

Vocabulary you will know...



<b>Fossils</b>	Remains or impressions of a living thing.
<b>Adapted</b>	To adjust to different conditions/ environment
<b>Evolution</b>	A process of growth and development.
<b>Offspring</b>	A persons child or children.
<b>Inherited</b>	Characteristics from parents or ancestors.
<b>Variation</b>	A slightly different version of the same thing.

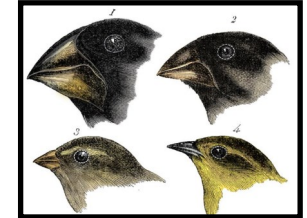
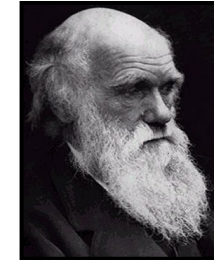


Vocabulary you will hear ...

Environment, characteristics, species, ancestors, survival of the fittest



Charles Darwin - Theory of Evolution



- Charles Darwin used finches that lived on the Galapagos Islands to provide evidence for natural selection.
- He realised that finches have different beaks because they have adapted to eat different kinds of food. For example, a finch with a big beak is very good at cracking open nuts and a finch with a long beak is very good at catching insects.
- This variation in beak type was critical to survival in their different habitats.
- Darwin was able to see that the finches had a common ancestor which is why they were so similar except for their beaks.



Quiz Corner



- 1) What is inheritance?
- 2) What is adaptation? Can you provide an example?
- 3) Can you explain the theory of evolution?
- 4) What are fossils and how are they useful to us?

Key Learning

- All living things have offspring of the same kind, as they inherit characteristics from their parents. However, offspring are not identical to their parents and vary from each other.
- Over time the characteristics most suited to an environment change and therefore living things adapt to survive in their changed environment. Over a very long period of time, these characteristics may be so different to how they were originally that a new species is created. This is evolution.
- Fossils give us evidence of what lived on the Earth millions of years ago and provide evidence to support the theory of evolution.