






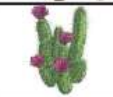












Topic Vocabulary	Key Knowledge	Animals that have adapted to their habitat...		
<p><b>offspring</b> - The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species</p>	<p><b>Offspring</b> Animals and plants produce <b>offspring</b> that are similar but not identical to them. <b>Offspring</b> often look like their parents because features are passed on.</p> 	<p>Living Things</p> <p>polar bear</p> 	<p>Habitat</p> <p>arctic</p> 	<p>Adaptive Traits</p> <p>Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.</p>
<p><b>inheritance</b> - This is when <b>characteristics</b> are passed on to <b>offspring</b> from their parents</p>	<p><b>Variation</b> In the same way that there is <b>variation</b> between parents and their <b>offspring</b>, you can see variation within any species, even plants.</p> 	<p>camel</p> 	<p>desert</p> 	<p>It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.</p>
<p><b>variations</b> - The differences between individuals within a species</p>	<p><b>Adaptive Traits</b> <b>Characteristics</b> that are influenced by the environment the living things live in. These <b>adaptations</b> can develop as a result of many things, such as food and climate.</p> 	<p>cactus</p> 	<p>desert</p> 	<p>It stores water in its stem.</p>
<p><b>characteristics</b> - The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species</p>	<p><b>Inherited Traits</b> Eye colour is an example of an <b>inherited trait</b>, but so are things like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.</p> 	<p>toucan</p> 	<p>rainforest</p> 	<p>Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.</p>
<p><b>adaptation</b> - An <b>adaptation</b> is a trait (or <b>characteristic</b>) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing</p>	<p><b>Habitats</b> A good habitat should provide shelter, water, enough space and plenty of food.</p> 	<p><b>Environments</b> There are many types of <b>environment</b> around the world. Polar regions, deserts, rainforests, oceans, rivers, and grasslands are all environments.</p> 		
<p><b>habitat</b> - Refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live</p>	<p><b>Evolution</b> is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organism have developed from earlier forms over millions of years. Scientists have proof that living things are continuously <b>evolving</b> - even today!</p> 	<p><b>Evolution</b> is the gradual process by which different kinds of living organism have developed from earlier forms over millions of years. Scientists have proof that living things are continuously <b>evolving</b> - even today!</p>		
<p><b>environment</b> - An <b>environment</b> contains many <b>habitats</b> and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things</p>	<p><b>Fossils</b> are the preserved remains, or partial remains, of ancient animals and plants. <b>Fossils</b> let scientists know how plants and animals used to look millions of years ago. This is proof that living things have <b>evolved</b> over time.</p> 	<p><b>Fossils</b> are the preserved remains, or partial remains, of ancient animals and plants. <b>Fossils</b> let scientists know how plants and animals used to look millions of years ago. This is proof that living things have <b>evolved</b> over time.</p>		
<p><b>evolution</b> - <b>Adaptation</b> over a very long time</p>	<p><b>Natural Selection</b> <b>Fossils</b> of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually evolved through <b>natural selection</b> to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.</p>	<p><b>Natural Selection</b> <b>Fossils</b> of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually evolved through <b>natural selection</b> to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.</p>		
<p><b>natural selection</b> - The process where organisms that are better adapted to their <b>environment</b> tend to survive and produce more <b>offspring</b></p>	<p><i>Enquiry Question: Is life for all a 'fight for survival'?</i></p>			

**Previous Links** You have already learnt about habitats in Years 1 & 2 through to finding out about food chains and life cycles of plants in Years 3 & 4! In Year 5, you have already discovered the different environments explorers have braved as well as looking at the animals and plants that live in those climates. This topic takes all of that previous learning and delves even deeper into the evolution of the animals and plants you've learnt about!

