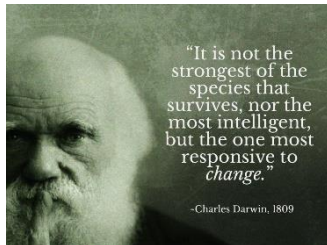


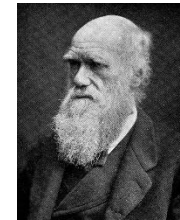
Amazing Facts

- There are many types of environments around the world. Polar regions, deserts, rainforests, oceans, rivers, and grasslands are all environments.
- Eye colour is an example of an inherited trait, but so are things like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.
- 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.
- 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.
- Fossils of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually evolved through natural selection to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.



Key People

- Charles Darwin
- Mary Anning
- David Attenborough
- Carl Linnaeus
- Alfred Wallace



The Big Picture

What I should know:

- To know how rocks are formed.
- To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed.

What I will know:

- I know how the Earth and living things have changed over time.
- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
- I know how fossils can be used to find out about the past.
- I know how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment.
- I know about evolution and can explain what it is.

Links to future topics:

Year 7

- Make links between environmental and inherited variation.
- Discuss the theory of natural selection and make links to selective breeding.
- Analyse the effect of competition and environment on adaptations.

Glossary

Offspring – the young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.

Inheritance – this is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.

Variations – the differences between individuals within a species.

Characteristics – the distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

Adaptation – a trait (or characteristic) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing.

Habitat – refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live.

Environment – an environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things.

Evolution – adaptation over a very long time.

Natural selection – the process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.

Fossil – the remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.