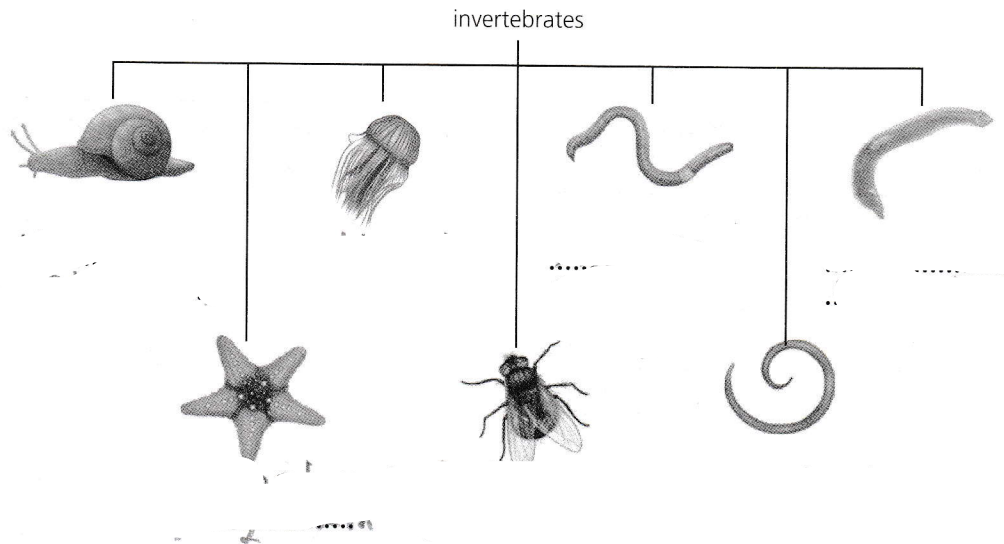


1. Choose the best words from the box below to complete the following sentences.

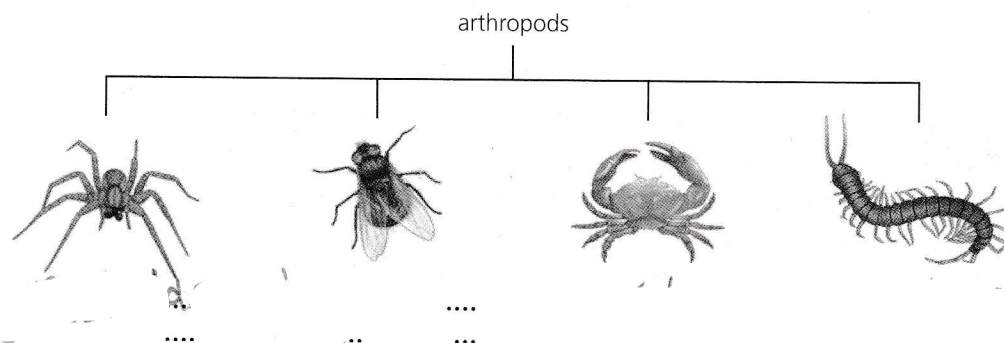
groups characteristics differences classification species backbones

Scientists use similarities and to put living things into This is The major groups of animals are vertebrates, which have and invertebrates, which do not. These are subdivided into smaller and smaller sub-groups with different The smallest sub-group is a

2. The diagram shows one animal from each invertebrate group. Label the diagram. State the name of each invertebrate group and describe one of the main characteristics that animals in the group share.

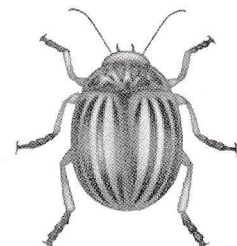


3. The diagram below shows four groups of arthropods. Label the diagram. State the name of each invertebrate group and describe one of the main characteristics that animals in the group share.



Extension

- a. The drawing on the right shows a type of invertebrate. State what type of invertebrate it is and explain how you identify it from other arthropod and invertebrate groups.
- b. i. These diagrams are secondary sources. Explain what this means.
- ii. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using secondary sources instead of direct observation.


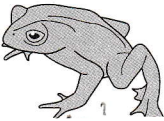
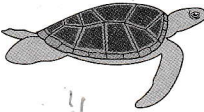




1. The table below shows one animal from each of the five vertebrate groups.

a. State the key characteristic of all vertebrates.

.....

b. Complete the table, stating the name of each group of vertebrates, and describing **three** key characteristics which help identify members of each group.

