



Key Vocabulary

Evolution – species changing characteristics over time

Adaptation – living things becoming better suited to their environments

Inherited traits – features passed down from parents to their offspring

Fossil evidence – preserved remains of living things that show their characteristics

Selective breeding – breeding living things that have particular features, selected for their genes

Natural selection – living things surviving due to their suitability to their environment or ability to escape predators

Variation – genetic differences that cause living things to be unique

Offspring – the young animal or plant that is the product of reproduction, such as children in humans

Mutation – where genetic code is altered unintentionally

Replication – repeating a process

Evidence – proof

Common ancestor – an ancestor shared by two or more descendants

Species – a group of living things that share characteristics and are capable of interbreeding

Taxonomy – the study of classifying living things

Genes – code passed from parent to offspring that gives them their characteristics

Key Learning

Children will be taught to:

- Identify inherited traits
- Understand that adaptations are random mutations
- Explain why offspring are not identical to their parents
- Give an example of evolution
- Know the stages of development in humans



All About Me – Evolution and Inheritance, Growth and Development

