

Life science

14

VOCABULARY

adaptation	herbivore	predator
carnivore	heredity	prey
cell	hominid	primate
chromosome	instinct	reproduction
classification	invertebrate	reptile
ecosystem	mammal	scavenger
evolution	mutation	species
fauna	offspring	symbiosis
flora	omnivore	trait
gene	organism	vertebrate
habitat	parasite	

PUZZLE

14-1

Definition match-up: Life science Match the following definitions with words from the vocabulary list. More than one word may fit some of the definitions.

1. The plants that live in a region: _____
2. The animals that live in a region: _____
3. An animal that eats plants: _____
4. An animal that eats other animals: _____
5. A characteristic of an animal: _____
6. The passing of traits from adults to offspring: _____
7. A living thing: _____
8. An animal that hunts other animals: _____
9. An animal that is hunted by other animals: _____
10. An animal with a backbone: _____
11. Sorting of animals into groups based on common traits: _____

12. The place where an animal lives: _____

13. The smallest unit of life: _____

14. A trait or behavior that helps an animal survive: _____

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14·2

Collocation match-up: Life science Match the following words with their collocations.

food
life

natural
predator

recessive
sexual

survival
symbiotic

1. _____ gene

5. _____ cycle

2. _____ web

6. _____ relationship

3. _____ reproduction

7. _____ and prey

4. _____ of the fittest

8. _____ selection

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Ranking: Life science The following words represent groups of animals. Rank the groups from largest (1) to smallest (5).

____ primates ____ vertebrates ____ hominids ____ mammals ____ humans

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14-4

Labeling: Life science *Attach the following labels to the lists of words below.*

Behavioral adaptations

Heredity

Insect life cycle

Physical/structural adaptations

Plant reproduction

Relations in a food web

Relationships between organisms

Theory of evolution

Vertebrates

1. camouflage, stinging cells, sharp claws and teeth _____
2. decomposer, predator, prey _____
3. amphibians, reptiles, mammals _____
4. cone, pollen, seed _____
5. hibernation, migration, playing dead _____
6. larva, metamorphosis, pupa _____
7. mutation, natural selection, survival of the fittest _____
8. chromosome, genes, dominant/recessive trait _____
9. parasitic, mutualism, symbiotic _____

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14-5

Word sort: Types of animals *Sort the following animals into their categories.*

clam

crab

frog

gorilla

horse

lizard

lobster

octopus

salamander

shrimp

snail

snake

toad

turtle

whale

REPTILE

MAMMAL

MOLLUSK

CRUSTACEAN

AMPHIBIAN

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Fill in the blanks: Life science Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the blanks using the words provided.

Characteristics of living organisms

cells energy grow reproduce
characteristics environment organisms stimuli

All living _____ share a few basic _____. For example, all living things are composed of _____. As well, all living things get _____ from food. Living things _____ larger during their life cycle. They also respond to _____ in their _____. Finally, a species would die out without offspring, so living things also need to _____.

Animal classification

biologists crustaceans invertebrates reptiles traits
classified hand mammals sort

People who study living organisms are called _____. Biologists _____ animals into groups with common _____. For example, animals can be _____ into vertebrates and _____. Vertebrates can be further classified into fish, birds, _____, amphibians, and _____. Invertebrates, on the other _____, do not have backbones. They can be further divided into smaller groups such as _____, mollusks, and insects.

The theory of evolution

adaptation environment published selection
claimed generation reproduce survival

When Charles Darwin _____ his theory of natural _____ in 1859, he revolutionized the way we look at life on earth. In his theory, Darwin _____ that organisms better adapted to their _____ are more likely to survive and _____. Hence that _____ is more likely to be passed on to the next _____ of animals and will eventually spread throughout the population of animals. This theory is also sometimes called the _____ of the fittest.