

Evolution

The first person who explained how evolution happens was Charles Darwin with his scientific theory of natural selection.

	Allele 1 from parent A	Allele 2 from parent A
	 dominant	 dominant
Allele 1 from parent B	 dom.  phenotype genotype 	 dom.  phenotype genotype 
Allele 2 from parent B	 carrier  phenotype genotype   carrier	 carrier  phenotype genotype   carrier

Inheritance

Inheritance is the process by which genetic information is passed on from parent to child. This is why members of the same family tend to have similar characteristics.



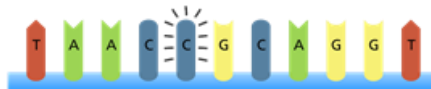
Adaptation

An adaptation is a special skill which helps an animal to survive and do everything it needs to do. Adaptations could be physical changes to the animals body or behavioural changes in how an individual animal or a society do things in their daily lives.

Original sequence



Point mutation



Mutation

A mistake or a change in a living thing's DNA.

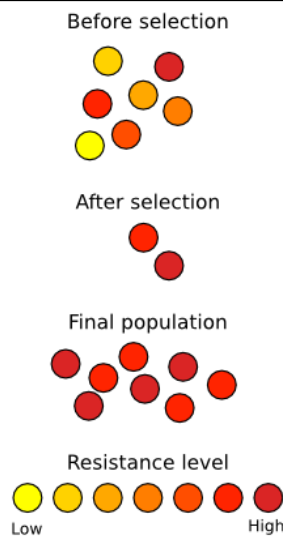
No living members of these species exist





Paleontologist

Paleontology is the study of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. Scientists called paleontologists study the remains of these ancient organisms, or living things.



Natural Selection

Natural selection is the process where organisms that are best suited to their environment survive and pass on their genetic traits in increasing number to successive generations.



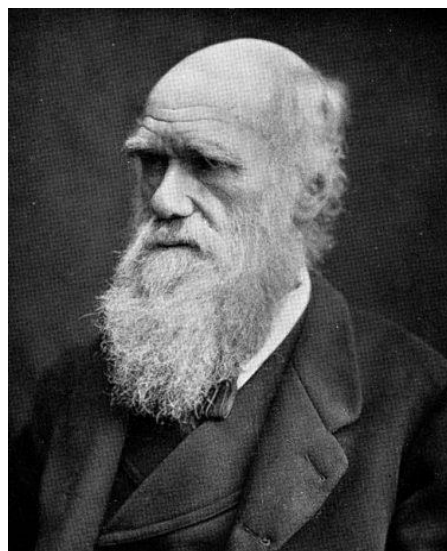
Offspring

The young of a person, animal, or plant.



Characteristics

A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.



Charles Darwin

As an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution.



Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a pioneering palaeontologist and fossil collector.