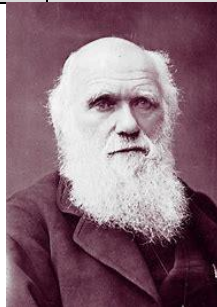


Evolution and Inheritance: Evolution

1. Organism	A living thing
2. Evolution	Process of living things changing over many generations . Takes a very long time
3. Fossils	Imprint of an organism that has turned into stone over millions of years
4. Offspring	The young of an organism normally not identical to their parents
5. Extinct	No more surviving individuals of a species
6. Characteristics	Features of an individual
7. Environmental characteristics	Features caused from conditions an organism has grown up in e.g. accent
8. Inherited characteristics	Features from genes passed down from parents e.g. hair colour
9. DNA	Substance that makes genes inside all living things
10. Genes	Small section of DNA .
11. Chromosome	Made of genes. Carry all information on how to make a new individual . Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes

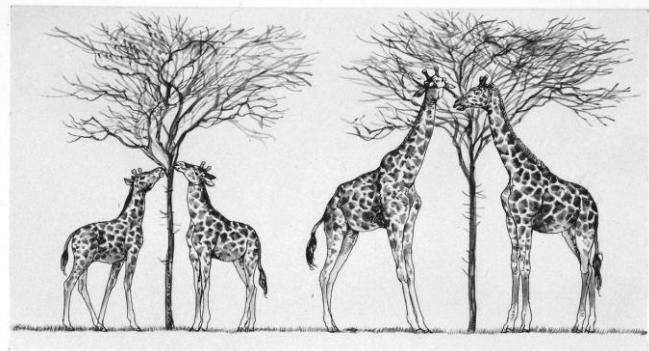
12. Environment	The surroundings or conditions where an organism lives
13. Charles Darwin	Developed the Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection
14. Natural selection	Some individuals are better suited to survive and pass on their genes than others E.g. giraffes with longer necks could reach more leaves
15. Evolution through natural selection	Four steps: 1. There are differences between individuals in a species . 2. Some differences are better suited to their environment. 3. The individuals who are better suited survive and have offspring. 4. More offspring are born with the same better characteristics
16. Asexual reproduction	Creates clone offspring from only one parent . No differences between each
17. Clone	Has identical genes to another individual

18. Sexual reproduction	Creates offspring which inherits information from two parents . There are differences between each
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Charles Darwin, 1809-1882

Taller giraffes had an advantage so could survive and have offspring. Over a very long period of time the whole population of giraffes got taller and taller.



Key
Year 3/4
Year 5/6
Secondary level