Biology - Living Things- Inheritance and Evolution

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

Offspring
Animals and plants produce offspring that are similar but not identical to them. Offspring often look like their parents because features are passed on.

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.

Key Vocabulary

Adaptation – The process of change so that an organism or species can become better suited to their environment

Fossil – The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved

Inherit – To gain a quality, characteristic or predisposition genetically from a parent or ancestor

Offspring – A person's child or children/ an animal's young

Variations- The differences between individuals within a species.

Characteristics- The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

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.

Adaptation- the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment

Palaeontologist- an expert in or student of palaeontology

Palaeontology - the branch of science concerned with fossil animals and plants

Inherited Traits
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.