Evolution and Inheritance Worksheet 2A



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 <u>advantageous</u>.

Name of environment:

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?

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

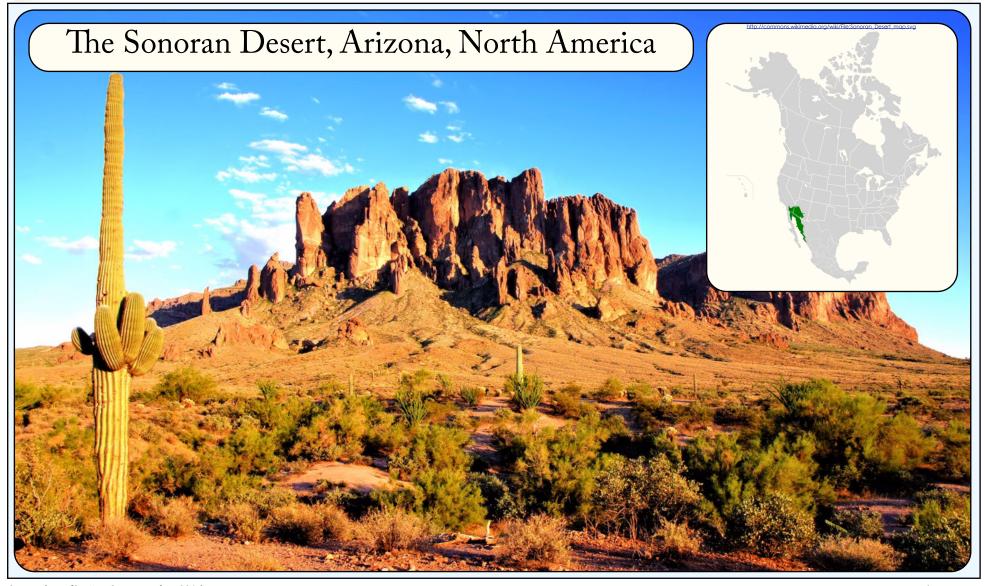
Describe the organism. How does it move around? How does it get food? How does it protect itself?

Evolution and Inheritance	Worksheet 2B

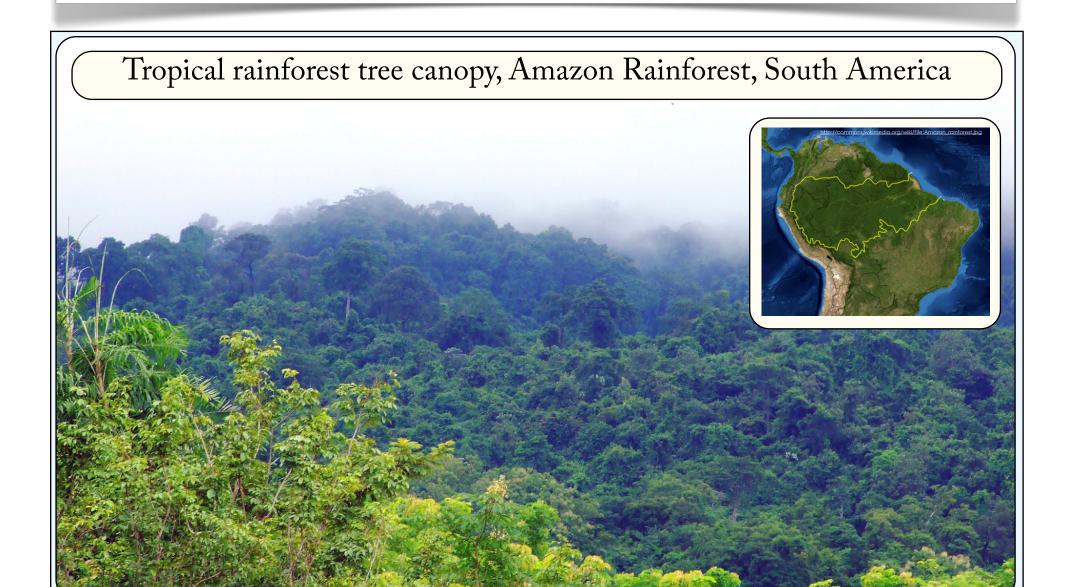
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	nment Posters. Can you describe the environment? Use books, CD ROMs and the internet to find out about an organism that li nt you have been looking at. Draw the organism and label some of its characteristics, giving reasons why they are <u>advantageo</u> u
Name of environment: Describe the environment.	Draw an organism from the environment. Label some of its characteristics:
	Describe the organism. What advantageous characteristics does it have?

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	nent Posters. Can you describe the environment? Use books, CD ROMs and the internet to find out about an organism that lives you have been looking at. Draw the organism and label some of its characteristics, giving reasons why they are <u>advantageous</u> .
Name of environment:	Draw an organism from the environment. Label some of its characteristics:
Describe the environment.	
	Describe the organism. What advantageous characteristics does it have? How is it adapted to survive in
	its environment?

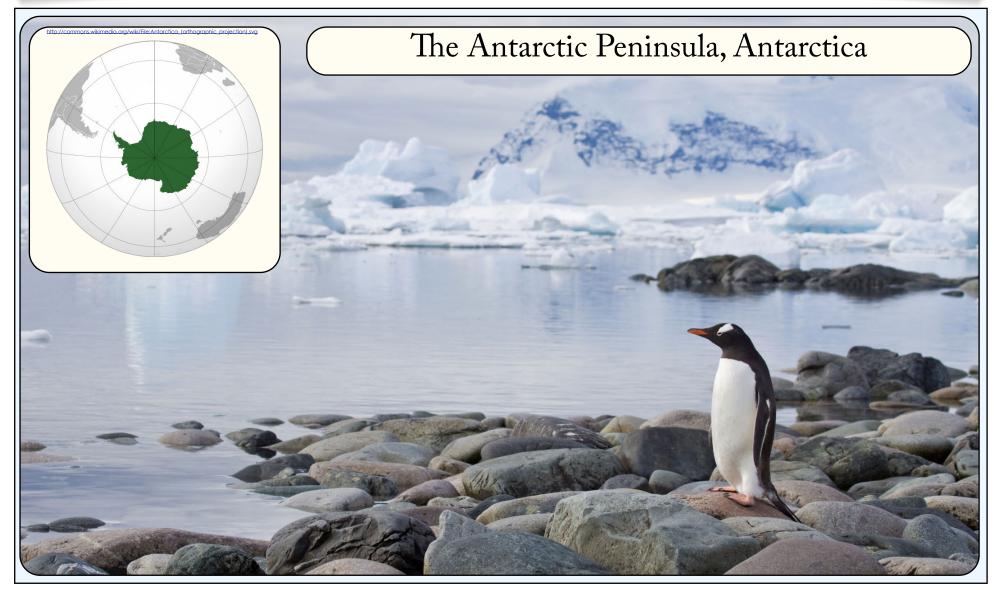


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Read the descriptions of the two animals shown below. In the three boxes provided, write a list of unique characteristics for each animal and a list of similar characteristics. Finally, answer the questions at the bottom of the page.



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 stripy 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

leopard 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 leopard has forward-facing eyes. This allows it to focus on its prey when hunting.

Unique characteristics (zebra):

Similar characteristics:

Unique characteristics (leopard):

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

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