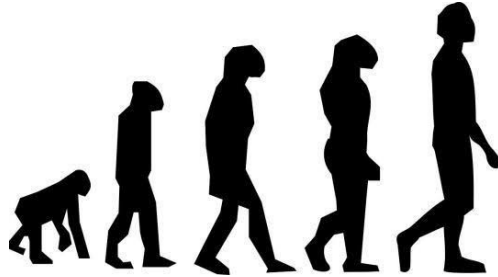


Curriculum overview

In this topic we will be learning about how living things adapt to their environments, and how this might lead to evolution. Evolution is the process of living things changing over a very long period of time. Inheritance is when characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring.

Key vocabulary			Sticky knowledge
Word	Definition	Our topic is... Evolution and inheritance 	Pupils will know that... - A cactus is adapted to its environment as it can store water; has shallow, wide roots, and has spikes to protect it. - A camel is adapted to its environment as it has wide feet, can store fat in its hump and has long eyelashes. - Charles Darwin is an important scientist who put forward his theory of evolution through natural selection. - Adaptations in plants and animals may lead to evolution over a long period of time. - Fossils provide us with information about plants and animals from the past.
Evolution	The gradual change of living things over many generations.		
Inheritance	Characteristics passed from parents to offspring.		
Offspring	The young produced by parents.		
Variation	Differences between individuals of the same species.		
Characteristics	Features or qualities of a living thing.		
Adaptation	A feature that helps a living thing survive in its habitat.		
Fossil	Preserved remains or traces of a living thing from long ago.		
Natural Selection	The process where organisms best suited to their environment survive and reproduce.		

How do animals and plants adapt to their environment?

	Polar bear Thick fur and blubber keep them warm in cold places.		Cactus Spines reduce water loss and help protect from animals.		Duck Oily feathers help repel water and keep them dry.		Camel Humps store fat, and long eyelashes help protect from sand and sun.		Chameleon Can change colour to blend in with surroundings and stay safe.
--	---	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	--