

Key Content

- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.


- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.

- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.


Key Vocabulary

Adaptation (n) - a small change that a living thing goes through
 Dinosaur (n) - a particular kind of reptile that lived in prehistoric times
 Evolution (n) - change in living things over time
 Fossil (n) - a living thing that has been turned to stone by one of several methods
 Inheritance (n) - the process of traits or characteristics being passed to offspring from parents
 Inherited (a) - the way that a trait or characteristic is passed to offspring from parents
 Natural selection (n) - a process in which living things adapt themselves in order to survive, that they don't have any control over
 Prehistoric (a) - the time classed as 'before history' as it was so long ago it hasn't been recorded or written
 Trait (n) - An observed variation in a specific character of an organism
 Variety (n) - differences between things as part of a whole group


Knowledge




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.



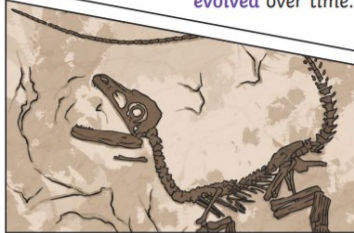
Habitats
A good **habitat** should provide shelter, water, enough space and plenty of food.



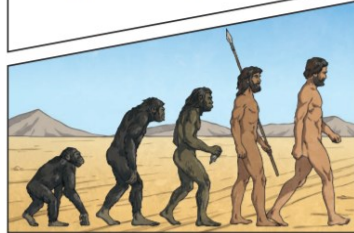
Environments
There are many types of **environment** around the world. Polar regions, deserts, rainforests, oceans, rivers, and grasslands are all **environments**.









Key Information

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.