

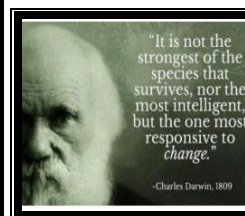
# Year 5/6: Living things & Evolution

## Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

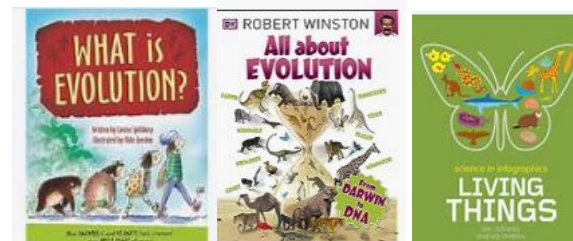
<b>Characteristics</b>	The distinguishing traits or features that define an individual or group.
<b>Adaptation</b>	A process by which an organism changes or adjusts its features or behaviours to become better suited to its environment.
<b>Offspring</b>	The children or young of a particular parent or parents.
<b>Vary</b>	To differ or show differences.
<b>Suited</b>	Well adapted or well-matched to thrive in a particular environment.
<b>Environment</b>	The surroundings or conditions in which an organism lives.
<b>Species</b>	A group of organisms that share common characteristics.
<b>Evolution</b>	The gradual change and development of a species over time,
<b>Inherited/Inheritance</b>	The passing of genetic information or traits from parents to their offspring.
<b>Natural selection</b>	The process by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment have a higher chance of survival and reproduction.
<b>Generalist</b>	Species that can live in many different types of environments and has a wide diet.
<b>Specialist</b>	A specialist species can thrive only in a narrow range of environmental conditions or has a limited diet.

## What I will know at the end of the unit:

- How to describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- How to describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- How to 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.
- Can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- Can recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
- Can recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
- I can identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution



## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about The Human Body?

- Inheritance happens in all living things, even if the process through which they grow to maturity (their lifecycle stages) differs
- Offspring are not usually identical to their parents or each other, but they can be (e.g., identical twins – siblings that are genetically identical to each other)
- Skills, talents and behaviours are referred to as acquired or non-inherited characteristics.
- Animals and plants that are better adapted to their environment are more likely to thrive and reproduce, passing the genetic information onto their offspring. Those that are less well adapted may become extinct
- Natural selection is a mechanism of evolution.
- Evolution takes a very long time.
- We know about adaptations and extinct animals and plants because of fossils
- Fossils are the preserved remains of previously living organisms or their traces
- Most organisms never fossilize, or are rarely found by humans, so we have an incomplete picture of the past.

