









What are we learning?

To identify different variations between animals and their characteristics.

To explore and identify how inheritance and characteristics are transferred in sexual reproduction.

Key vocabulary

organism	a living thing such as an animal, plant, bacterium or fungus	
variation	differences between organisms	
species	similar organisms where two parents can create offspring	
offspring	the young of a living thing	
characteristic	a feature of an organism, used to identify individuals or a group	
inheritance	the passing on of characteristics from parent to offspring	

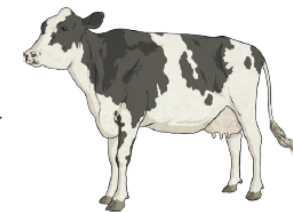
Why is Variation Important?

Some **characteristics** are better suited to particular environments than others. **Variation** allows a **species** to survive in different conditions and reduces the risk of extinction within a **species**.

Desirable Characteristics

Desirable characteristics are features that are preferred by humans.

Certain breeds of cattle have **desirable characteristics**, such as the ability to produce more milk or being better suited to producing high-quality meat.



Selective Breeding

Selective breeding is when **organisms** are bred for certain **desirable characteristics**. It can have many benefits.

However, it can lead to features in the **offspring** that are not healthy. For example, pugs are bred for their flattened faces. However, this can lead to breathing difficulties and skin disorders.

