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| Science 9 | Unit A |
| Lesson 4: Natural Selection/Variation Within Species | 84 Mins |

Crash Course Video - Natural Selection YOUTUBE

1. What was the colour of the peppered moth before the industrial revolution?
	1. After?
2. Was this artificial selection or natural Selection?
3. Who was the scientist that discovered this type of selection?
4. What species of bird was he most interested in?
5. What does it mean for an adaption to be heritable?
6. How can variations in the population help that species survive?
7. Were Darwin’s children that couldn’t reproduce a different species?
8. What kind of selection is described by the peacock’s tail?
9. Where does a new species come from?

Practice:

Pg. 24: Questions 5

Variation within Species

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| Variability – Variation within a population* Important for species to survive changes in their environment. More variation -> More chance to survive
* Some Variations have little effect on the species, but if environmental conditions change quickly, that small variation might mean life or death
 | White Peppered Moth/Black peppered mothDifferent Eye Colour in HumansDifferent skin colour… darker skins offer more protection from sunlight (UV Rays) |

Branded Snail: Have them read Pg. 23 Answer the Question: Describe the effects of shell colour on the survival of braided snails.

Natural Selection

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| * happens when factors in the environment determines, or selects, which individuals, within a species, will be able to survive.
* If they are able to live long enough to reproduce, then those individuals with their ‘survival adaptations’ (characteristics) will have offspring with similar survival characteristics
 | Over time tis can lead to a population that can no longer breed with it’s ‘parent species’ (Origin of Species) |