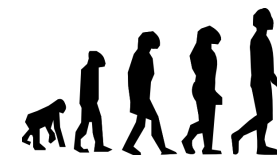


Evolution Revolution



Key Questions

Why is biodiversity important?
How and why do plants and animals adapt?

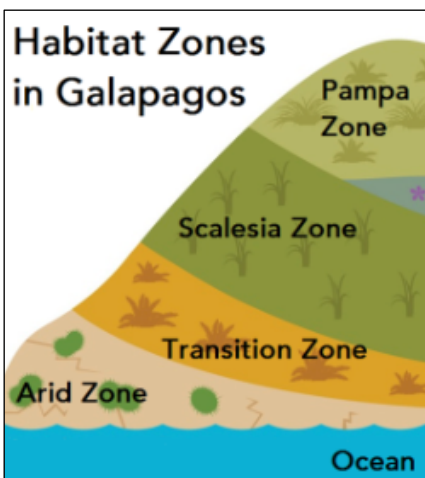
How can adaptation lead to evolution?
Why are the Galapagos Islands special?

Prior Learning What do I already know? What can I already do?	New Sticky Knowledge What will I learn?	New Skills What new skills will I develop? What will I learn to do?
<p>Describe the location of features in relation to other geographical features</p> <p>Identify the similarities and differences of physical and human geography between continents</p> <p>Use grid references to interpret maps</p> <p>Understand that environments can change and causes danger to living things</p> <p>Understand food chains</p>	<p>The important geographical features of the Amazon rainforest</p> <p>The biodiversity of animals in the Galapagos Islands</p> <p>How to use longitude and latitude when reading maps</p> <p>How living things produce offspring of the same kind</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to their environment</p> <p>How adaptation can lead to evolution</p> <p>How Darwin observed adaptations in the finches of the Galapagos Islands</p>	<p>Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones and biomes.</p> <p>Read maps and globes using longitude and latitude, coordinates and degrees.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied.</p> <p>Compare how living things are adapted to live in their environment.</p> <p>Begin to analyse the advantages and disadvantages of adaptations.</p>

Key Vocabulary

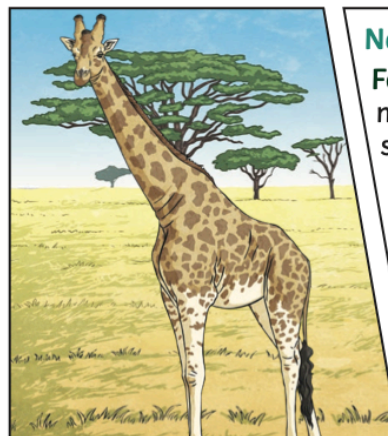
longitude
latitude
hemisphere
biodiversity
endemic

inherited
behavioural
offspring
selective
breeding
adaptation
evolution



Biodiversity in the Galapagos

The Galapagos Islands are home to some of the highest levels of endemism (species found nowhere else on earth) anywhere on the planet. About 80% of the land birds you will see, 97% of the reptiles and land mammals, and more than 30% of the plants are endemic.



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.

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!