



Task 1: Animals and their Environment Matching Activity

Match the animals to their environments.

Explain at least one adaptation that ensures each animal is suited to the environment.



squirrel



red-eyed tree
frog



fennec fox



walrus

forest

polar regions

rainforest

desert

squirrel

red-eyed tree frog

fennec fox

walrus

Mars



Task 1: Design a Creature and its Offspring

Design parent creatures and their offspring to show what traits each offspring could inherit from their parents.

Step 1: Design parent creatures

Draw two similar adult creatures but give them at least four varying traits. Label these traits.

Remember:

Siblings can look different.
Each offspring is unique.

Step 2: Design offspring

Draw and label the offspring of these parents. Each offspring should have a mixture of traits from both parents.

Parent 1

Parent 2

Offspring 1

Offspring 2

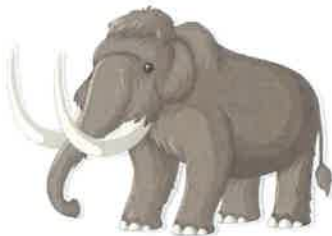


Task 1: Extinct Animals and their Closest Living Relatives

For each extinct animal below, name the animal that you think is its closest living relative and draw a possible fossil that could be dug up as evidence of its former existence.



Hagerman horse



woolly mammoth



sabre-toothed tiger

Extinct animal	Possible closest living relative	Possible fossil diagram
Hagerman horse		
woolly mammoth		
sabre-toothed tiger		

Question 1

Complete the table.

	True	False
Fossils can tell us about life millions of years ago.		
Fossils are the bones of dead animals or plants.		
The oldest organisms are likely to be the simplest.		
An organism from 20 years ago could be a fossil.		

Question 2

Circle the information that can be gained from fossils.



- How big the organism was
- The colour of an organism's skin
- What sounds the organism made
- What the organism may have looked like

Question 3

What does it mean if a species is extinct?

Question 4

Tick the two reasons why rabbits have changed over time to have long ears.



- 1. They can hear predators approaching.
- 2. The ears contain blood vessels that mean they can cool down.
- 3. They can flap them to keep cool.

Question 5

Describe how a fossil is formed over millions of years, from its origin as a plant or animal. Use the word bank to help.

minerals sediment soft tissues organism

Question 1

Use the word bank to complete the sentences.

Living things produce _____.

The features that make organisms different are called _____.

Characteristics are passed on to the next generation through _____.

variations offspring genes

Question 2

List two characteristics that a plant might inherit from its parents.



1. _____

2. _____

Question 3

Tick (✓) the characteristics that children inherit from their parents and cross (X) the ones that can't be inherited.

Eye colour	☐
Favourite colour	☐
Ear shape	☐
Hair colour	☐
Language spoken	☐
Hair texture	☐

Question 4

Sort the traits into the table.

hair colour	eye colour	language
height	sporting ability	blood type

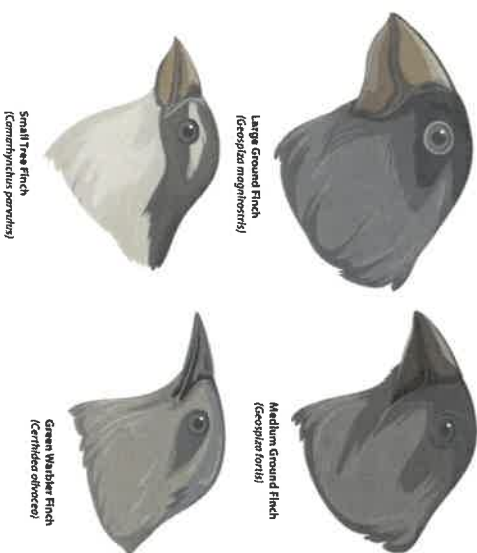
Question 5

"Someone with red hair must have one parent with brown hair and one parent with blonde hair."
Explain why this statement is incorrect.

Genetic variation	Environmental variation	Both

Question 1

Circle the part of these finch species that has adapted for survival.



Question 2

Complete the table.

	True	False
Humans have not needed to evolve to survive.		
Camouflage is an example of evolution.		
If a plant is moved to a new habitat, it will always adapt and survive.		
Physical and behavioural are types of adaptation.		

Question 3

Describe one way a giraffe has adapted to survive in its environment.



Galaxy

Question 4

Match each plant to how it has adapted to suit its environment.

- cacti

Roots above the water to take in oxygen in areas with salty and muddy soil.
- lichens

Thick stems that store water, helping them survive in hot and dry environments.
- mangroves

Stay dormant when it is cold or dry; only become active when moisture is available.

Question 5

What does 'survival of the fittest' mean?