



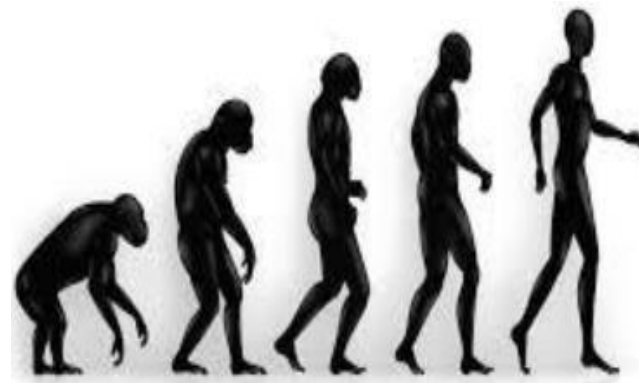
EVOLUTION and INHERITANCE

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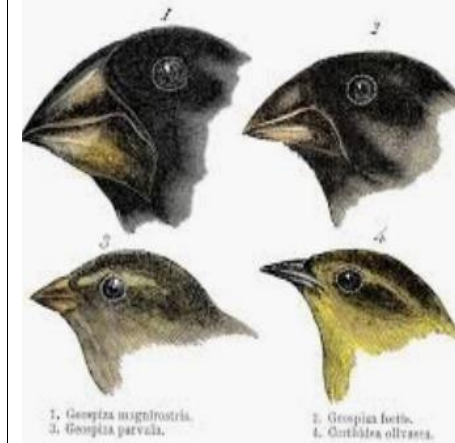
Overview



- Evolution is a change over time. It occurs when there is competition to survive (natural selection).
- Characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring. This is called inheritance.
- Offspring are not identical to their parents. Some characteristics are inherited, but some are new in the offspring - these are called mutations.
- Fossils are remains of living things, and provide evidence about living things from the past.
- Animals and plants are suited to their environments, and adaptation leads to advantageous changes.

Evidence for Evolution

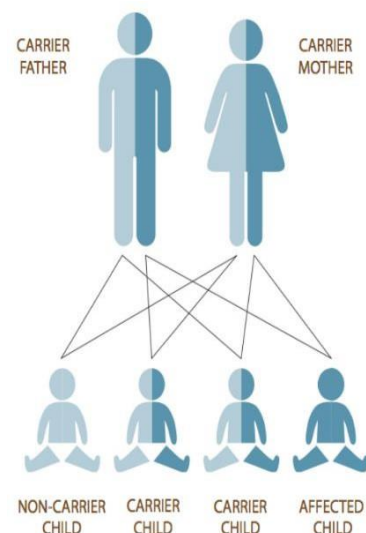
Fossils are the remains of living things, found in sedimentary rocks.



- When paleontologists compare animals in fossils to animals today, they can see similarities and differences between them.
- e.g. Fossils show that giraffes necks did not used to be as long. They have developed over time to reach high branches.
- Living things also provide evidence of natural selection and evolution.
- e.g. On the Galapagos Islands, Charles Darwin found differences between finches from island to island. They had adapted for the different foods that they eat.

Inheritance and Mutation

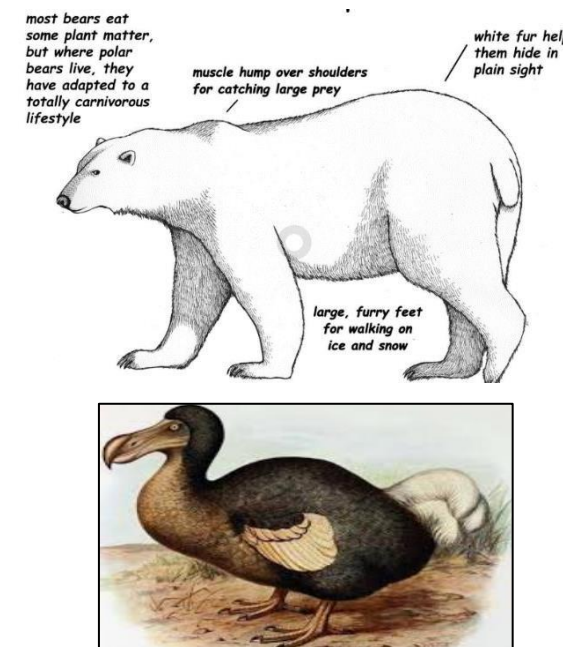
Evolution is the name given for changes to a species over time.



- Living things produce offspring of the same kind.
- Some of a parent's characteristics are passed down to the offspring - this is called inheritance.
- This is why we often share similar features with our parents, and some conditions are shared (see image).
- Inheritance is genetic, not environmental. E.g. If two blonde-haired parents dye their hair black, this does not mean they will have a black-haired child.
- Some features are new to the offspring. These are called mutations. This is why we are not exact copies of our parents.
- These changes in offspring over time allow evolution to take place.

Adaptation

Evolution & natural selection have enabled living things to adapt to their environments.



- Sometimes, changes that offspring have from their parents are advantageous - they allow the offspring to cope better in their environment.
- However, often the changes are not advantageous (called maladaptations). When this is the case, the offspring will find it more difficult to thrive.
- Natural selection can ensure that, over time, the advantageous characteristics survive in the species.
- For example, many polar animals have adapted to possess layers of blubber and/or fur (for warmth) and white outer coats (for camouflage).
- The dodo, with no predators on its island, had adapted in a number of ways that made it unable to survive when humans arrived (maladaptations).

Adapted to Warm Environments

Camels



Fennec Fox



Kangaroo



Penguin



Seal



Polar Bear



Adapted to Cold Environments