THE STRIVING

MUSLIM ACADEMY

Islamic and Academic Education

STAGE 6 · SCIENCE · EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE

Evolution and inheritance

Everything the questions ask about is taught on the page before them, so nobody has to know the science beforehand.

WHAT IS INSIDE

- What fossils tell us
- Offspring are alike but not identical
- Adaptation
- Try it yourself
- How each one is worked

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3 topics · something to do at the end

Written for a parent teaching at home. No training assumed, and nothing else to buy.

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Adaptation

Read this first. Then answer the questions underneath.



A living thing is adapted when its features suit where it lives.

A cactus stores water in a thick stem, and many cacti have spines where you might expect leaves. Not all of them: some cacti do have leaves. A polar bear has thick fur and a layer of fat. A fish has a shape that moves easily through water.

Adaptation happens over many generations, not in one lifetime. Individuals whose features suit the place are more likely to survive and have offspring, so those features become more common. Over a very long time this is how one kind of living thing becomes another, which is called evolution.

1. When is a living thing adapted?

The first sentence.

2. What does a cactus have instead of leaves?

One word.

3. Over what does adaptation happen?

Look for the word generations.

4. What is it called when one kind of living thing becomes another?

One word, at the end.

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Quick check



One right answer each, and every answer is somewhere in this pack. Ring the letter.

1. **Offspring are alike but not identical Name three ways kittens in one litter differ.**
   (A) Size, colour and markings (B) Many generations, not in one lifetime (C) Spines (D) Variation

2. **Adaptation What is it called when one kind of living thing becomes another?**
   (A) Variation (B) Spines (C) Deeper rock (D) Evolution

3. **Adaptation When is a living thing adapted?**
   (A) Size, colour and markings (B) When its features suit where it lives (C) Many generations, not in one lifetime (D) Evolution

4. **Offspring are alike but not identical What is it called when offspring differ?**
   (A) Deeper rock (B) When its features suit where it lives (C) Variation (D) Evolution

5. **Adaptation Over what does adaptation happen?**
   (A) Many generations, not in one lifetime (B) Size, colour and markings (C) Variation (D) Deeper rock

6. **What fossils tell us Which rock is usually older?**
   (A) Evolution (B) Many generations, not in one lifetime (C) How an individual has lived (D) Deeper rock

7. **Adaptation What does a cactus have instead of leaves?**
   (A) Evolution (B) When its features suit where it lives (C) Size, colour and markings (D) Spines

8. **Offspring are alike but not identical Where does some variation come from besides the parents?**
   (A) How an individual has lived (B) Evolution (C) Many generations, not in one lifetime (D) When its features suit where it lives

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How each one is worked

The answers to the **work it out** questions are model answers. A child who says something different and can show you where on the page it came from has done the work.



WHAT FOSSILS TELL US

1. What are fossils?

1. The passage says fossils are the remains or traces of living things from long ago, kept in rock.
2. So that is the answer.

Answer: **The remains or traces of living things from long ago, kept in rock**

2. Which rock is usually older?

1. The passage says deeper rock is usually older.
2. So the answer is **deeper rock**.

Answer: **Deeper rock**

3. WORK IT OUT **How do fossils show that living things have changed over time?**

1. The passage says many kinds in the rocks no longer exist.
2. It also says many kinds alive today appear nowhere in the older rocks.
3. So the set of living things has changed.

Answer: **Because many kinds in the rocks no longer exist and many alive today are not in the older rocks**

OFFSPRING ARE ALIKE BUT NOT IDENTICAL

1. What is it called when offspring differ?

1. The passage says this is called variation.
2. So the answer is **variation**.

Answer: **Variation**

2. Name three ways kittens in one litter differ.

1. The passage says kittens from one litter differ in size, colour and markings.
2. So that is the answer.

Answer: **Size, colour and markings**

3. Where does some variation come from besides the parents?

1. The passage says some comes from how an individual has lived.
2. So that is the answer.

Answer: **How an individual has lived**

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SAMPLE PAGES

You have read a few pages. The pack is longer.

What you are holding is a short sample, taken from different parts of the pack so that you can see how a week is planned and what a child is actually asked to do, before you decide.

The complete pack, and the rest of the academic materials, are on our website: schemes of work for a parent teaching at home, and practice packs for the skills children get stuck on.

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Members of the homeschool community do not buy these. If you have joined the community, the pack for the term you are working on is given to you at no cost.

Our Islamic Education classes are free. These packs are part of what pays the teachers who teach them.