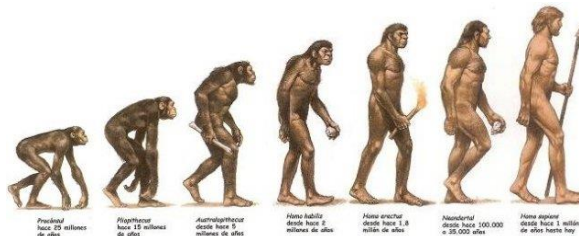




Year 6 Sticky Knowledge Mat: Living Things, Evolution and Inheritance Spring 1

Exciting resources

Fossils!



Sticky Knowledge

Living things (including animals, plants and microorganisms) are classified into broad groups according to their characteristics (e.g. reptiles are cold-blooded).

Classification groups include vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) and invertebrates (insects, spiders, molluscs, annelids).

Animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

Variation between individuals in a species can be caused by inheritance or environmental factors. Variation in offspring over time can make animals and plants more or less able to survive in particular environments

Fossils are the remains of living things which are found in layers of rock. They tell us about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago and help us to understand the process of evolution.

Charles Darwin's theory of evolution explains how every living thing is connected in a family tree that stretches back billions of years to the beginning of life on Earth.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

adaptation	When living things change over time to suit their environment.
classify	To group living things based on their similarities/differences.
evolution	The development of animals and plants from simpler forms over time.
fossil	The remains of a prehistoric animal or plant.
genes	Part of our bodies which control which characteristics we inherit from our parents.
habitat	Where an animal or plant lives naturally.
inheritance	To get certain characteristics from our parents.
invertebrate	Animal <u>without</u> a backbone.
microorganism	A tiny organism such as bacteria. Needs a microscope to see it.
variation	The differences between individuals in a species.
vertebrate	Animal <u>with</u> a backbone.