



Name: _____ Interdependence and Adaptation Revision Worksheet(2) YEAR 6... Date.....

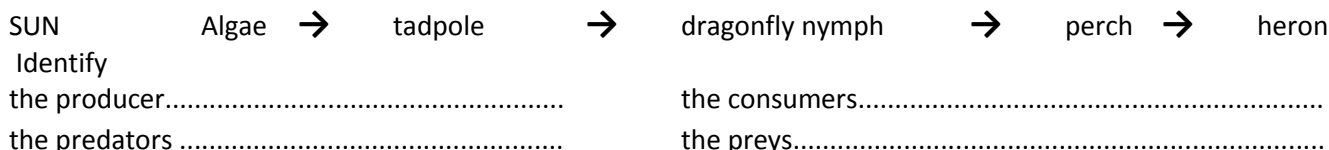
1.Name the following:







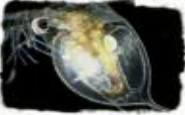











- i) An animal that eats other animals.....
- ii) An animal that is hunted by other animals.....
- iii) An animal that hunts other animals to eat.....
- iv) An animal that eats plants.....
- v) Fish have these to allow them to breathe under water.....
- vi) Putting a net into a pond and seeing what small animals you can find.....
- vii) A diagram showing who eats who in a food chain.....
- viii) Where something lives(e.g pond, woodland)
- ix) Something in a food chain that can make its own food.
- x) Plants in a food chain are and animals are
- xi) A diagram with a list of questions or statements that is used to find out the name of something.....
- xii) Substance that helps plants to grow well because they contain nutrients.....
- xiii) Substance found in the soil and in fertilisers that plants need to grow.
- xiv) What you think will happen in an experiment

2. Complete the following:

- a) For plants to grow well, they need:
.....,,,, and
- b) Plants depend on animals to:
.....
.....
.....
- c) Animals depend on plants :
.....,,

3. Look carefully at the food chains below which show the feeding habits and relationships of animals which in a pond habitat.



 Pike is a freshwater fish, it eats smaller fish, insects and amphibians such as newts or frogs.	 The Grey Heron preys on fish, frogs, and other aquatic species	 The Water Boatman is a small green insect with large reddish eyes. They eat tadpoles, small fish and aquatic insects.	 Algae are a large group of simple organisms. They are photosynthetic like land plants.	 Water-soldier is a very unusual looking plant. It has narrow, sword-shaped leaves and creamy white flowers. It is rare in the wild.	 Rigid Fornwort is a floating aquatic plant. It is a useful plant for water spider, water beetles, dragonfly larvae and other small aquatic animals.
 Water fleas are small crustaceans. They are found in fresh waters. They mostly eat small algae and microscopic plants.	 The Pond snail is found in slow-moving or stagnant water. They feed on algae and organic matter.	 Pondweed is a freshwater plant.	 Southern Hawker Dragonfly adults prey on insect such as gnats and midges and will also tackle large prey.	 The stickleback is a fish with no scales, although some have bony armour plates. They feed on small crustaceans and fish larvae.	 The flatworm lives on the pond bottom. Although tiny, it is carnivorous and eats small insects and crustaceans.
 Mayflies are aquatic insects. They feed on algae although there are a few predatory species.	 Tadpoles are a stage of the amphibian life cycle. Most tadpoles are herbivores and eat algae and plants.	 Dragonfly larvae live in the water for up to 5 years. They are carnivorous and eat many aquatic animals such as insect larvae and tadpoles.	 Common Frogs eat a great variety of animals including insects, spiders, worms, slugs and tadpoles.	 The Great Diving Beetle is a large black beetle. They are found in ponds with plenty of vegetation. They are predators and eat tadpoles and very small fish.	 A Water Spider lives on a diet of insects.

4. Look at these food chains:

Algae → pondsnail → great diving beetle → heron

Water weed → water flea → stickleback → pike.

Grass → rabbit → fox.

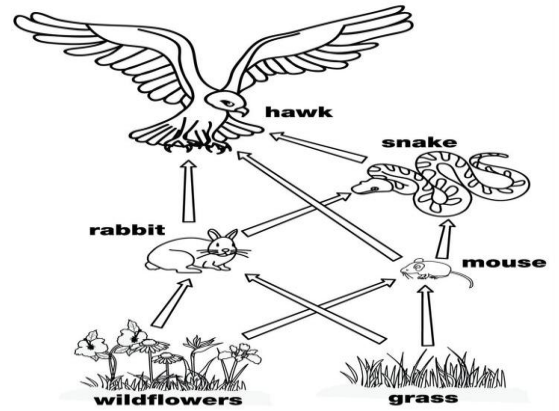
- i) The great diving beetle is a predator of.....
- ii) The animal that preys on the stickleback is the
- iii) The animal that is both a predator and a prey is the
- iv) Circle the **herbivores** in green and underline the **carnivores** in red.
- v) Great diving beetles also eat water fleas. Write a food chain with these two animals in.
.....
- vi) Extend your food chain from part v, by adding another two living things.
- vii) How are food chains from the pond similar to food chains from woodland?
.....
- viii) How are food chains from the pond different to food chains from woodland?
.....
- ix) Algae make pond water go green. What could a pond owner add to a pond to stop this happening?
.....
- x) Why would a pond owner not want great diving beetles in a pond?
.....

