



Knowledge Organiser

Science: Evolution and Inheritance

Year 5/6

Theme: Cause and Effect

Spring Term A

Prior Knowledge

- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other (KS1)
- describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock (Y3)
- recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things (Y4)

Application of Knowledge

- 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

What I will know by the end of this topic

- **Where do living things live? A habitat**
- **What do animals do to suit their environment? Adapt**
- **What might adaptations lead to? Evolution.**
- **When does evolution occur? Over a long period of time**
- **What do living things produce? Offspring which are varied from the parent.**
- **What information can fossils provide us with? How living things and the environment changed over time**
- **How are fossils formed? Sediments around the body of a dead plant or animal compact and form into rock**



Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| offspring | A living thing's young, their children/young. |
| adaptation | Living things have special features to suit the environment to help them survive. |
| evolution | The process by which living organisms have developed from earlier forms dur- |
| inherit | To gain a characteristic or quality ge- |
| reproduction | The production of offspring by sexual or |
| variation | A change or slight difference. |
| survival | To continue to live or exist |
| breeding | The mating and production of offspring |
| fossilisation | An impression of a decayed plant or ani- |



Knowledge Organiser

Science: Living things, habitat, classification

Year 5/6

Theme: Cause and Effect

Spring Term A

Prior Knowledge

Year 5

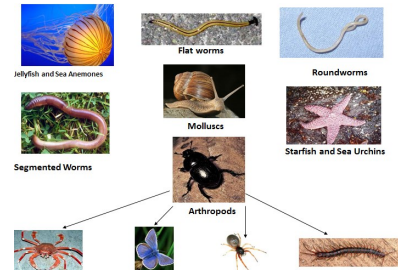
- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways (Y4)
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment (Y4)

Year 6

- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird (Y5)
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals (Y5)

Application of Knowledge

- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics



What I will know by the end of this topic

Where do living things live? A habitat

What do animals and plants do to suit their environment?

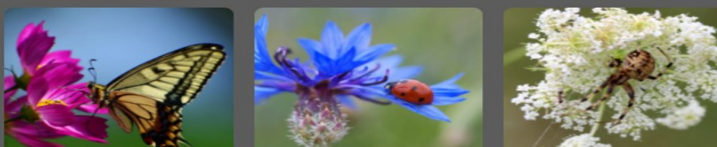
Adapt

Give the main characteristic of an invertebrate. The animal has no backbone

What are living things groups according to? Their characteristics

Name the five groups vertebrates can be divided into. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Give two examples of groups invertebrates can be sorted into. Insects, spiders, snails and worms.



Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| classification | The arrangement of living things into groups according to similar characteristics. |
| vertebrates | A large group of animals that have a backbone (spine). |
| invertebrates | A large group of animals that do not have a backbone (spine). |
| amphibian | A group of cold blooded vertebrates which have gills and live in water as larvae but live on land as adults |
| reptile | A group of vertebrates which breathe air, lays eggs and have either a scaled or plated outer layer. |
| mammal | A group of warm blooded vertebrates which grow hair, give birth to offspring and can produce milk. |
| gymnosperm | A group of non-flowering plants which produce seeds not with fruit e.g., conifers |
| angiosperm | A group of plants which flower in order to produce seeds. |
| micro-organisms/ microbes | Organisms that are so small they cannot be seen by the naked eye. They are often single celled. |