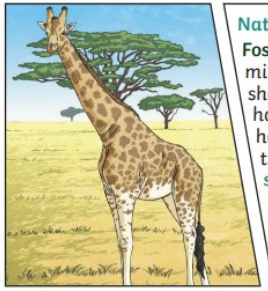
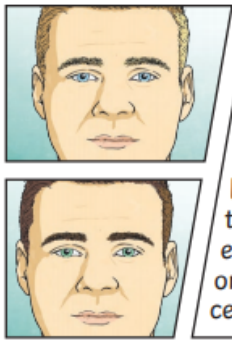
KNIGHTON MEAD
PRIMARY ACADEMY



Natural Selection

Fossils of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually **evolved** through **natural selection** to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.



Inherited Traits

Eye colour is an example of an **inherited trait**, but so are things like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.

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.

Year 6 Sci-

National Curriculum expectations:
Science—Evolution and inheritance

- Identify inherited traits and adaptive traits.
- Understand that adaptations are random mutations.
- Examine fossil evidence supporting the idea of evolution.
- Identify the difference between selective and cross-breeding.
- Develop an understanding of the development of evolutionary ideas and theories over time.
- Explain how human evolution has occurred and compare modern humans with those of the same genus and family.
- Understand that adaptation and evolution is not a uniform process for all living things.

Key Vocabulary

Offspring: he young animal or plant that is producedby the reproduction of that species.
Inheritance: This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.
Variations: The differences between individuals within a species.
Characteristics: The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Adaptations: An adaptation is a trait (or characteristic) 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: An environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non - living things.
Evolution: Adaptation over a very long time.
Natural selection: The process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.
Fossil: The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.

Useful websites:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhhvcw

Famous scientist relating to Evolution

Charles Darwin was born on 12th February 1809 in Shrewsbury, England.

In 1859 Charles Darwin wrote a famous book all about the things he had found on his travels. After 20 years of studying, he had an idea that the plants and creatures he had collected hadn't always been the same as they were when we found them.

He thought that, millions of years ago, living things had all started off in the same way and had gradually, very, very slowly, changed. In this way lots of different animals and plants had developed. This idea is called 'evolution'.