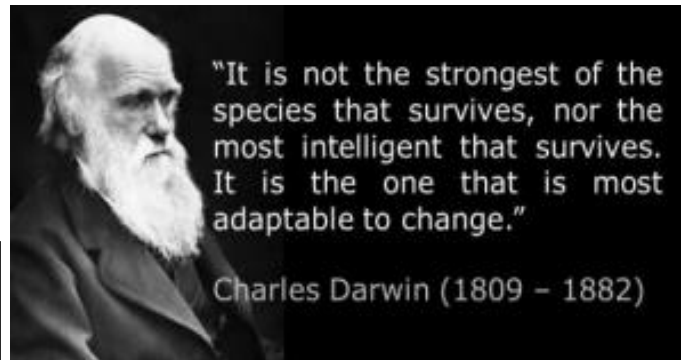
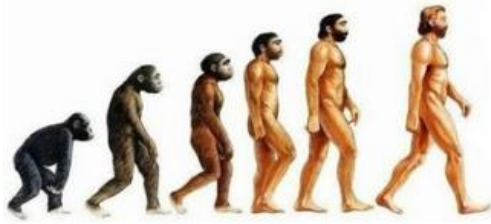


Animal adaptations - Science

Year 6
Autumn 2

Overview

In this topic, we study different habitats around the world like deserts, rainforests etc. and what the living conditions are like there. We learn how plants and animals have adapted over time to be perfectly suited to their habitat, looking at many examples in detail. Finally, we take a quick look at inheritance and evolution, doing lots of experiments to see how similar or different we are and why.



Key knowledge - Science

- Understand the term habitat and be able to list different habitats around the world, explaining in detail the conditions involved in living there like temperature, rainfall etc.
- Be able to list physical and behavioural adaptations for animals from different habitats, like a shark, polar bear and camel for example. Explain how these adaptations help these creatures survive and thrive in their habitat.
- Use knowledge of habitats and adaptations to create your own adapted creature for a chosen habitat, drawing on ideas of several other creatures from a similar habitat.
- Be able to explain what evolution is and understand this leads to adaptations over a long period of time.
- Understand through experiments that we are all different and we all have different traits, which is passed on through inheritance.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
D.N.A.	Deoxyribonucleic Acid - tiny pieces of code that determine our features.
Inheritance	Where features or traits are passed down from a previous generation.
Adaptation	A change or modification that has occurred physically or behaviourally so you can function better in a chosen environment.
Habitat	An area something lives in, examples of these are deserts, the ocean, woodland, a field etc.
Species	A specific type or breed of something, like different species of snakes are adders, pythons, cobra etc.
Predator	A creature that hunts and eats another creature.
Prey	A creature that is hunted and eaten by another creature.
Camouflage	Disguising yourself and blending into your surroundings.

Did you know?

Meerkats have dark circles around their eyes, which act like sunglasses, helping them see even when the sun is shining brightly.

Even when a snake has its eyes closed, it can still see through its eyelids. Why would this be an advantage?

Some animals use camouflage colours to help them blend in with the background and stop predators seeing them. Sometimes predators also use it to avoid being spotted by their prey.

The blue whale can produce the loudest sound of any animal. At 188 decibels, the noise can be detected over 800km away. Why would they need to do this?



Can you spot
the camouflaged
animal in this
picture?

