Year: 6

Unit of Learning: Electricity Knowledge Organiser

What have I previously learned?

- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. (Y2 -Living things and their habitats)
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants)
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. (Y3 - Rocks)
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Living things and their habitats - Y5)

Vocabulary - Goldilocke worde

Word	Definition
Offspring	An animal's children.
Adapted	To become adjusted to new conditions.
Inherited	Derived genetically from one's parents or ancestors.
Fossil	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.
Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
Characteristics	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.

Sticky Knowledge:

- All living things have offspring of the same kind, as features in the offspring are inherited from the parents.
 Due to sexual reproduction, the offspring are not identical to their parents and vary from each other.
- Plants and animals have characteristics that make them suited (adapted) to their environment. If the
 environment changes rapidly, some variations of a species may not suit the new environment and will die.
 If the environment changes slowly, animals and plants with variations that are best suited survive in
 greater numbers to reproduce and pass their characteristics to their young. Over time these inherited
 characteristics become more dominant within the population. Over a very long period of time, these
 characteristics may be so different to how they were originally that a new species is created. This is
 evolution.
- Fossils give us evidence of what lived on the Earth millions of year ago and provide evidence to support
 the theory of evolution.
- More recently, scientists such as Darwin and Wallace observed how living things adapt to different environments to become distinct varieties with their own characteristics.

Prompts to help me in my learning:

What can fossils tell us? - BBC Bitesize

What is evolution? - BBC Bitesize

What is inheritance? - BBC Bitesize