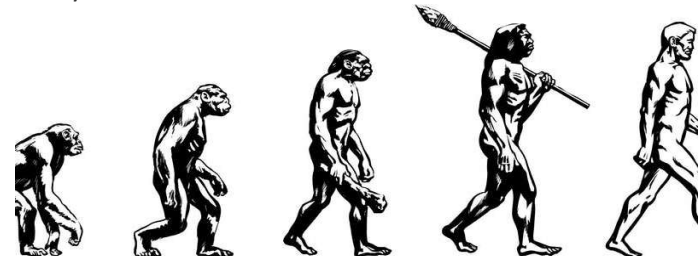
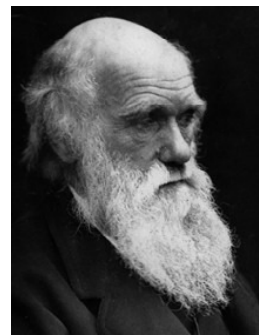


## Upper Key Stage 2: Evolution and inheritance

Key Vocabulary	
adaptation	The action or process of adapting or being adapted to a surrounding environment.
evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developing from earlier forms.
inheritance	The genes that passed on from a parent to its offspring.
inherit	Receiving a quality or characteristic (in the form of genes) from a parent.
parent	A person or things father and mother.
variation	A different version or form of something, how one thing is different to another.
fossils	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.
identical	Similar in every detail, exactly alike.
Non-identical	Not similar in every detail, not exactly alike.
offspring	A person or an animals' child or children.
environment	The surrounding or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.
chromosomes	Threadlike structures that carries DNA.
genes	are short sections of DNA that carry specific information e.g. your eye colour.
DNA	Carries the characteristics that we inherit.

Theory of evolution	
<p>Evolution is the theory that all the kinds of living things that exist today developed from earlier types. The differences between them resulted from changes that happened over many years. The simplest forms of life arose at least 3.5 billion years ago. Over time they evolved into the millions of species, or types, of living things alive today.</p>	
	
Charles Darwin	
<p>Charles Darwin was born in England on the 12th of February 1809, he died on the 19th of April 1882. He is most famous for his work on natural selection, the idea that all species of life have evolved over time from common ancestors. Not only did Darwin develop the idea of natural selection, he went on a five year voyage on the HMS Beagle. On this voyage, Darwin visited diverse regions such as Brazil, Chile, Australia, the Falkland Islands and the Galapagos Islands. His 1859 book 'On the Origin of Species', detailed much of his research on natural selection, it contained a large amount of evidence to back up his ideas and became a landmark work in the field of evolutionary biology.</p>	
	

## Upper Key Stage 2: Evolution and inheritance

### Evolution and inheritance

All living things have a common ancestor – a bacterium that lived billions of years ago!

Some have hipbones. This means that their ancestors would have walked on four legs.



The closest living relation of birds is the crocodile!

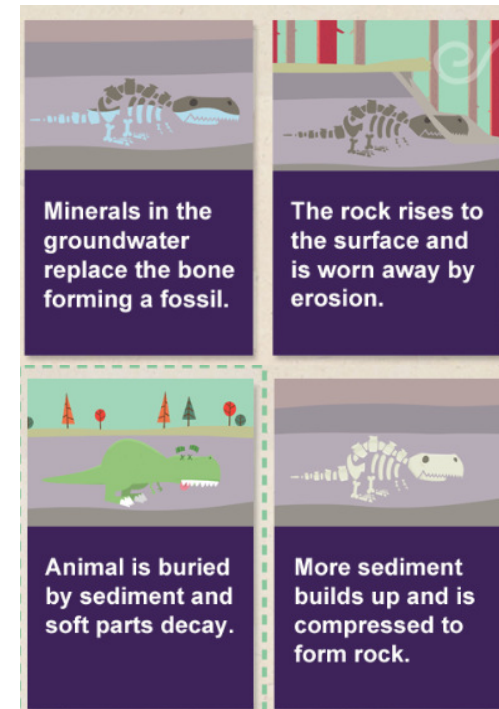


The elephant's trunk evolved by combining the nose and upper lip.



### Fossilisation

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation. It's very rare for living things to become fossilised. Usually after most animals die their bodies just rot away and nothing is left behind. However, under certain special conditions, a fossil can form.



## Upper Key Stage 2: Evolution and inheritance

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