

Evolution and Inheritance

Worksheet 2B

Name: SCOTT

Date: _____

Look at one of the Environment Posters. Can you describe the environment? Use books, CD ROMs and the internet to find out about an organism that lives in the kind of environment you have been looking at. Draw the organism and label some of its characteristics, giving reasons why they are advantageous.

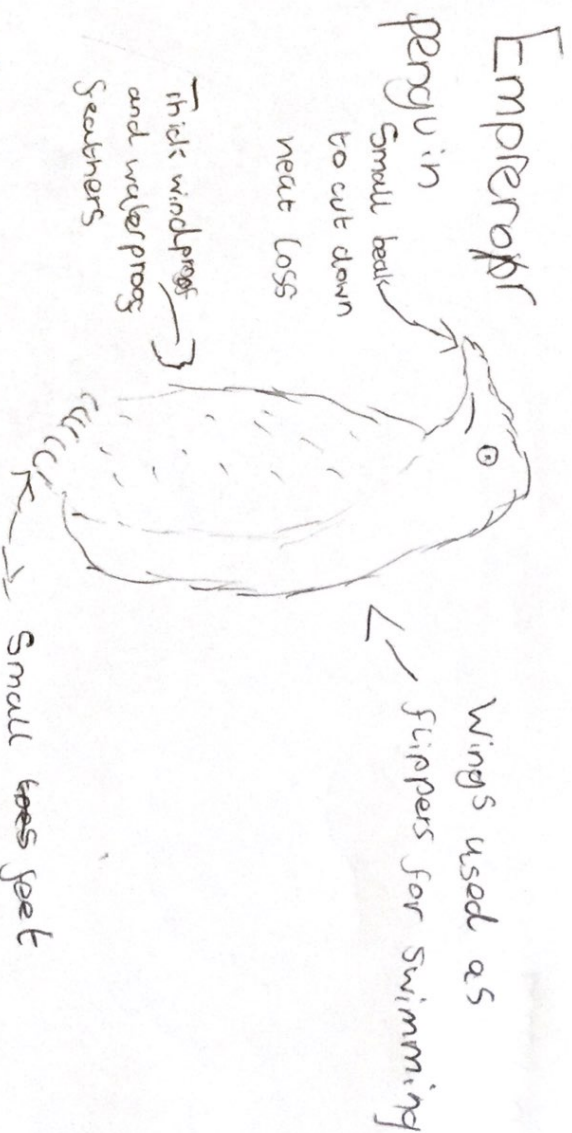
Name of environment:

Antarctic Peninsula

Describe the environment.

The antarctic peninsula
's very cold and
dry. Only a few
hardy plants and
animals can survive.

Draw an organism from the environment. Label some of its characteristics:



Describe the organism. What advantageous characteristics does it have?

Small beak: cuts down meat loss and means that it can eat.
Thick feathers: so the penguin is warm
Wings: so the penguin can swim

Evolution and Inheritance

Worksheet 2A

Name: _____

Date: _____

Look at one of the Environment Posters. Can you describe the environment? Use books, CD ROMs and the internet to find out about an organism that lives in the kind of environment you have been looking at. Draw the organism and label some of its characteristics, giving reasons why they are advantageous.

Name of environment:

Amazon rainforest

Describe the environment. What does it look like? Where in the world is it? What is the weather like? Is it wet/dry? Is it hot/cold? What distinctive features are there?

The amazon rainforest is very hot ~~and~~ humid and very wet. The amazon is very biodiverse and is full of trees. It is located in South America.

Draw an organism from the environment. Label some of its characteristics:

Scale: 1cm

Green anaconda



Describe the organism. How does it move around? How does it get food? How does it protect itself?

The green anaconda is a snake. It has a long forked tongue to ^{sense} prey. It eats most things it can ^{its jaw} extend to swallow things where.

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Advantageous Adaptations

Read the descriptions of the two animals shown below. In the three boxes provided, write a list of unique characteristics for each animal and a list of similar characteristics. Finally, answer the questions at the bottom of the page.



The **plains zebra** is a *herbivore* found across the plains of southern and eastern Africa. It has large, flat teeth for chewing and breaking

down leaves and grasses. It needs lots of fresh water, so often stays in herds near water sources. Its head is the highest part of its body; this allows it to see predators. The zebra's ears are on top of its head, allowing it to listen carefully for predators. Its striped fur confuses predators, who cannot easily see where one zebra ends and another begins!



The **cheetah** is a *carnivore* found across the plains of southern and eastern Africa. It has large canine teeth for attacking its prey and tearing flesh. The

cheetah will attack and eat all kinds of mammal - even one's that are bigger than itself! Its body is low to the ground; this allows it to hide in long grass and sneak up to its prey. Its spotty, sandy-coloured fur helps it blend into its surroundings. The cheetah has forward-facing eyes. This allows it to focus on its prey when hunting.

Unique characteristics (zebra):

- Its ears are on top of its head
- It has got large flat teeth
- Its skin is striped fur.

Similar characteristics:

- They have both got tails

Unique characteristics (leopard):

- It has got spotty fur
- Its body is low to the ground

Choose one unique characteristic of **zebras**. Explain why this characteristic is advantageous for them.

It has large flat teeth help them chew leaves and grass.

Choose one unique characteristic of **cheetah**. Explain why this characteristic is advantageous for them.

Its spotty fur helps them camouflage.