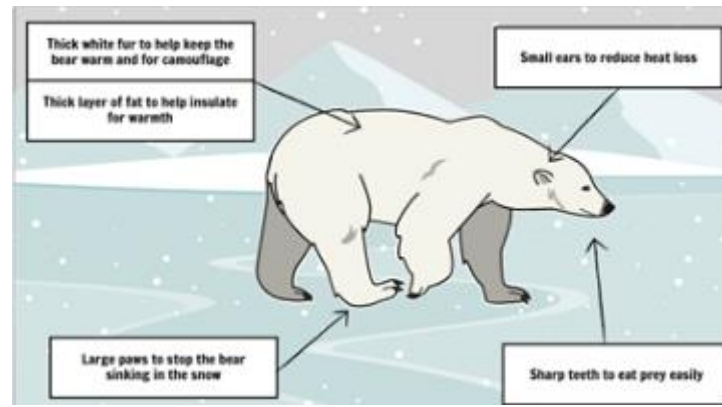


## Week beginning Monday 1<sup>st</sup> June: Years 5 and 6 Science

We have now finished our topic on the solar system and light. We hope you enjoyed it.



### Science

This week we are going to learn about **adaptation**. This is the way that plants and animals adapt to their habitats.

- Now, please go to BBC Bitesize and find **the Science lesson for 13<sup>th</sup> May: Adaptation**. You can find this lesson here:  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjf3rj6>
- Watch the first clip and please read the information underneath it really carefully.
- Have a look at the photos of the polar bear, the camel and the cactus, and read the information.
- Watch the second clip to find out about adaptations in salamanders, foxes, cuttlefish and moths.
- Read the final piece of information.

### Activities

Now try out your Science skills with these activities.

- Have a go at **activity 1**, underneath the clips. Fill in the gaps to work out the animals from their adaptations.
- Test your knowledge of adaptation with this quiz (**activity 2** in the lesson).
- Try **activity 3**. Explore adaptation with more films and quizzes at Twig Education.
- Next complete the worksheets below. This task is **activity 4**.

Evolution and inheritance quiz

Name: ..... Date: .....

1) Owl facts:

Owls can fly. They nest in high places. They can rotate their heads almost all the way around. With their big eyes, they can see well, even if it is dark.



Explain why these adaptations help the owl.

a) Being able to nest high up is useful because:

.....  
.....  
.....

b) Being able to rotate their heads around helps the owl by:

.....  
.....  
.....

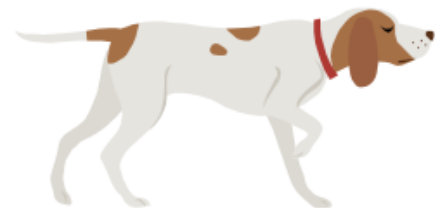
c) Seeing well in the dark is a useful adaptation as it:

.....  
.....  
.....

2) Underline the correct answer.

When two different breeds of dog are bred together, they inherit information from both parents to create:

- a. a new breed of dog.
- b. a new form of life.
- c. an exact copy of one of the parents.



3) Label this picture of a cheetah to identify three ways it has adapted to be a successful hunter.



4) Underline which of these is true.

**Living things are organised on the Tree of life by...**

- a) phylum and breed
- b) kingdom and phylum
- c) kingdom and breed

5) A food chain contains these things: grass, fox, sunshine and rabbit.  
Draw the food chain below showing how the energy moves along the food chain.

6) Here is a picture of a city-dwelling butterfly in the year 1800 with white wings. By 1875 the place where it lived was full of heavy pollution from new factories. The buildings became blackened with soot. Gradually, some of the butterflies adapted and became much darker in colour.

a. Explain why this is a good thing for the darker butterfly:

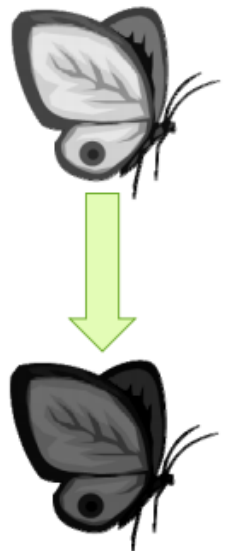
.....  
.....  
.....

b. Explain how this colour change happened:

.....  
.....  
.....

c. What is most likely to have happened to the white butterflies that stayed in the city?

.....  
.....  
.....



7) Explain why fossils are a good way for scientists to see how living things have evolved over time.

.....  
.....  
.....

8) If a living thing does not change along with changes in its environment then it could become extinct.

Underline the best definition of extinction.

- a. To run out of food.
- b. To hibernate until the changes suit it better.
- c. To die out completely.



9) Imagine that a new kind of human has evolved. This one can live underwater, swims really well, can breathe underwater or in air and has a diet of shark which it catches itself! Make a list of three adaptations that the new human must have to be successful and survive:

a. ....  
.....  
.....

b. ....  
.....  
.....

c. ....  
.....  
.....

10) Human beings have become the top predator in all of their food chains on planet Earth. Explain two ways in which humans have reached the top of the tree of life.

a. ....  
.....  
.....

b. ....  
.....  
.....