

VOCABULARY

Adaptation: Any change in the appearance or behaviour of a species which helps it to become better fitted to survive in its environment

Environment: The surrounding area or conditions that a plant or animal lives in

Evolution: 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.

Fossil: Any remains, impression, or trace of a living thing of a former geologic age, as a skeleton, footprint, etc.

Inheritance: These are characteristics that are passed on to offspring from their parents.

Offspring: the child or young animal of a living thing

Variation: The slight differences between living things in the same species



Key Knowledge

- ♣ living things have changed over time
- ♣ fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago
- ♣ living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents
- ♣ animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and this adaptation may lead to evolution.

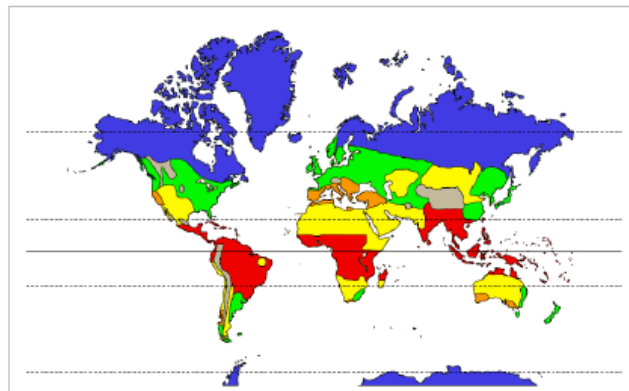


Key knowledge

Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.

The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.

As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.



Arid



Mediterranean



Temperate



Tropical



Polar

