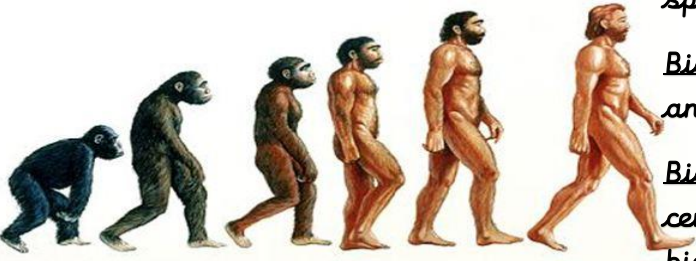


Evolution and Inheritance: Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary



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

Biodiversity- Features of habitats and the plants and animals which live there.

Biomes- A biome is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. Major biomes include tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts.

Body fossil - Preserved remains of the body of the actual animal or plant itself

Breeding - The mating and production of offspring by animals

Cell: the basic building block of living things. Every plant or animal is made of millions of these.

Environment - The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives

Evolution - The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth

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

Genes-Part of a cell of living things which controls its characteristics.

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

Palentologist: Someone who studiews fossils. When Palentologists comparfossils with animals from today they can see similarities and they can identify relationships between them.

Reproduction - The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process

Selective breeding - The process by which humans use animal breeding and plant breeding to develop selective characteristics by choosing particular animals and plants

Trace fossil - Indirect evidence of life in the past such as the footprints, tracks, burrows, borings and waste left behind by animals



How do we know about evolution?

- Evidence of **evolution** comes from **fossils** - when these are compared to living creatures from today, **palaeontologists** can compare similarities and differences.
- Other evidence comes from living things - comparisons of some **species** may reveal common **ancestors**.



Mary Anning:

Palentologist

