

Key Vocabulary	
<b>offspring</b>	The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.
<b>inheritance</b>	This is when <b>characteristics</b> are passed on to <b>offspring</b> from their parents.
<b>variations</b>	The differences between individuals within a species.
<b>characteristics</b>	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
<b>adaptation</b>	An <b>adaptation</b> is a trait (or <b>characteristic</b> ) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing.
<b>habitat</b>	Refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live.
<b>environment</b>	An <b>environment</b> contains many <b>habitats</b> and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things.

**What I should already know:**

- Which things are living and which are not.
- Identifying animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates) and plants using classification keys
- Animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Animals have offspring which grow into adults.,

**Variation** In the same way that there is variation between parents and their offspring, you can see variation within any species, even plants.

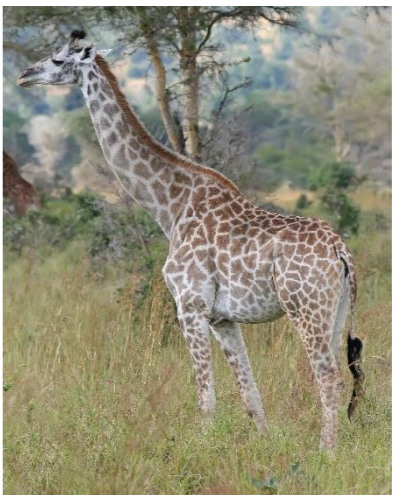
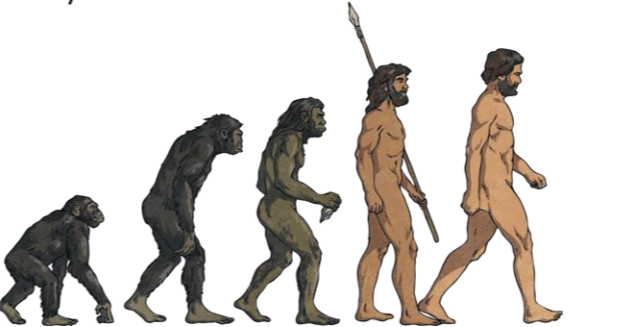


**Adaptive Traits** Characteristics that are influenced by the **environment** the living things live in. These **adaptations** can develop as a result of many things, such as food and climate.



**Inherited Traits** Eye colour is an example of an **inherited trait**, but like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.

**Evolution** is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organism have developed from earlier forms over millions of years. Scientists have proof that living things are continuously **evolving** - even today!



**Natural Selection**  
Fossils of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually **selection** to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.

Fossils are the preserved remains, or partial remains, of ancient animals and plants. **Fossils** let scientists know how plants and animals used to look millions of years ago. This is proof that living things have **evolved** over time.



Key Vocabulary	
<b>evolution</b>	<b>Adaptation</b> over a very long time.
<b>natural selection</b>	The process where organisms that are better adapted to their <b>environment</b> tend to survive and produce more <b>offspring</b> .
<b>fossil</b>	The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.
<b>adaptive traits</b>	Genetic features that help a living thing to survive.
<b>inherited traits</b>	These are traits you get from your parents. Within a family, you will often see similar traits, e.g. curly hair.

Living Things		Habitat	Adaptive Traits
polar bear		arctic	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
camel		desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.
cactus		desert	It stores water in its stem.
toucan		rainforest	Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.

**What I should already know:**

- The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air)
- Some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement. Food chains, food webs and the role of predators and prey.