

## Key Vocabulary

<b>offspring</b>	The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.
<b>inheritance</b>	This is when <b>characteristics</b> are passed on to <b>offspring</b> from their parents.
<b>variations</b>	The differences between individuals within a species.
<b>characteristics</b>	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
<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.
<b>habitat</b>	Refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live.
<b>environment</b>	An <b>environment</b> contains many <b>habitats</b> and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things.



### Offspring

Animals and plants produce **offspring** that are similar but not identical to them. **Offspring** often look like their parents because features are passed on.

### Variation

In the same way that there is **variation** between parents and their **offspring**, you can see **variation** within any species, even plants.



### Adaptive Traits

**Characteristics** that are influenced by the **environment** the living things live in. These **adaptations** can develop as a result of many things, such as food and climate.



### Inherited Traits

Eye colour is an example of an **inherited trait**, but so are things like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.

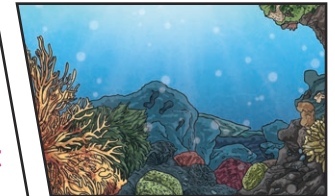


### Habitats

A good **habitat** should provide shelter, water, enough space and plenty of food.

### Environments

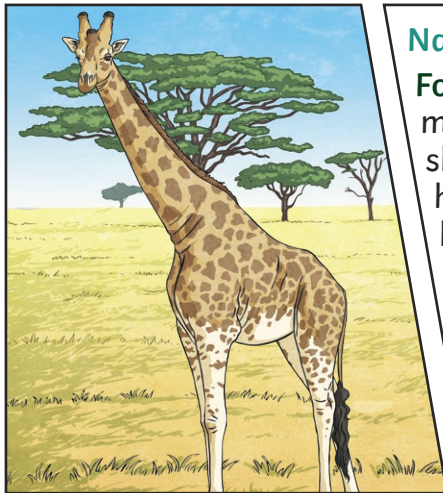
There are many types of **environment** around the world. Polar regions, deserts, rainforests, oceans, rivers, and grasslands are all **environments**.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Evolution and Inheritance unit, [click here](#).

## Key Vocabulary

<b>evolution</b>	<b>Adaptation</b> over a very long time.
<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> .
<b>fossil</b>	The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.
<b>adaptive traits</b>	Genetic features that help a living thing to survive.
<b>inherited traits</b>	These are traits you get from your parents. Within a family, you will often see similar traits, e.g. curly hair.



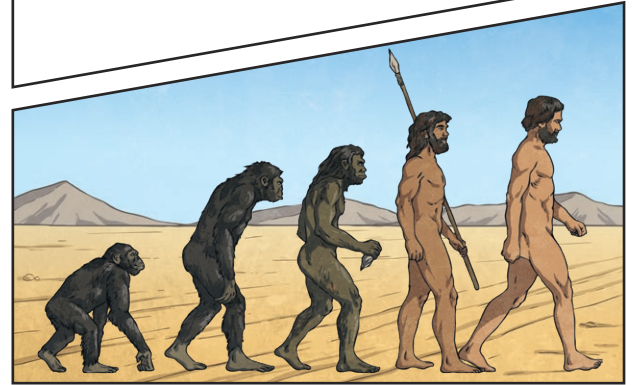
### Natural Selection

**Fossils** of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually **evolved** through **natural selection** to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.

**Fossils** are the preserved remains, or partial remains, of ancient animals and plants. **Fossils** let scientists know how plants and animals used to look millions of years ago. This is proof that living things have **evolved** over time.



**Evolution** 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 **evolving** - even today!



Living Things		Habitat		Adaptive Traits
polar bear		arctic		Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
camel		desert		It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.
cactus		desert		It stores water in its stem.
toucan		rainforest		Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## EBBSFLEET UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB

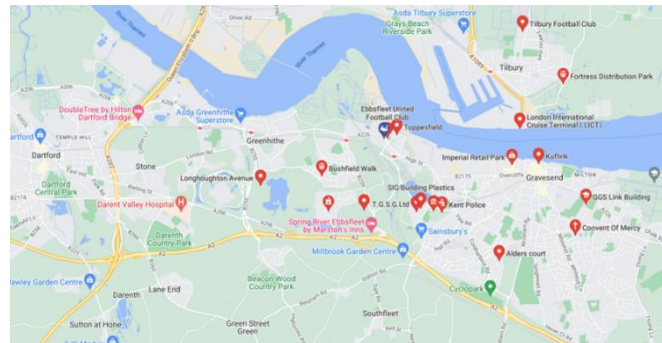
### Vocabulary

local	relating or restricted to a particular area or one's neighbourhood
stadium	an athletic or sports ground with <b>tiers</b> of seats for <b>spectators</b>
map	a <b>diagrammatic</b> representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
chronological	the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.

### Timeline

1886	Gravesend Football Club (football & rugby) founded (disbanded and reformed numerous times)
1892	Northfleet FC founded then merged with Gravesend United
1903	Northfleet United FC founded
1946	Gravesend & Northfleet FC founded (by merger of Gravesend United and Northfleet United)
2007	changed name to Ebbsfleet United FC

### Stadiums over time



Location of Ebbsfleet United Football Club

### Significant people



Bert  
Ringrose  
1946/47



Jimmy  
Logie  
1956/57



Alan  
Crudace  
1966/67



Ken  
Pearce  
1976/77



Tony  
Towner  
1986/87



Paul  
Lamb  
1996/97



Charlie  
MacDonald  
2006/07