2. The echidna is a small vertebrate covered with hair and spines. Three weeks after mating, females produce an egg. This is kept in a pouch. After 10 days the egg hatches and the baby echidna feeds on its mother's milk.

a. Which vertebrate group do echidna belong to?

b. Describe two features this vertebrate group shares with echidnas.

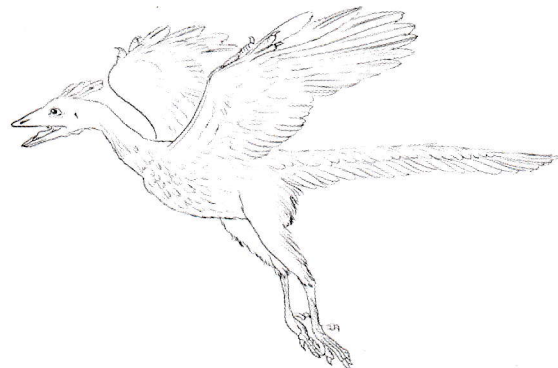
.....

c. Describe one feature that makes echidnas different from the rest of the group.

.....

Extension

The drawing shows an artist's reconstruction of an extinct vertebrate called *Archeopteryx*. It had claws, feathered wings, a long bony tail and a beak full of teeth.



a. Give one reason why *Archeopteryx* is difficult to classify.

b. Which two vertebrate groups does *Archeopteryx* share features with?

1. Read the following paragraph and fill in the gaps with words from the box below. Each word may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

bacteria mineral salts herbivores decomposers nutrients
water dead fungi plants

Plants take mineral salts and water from the soil and use them to help build new plant material. Herbivores eat the plants. The organic waste from animal droppings and dead animals and plants is broken down by decomposers. These organisms include bacteria and fungi. They use some of the nutrients and release others back into the soil to be taken up and used again by plants.

2. People use decomposers to make compost.

a. Describe decomposers.

.....
.....

b. People use decomposers to make compost. Describe compost.

.....

c. Explain the importance of using decomposers to make compost.

.....
.....

Extension

Sewage is the term we use for human bodily waste.

- a. Explain why sewage is a growing problem.
- b. Describe how the decomposers can help solve the problems of sewage.
- c. Explain why it is important to get rid of human sewage.

3.7 Food chains, food webs and decomposers

1. Draw lines to match each word to the correct definition.

Word
A predator
B prey
C consumer
D producer
E herbivore
F carnivore
G scavenger

Definition
1 eats other living things to obtain nutrients
2 hunts and eats other animals
3 is hunted and eaten by other animals
4 only eats plants
5 makes its own food
6 only eats animals that are already dead
7 only eats animals

2. Look at this food chain:

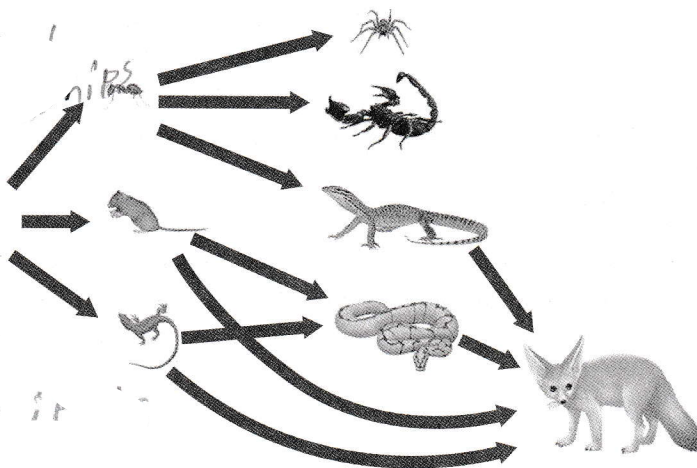
maize → mice → snakes → mongooses

- Name the producer in this food chain.
- Name a consumer in this food chain which is also a herbivore.
- State a consumer which is both predator and prey.
- Explain why all the arrows in the food chain point away from the producer.

e. Add the decomposers to the diagram and describe what they do. ...
the soil ... *down* ... *down*

3. This diagram shows part of a desert food web.

a. Define the term 'food web'.



b. Explain the advantages of using a food web instead of a food chain.

c. Name two herbivores and two carnivores in this food web.

.....

.....

d. Two important types of organisms are missing from this food web. State what they are and explain why each is so important.