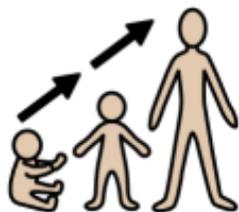


offspring



inheritance



characteristics



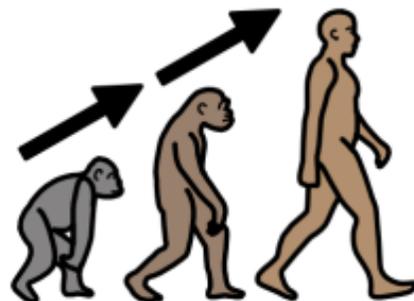
natural
selection



fossil



adaptive
traits



Evolution and Inheritance



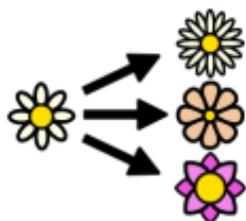
disadvantageous



inherited
traits



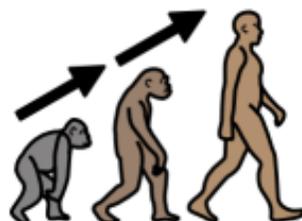
advantageous



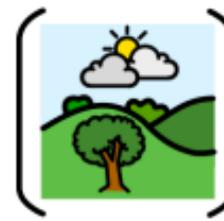
variation



Charles
Darwin



evolution



environment



habitat

Science- Evolution and Inheritance: Y6 Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
offspring	The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.		Books: The Explorer by Katherine Rundell When the Wales Walked by Dougal Dixon Websites: BBC Bitesize
inheritance	This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents		Other information Humans share the same five-fingered bone structure in their hands with lots of other animals that have paws, wings or flippers, such as lemurs and bats.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.		
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.		
adaptive traits	Genetic features that help a living thing to survive	What I've learnt already Y1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know and can identify a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, birds and mammals. Y2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals have offspring which grow into adults. To survive, animals need sunlight, water, air, food and a suitable habitat. Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited. Some plants are better suited to growing in full sun and some grow better in shade. Y4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisms are predators and prey, or producers of their own food. This can be shown in a food chain, specific to a habitat. Organisms have adaptational features that make it suited to its habitat. Y5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know and can describe the differences in life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, and insect and a bird. I know that bulbs, tubers, runners and planets are examples of plant reproduction involving only one parent. 	Key Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All living things have offspring of the same kind. The offspring are not identical to their parents and vary. Plants and animals have characteristics that make them suited (adapted) to their environment. If the environment changes rapidly some variations may not suit the new environment and will die. If the environment changes slowly, animals and plants with variations that are best suited survive and reproduce. Over a very long period of time these characteristics may be so different that a new species is created. This is evolution.
inherited traits	These are traits you get from your parents. Within a family, you will often see similar traits, e.g. curly hair.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossils give us evidence of what lived on the Earth millions of years ago scientists such as Darwin and Wallace observed how living things adapt to different environments.
variation	The differences in characteristics between individuals of the same species.		
Charles Darwin	An English naturalist (1809-1882). In 1858, Darwin published 'On the Origin of Species', which outlined his theory of evolution.		
evolution	Adaptations over a very long time.		