5. A food web shows the food chains in a habitat. Here is an example.

i) Write out the longest food chain in the food web.

ii) What would happen if the animal at the end of your food chain died out or moved away?

iii) Explain why this would happen?

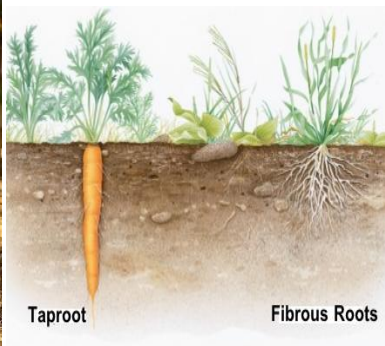


6. The pictures show different types of roots.

Prop or stilt



tap



fibrous



buttress

fascicled

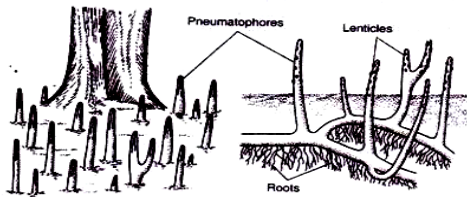


Fig. 10.1. Pneumatophores of mangrove plant.

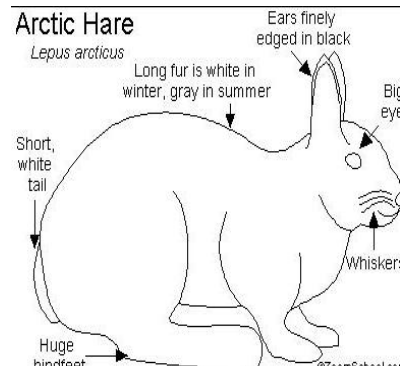
breathing roots

i) Plants use their roots for

ii) Some roots are used to support the stem of the plant. Which do you think these are? Explain .

iii) Some of the roots are used to store food for the plant. Which do you think these are? Explain .

7.i) How is the Arctic hare suited to living in a cold place. Give three ways.



.....

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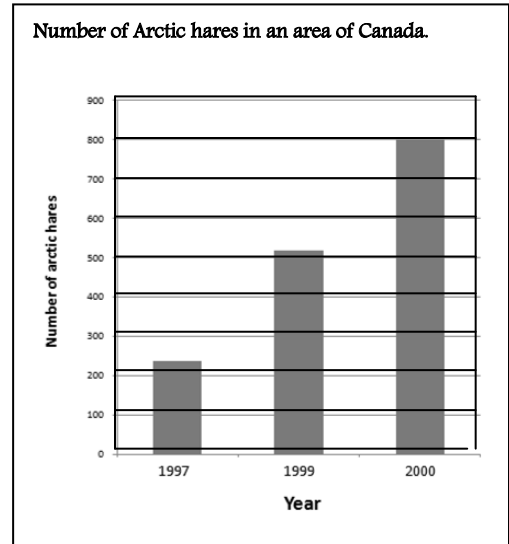
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The bar chart shows the number of Arctic hares in a place in Canada between 1997 and 2000.

- ii) How many Arctic hares in this area in 1997.....
- iii) What process causes an increase in the numbers of Arctic hares?.....

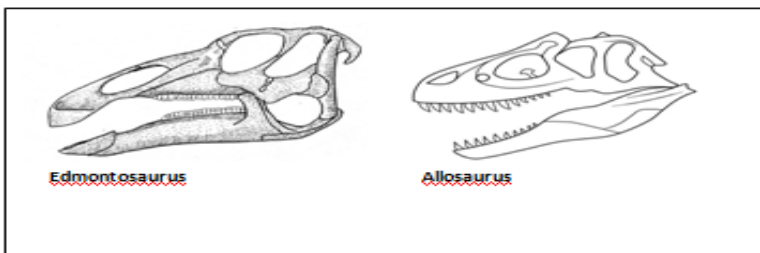
Arctic hares usually breed four times a year.
 The females normally have five babies each time.
 The numbers of Arctic hares in this area is not increasing as much as would be predicted.

- iv) Give reason why this might be.

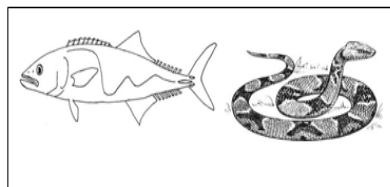
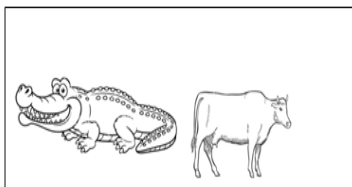
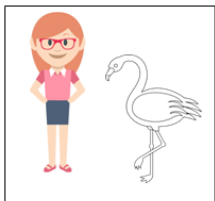


8. Here are skulls of two dinosaurs.

- i) Which dinosaur was a carnivore?
- ii) How can you tell this?



The animals in the pictures have been grouped together .



- iii) Which feature of the animals has been used to group them?

- iv) The animals could be grouped by their type of skin. Which three of the animals have scaly skin?
