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.



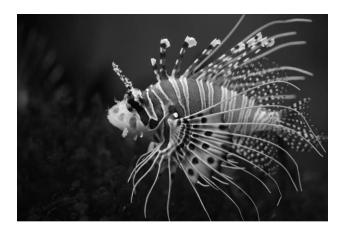
Suggest how these insects are adapted to stop animals eating them.

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 dov 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.

_
_
_
_
_
_
_

(6 marks)

- **Q:4** Many organisms are adapted to avoid being eaten.
- (a) The photograph shows a gecko on a leafy branch.



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.	
Branch of acacia tree Ant	
(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.					
Sugg	est why				
			_		
			(1 mark)		
(c)	The photographs show a w	vasp and a hoverfly.			
The v	vasp and the hoverfly both ha	ive black and yellow stripes.			
	Wasp	Hoverfly			
40					
Wasp	s have stings, but hoverflies o	do not.			
The s	tripes on the hoverfly help th	e hoverfly to avoid being eaten by predators.			
Expla	in why.				
			_		
			_		

(2 marks)

Q:5 In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising informatic specialist terms where appropriate.	on clearly and using
Animals and plants have features (adaptations) that allow them to survive in the condition normally live.	ons in which they
Describe how animals and plants are adapted to survive in dry conditions such as deserts	5.
For each adaptation that you give, describe how the adaptation helps the animal or plant conditions.	t to survive in dry
To obtain full marks you should refer to both animals and plants.	
	[6 marks]
TOTAL MARKS=	