Evolution

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: Inheritance; Activate 3: Variation and natural selection | Exploring Science 9A

Q	Answer	Remember
1	evolution	Evolution usually takes thousands or millions of years.
2	Darwin	Alfred Russel Wallace came up with the same idea at about the same time.
3	natural selection	Nature selects which ones live long enough to have young.
4	adaptation	A polar bear's thick fur is an adaptation to the cold.
5	water	Camels also have wide feet so they do not sink into sand.
6	competition	Those that win the competition are more likely to pass on their genes.
7	reproduce	Surviving is not enough - only animals that breed pass their useful genes on to their young.
8	extinct	Dinosaurs and dodos are extinct. Extinct means gone forever.
9	endangered	Tigers and mountain gorillas are endangered.
10	habitat loss	Changes happen faster than a species can adapt.
11	biodiversity	A rainforest has huge biodiversity. A wheat field has very little.
12	seed bank	A gene bank keeps a back-up copy of species, like saving a file.
13	fossils	Fossils show that living things have changed over time.
14	white	Camouflage helps prey hide from predators.
15	increases	White rabbits survive more often and pass on their fur colour.
16	dark moths	Dark moths were hidden on sooty bark, so birds ate fewer of them.
17	resistant	This is natural selection happening fast, which is why you finish a course of antibiotics.
18	Longer-necked giraffes got more food, survived and bred, passing on genes for long necks.	Variation, competition, survival, then passing on genes: the four steps.
19	Other species depend on it, and it may hold useful genes or medicines we lose forever.	Many medicines first came from wild plants.
20	older	The bottom layers were laid down first, so they are the oldest.

Free for classroom and home use: print, photocopy and share. Not for resale or re-hosting.