

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser- Why do I look like I do?

Key Vocabulary

Identical 	Similar in every detail; exactly alike.	Classification	To classify means to put things or people into groups because they are alike.
Offspring	A person's child or children.	Inherit	A quality, feature or characteristic from one's parents or ancestors.
Characteristics	A characteristic is something that helps us know what a person, place, or thing is like.	Fossils 	A fossil is the old bones or shapes of plants and animals that lived a long, long time ago.
Variation	A variation is a small change in something.	Environment	The environment is everything around us—like the trees, animals, air, and water.
Adaptation 	Adaptation is when a plant or animal changes to live better in its environment .	Evolution 	Evolution means that living things change slowly over a very long time. Animals and plants today started from other animals and plants a long, long time ago.

Key Knowledge

What can we learn from fossils?



By looking at fossils, we can see how long life has been on Earth. Fossils also show us how plants and animals are connected. They can tell us how these living things lived and where they lived. This helps us understand what the world was like a long time ago.

What environmental factors cause variation?

Animals and plants can change because of different things around them. These things include the weather (climate), food (diet), accidents, culture, and how they live (lifestyle).

For example:

- If you eat too much, you might get heavier.
- If you eat too little, you might get lighter.
- A plant growing in the shade will try to grow taller to find more light.

Some changes come from the environment, like:

- Scars
- Tattoos
- The way someone speaks (accent)

Some things, like your weight or skin colour, can change because of both your genes and the environment

Why do we look like our parents?

We look like our family because of genes.

We get our genes from our mother and father. These genes give us things like our eye colour, height, or freckles. That's why family members often look alike.

Useful Weblinks

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4/articles/z3nbcwx>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhnjf4j>