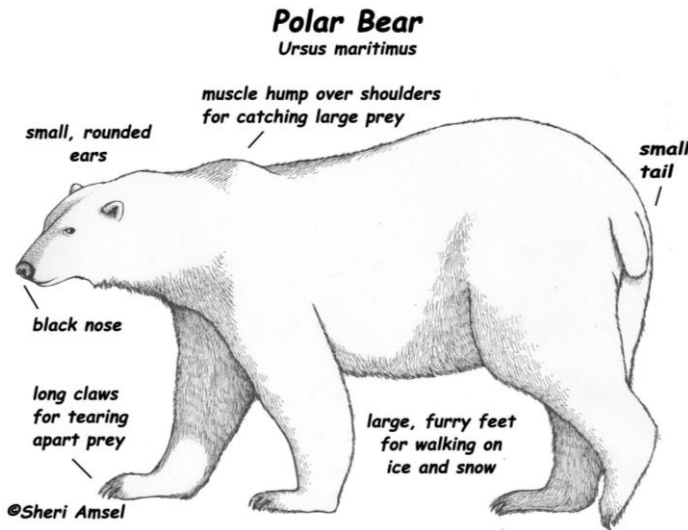
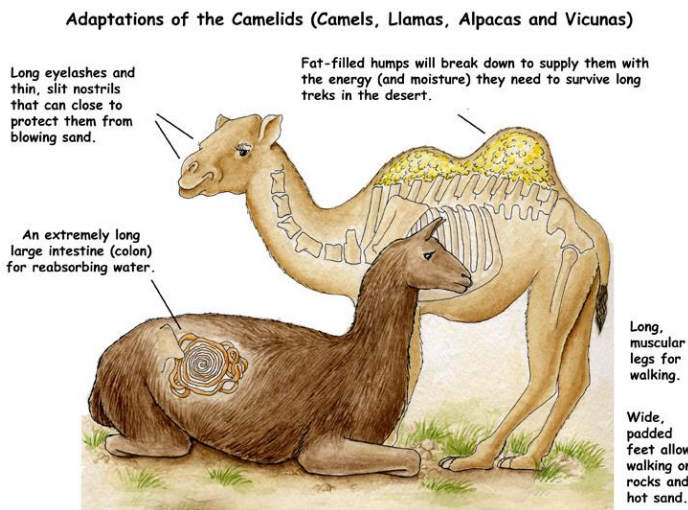
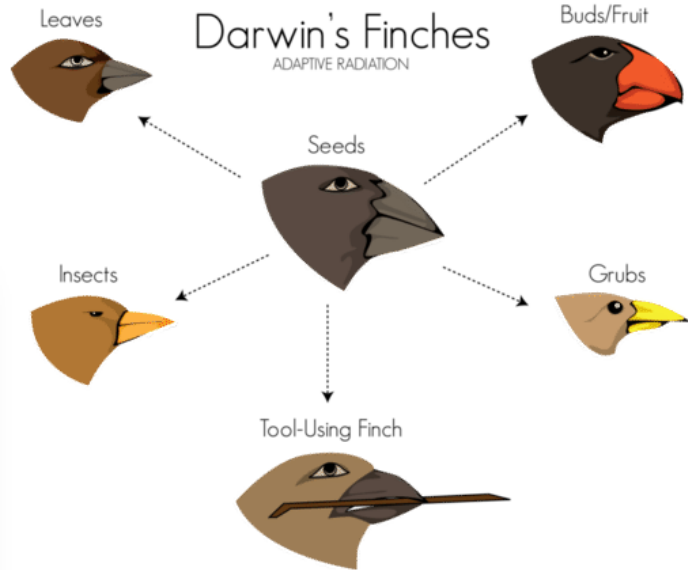
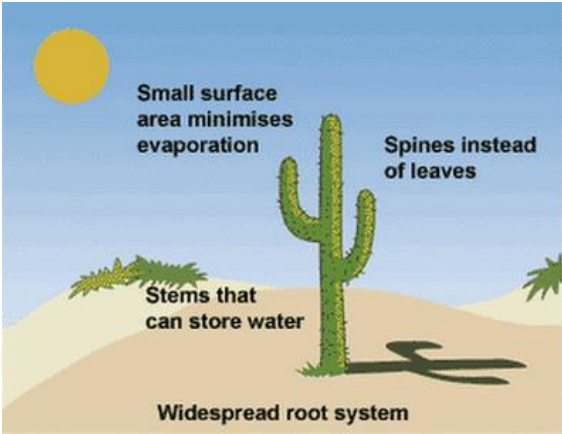
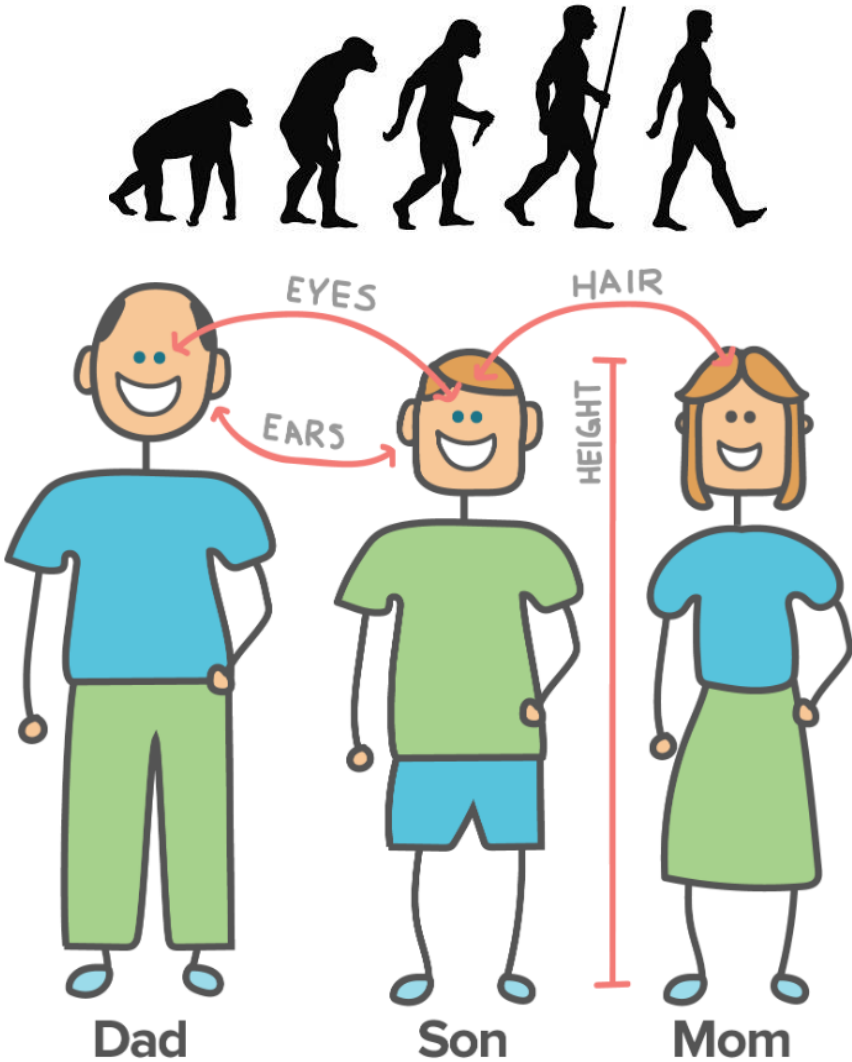


By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- What do fossils tell us about the past?
- What is inheritance and how does this affect what an animal looks like?
- How are animals adapted to their environments and what link does this have to evolution?

Vocabulary	Definition
adapted	how something has changed to survive
characteristics	the special qualities of something
environment	the surrounding conditions or forces that influence a living thing's characteristics and ability to survive
fossil	the remains or trace of a living animal or plant from a long time ago
inherit	to receive through a parent's genes
offspring	the child or young of an animal or plant
reproduction	the process by which living things create young or offspring
species	a group of living things that can reproduce with one another
suited	how something is right for its environment
vary	how something changes or is different to something else



Investigate!	
- Design a new plant or animal to live in a particular habitat - Use models to demonstrate evolution (eg Darwin's finches' bird beak activity) - Use secondary sources to find out about how the population of peppered moths change during the industrial revolution - Make observations of fossils to identify living things that lived on Earth millions of years ago	- Identify features in animals and plants that are passed on to offspring and explore this process considering the artificial breeding of animals or plants (eg dogs) - Compare the ideas of Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace on evolution - Research the work of Mary Anning and how this provided evidence of evolution