

Competition and Adaptation 4

Q:1 Many animals and plants are adapted to stop other organisms eating them.

(a)The photograph shows part of a plant stem.



Suggest how this plant is adapted to stop animals eating it.

Adaptation

Describe how the adaptation helps to stop animals eating the plant.

(2 marks)

(b) The photograph shows an insect on a plant twig.



Suggest how this insect is adapted to stop animals eating it.

Adaptation

Describe how the adaptation helps to stop animals eating the insect.

(2 marks)

(c) The photograph shows some insects.

These insects are bright red.



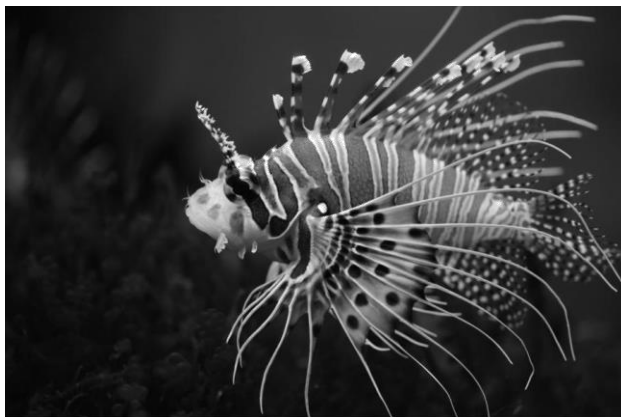
Suggest how these insects are adapted to stop animals eating them.

Adaptation

Describe how the adaptation helps to stop animals eating the insects.

(2 marks)

Q:2 The photograph shows a lionfish. Lionfish are normally found in the Pacific Ocean.



In 1992 six lionfish escaped from an aquarium into the Atlantic Ocean.

Now there are thousands of lionfish in the Atlantic Ocean. Numbers of the native Atlantic fish have gone down because the lionfish have eaten many native Atlantic fish.

Suggest explanations for the large increase in the number of lionfish in the Atlantic Ocean.

(3 marks)

Q:3 In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.

Plants and animals have become adapted in many different ways to reduce the risk of being eaten by predators.

Describe these adaptations.

Give examples of animals and plants adapted in the ways you describe.

The gecko is adapted to avoid being eaten by predators.

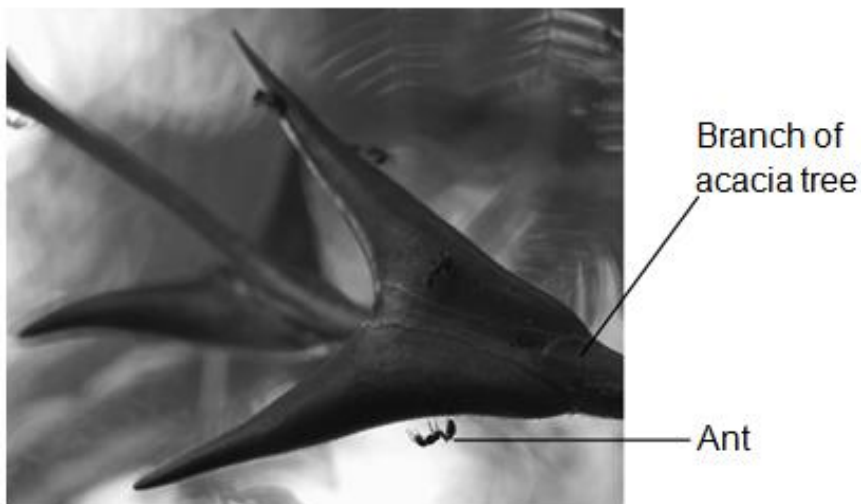
Explain how.

(2 marks)

(b) Ants can give a painful bite.

The photograph shows a type of ant living on acacia trees.

Acacia trees have thorns on their branches.



(b) (i) Predators are less likely to eat ants living on acacia trees than ants living on the ground. Suggest why.

(1 mark)

(b) (ii) Giraffes eat the leaves of acacia trees.

Giraffes do not eat the leaves of acacia trees that have ants living on them.

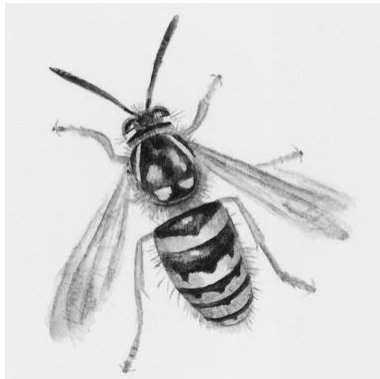
Suggest why

(1 mark)

(c) The photographs show a wasp and a hoverfly.

The wasp and the hoverfly both have black and yellow stripes.

Wasp



Hoverfly



Wasps have stings, but hoverflies do not.

The stripes on the hoverfly help the hoverfly to avoid being eaten by predators.

Explain why.

(2 marks)

