts

- Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Classification keys are used to help group.
- How fossils are formed
- The seven continents and five oceans.
- Understanding of some geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Use geographical vocabulary.
- Use world maps, atlases and globes.
- Some climate zones around the world.

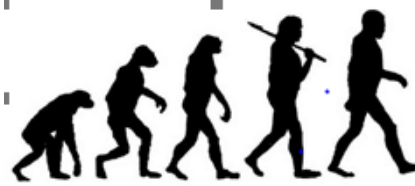
Pictures and diagrams



Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace



Map of the Voyage of the Beagle



Key Facts

(curriculum end points)

Living things and habitats: Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.

Evolution: Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

Geography: Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Develop a secure knowledge of some areas within the Southern Hemisphere.

Vocabulary

Natural selection	Organisms which are more adapted to their environment are more likely to survive and pass on genes.
Offspring	A person or animal's child/young
Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms
Inheritance	Characterises passed on from the previous generation
Adaptation	The process of change where an organism/species becomes better suited to its environment.
Variation	A change/difference between individuals in a species
Archipelago	an extensive group of islands.