

Name:

Date:

Group:

Review Package #2- The Living World

1. Habitat: page 92

Definition

HABITAT OF A LION

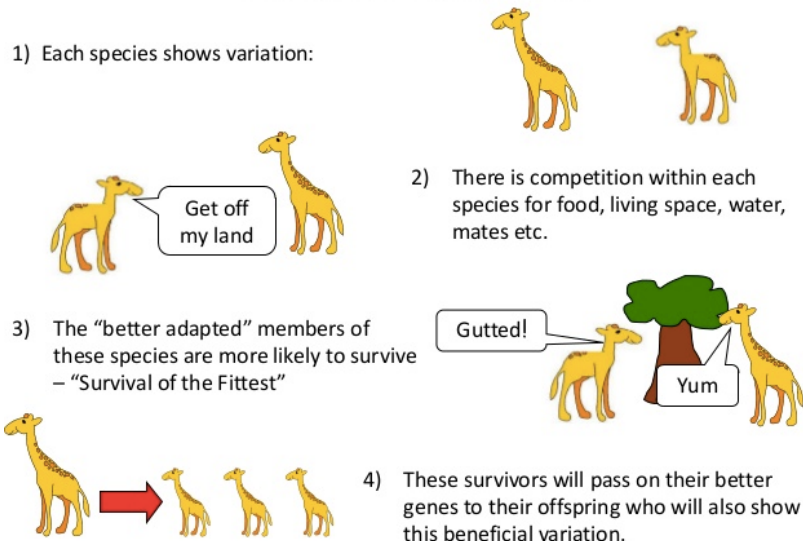
Geography: Africa (Savannah, grasslands, access to fresh water, require long grass for hunting)	Flora: Long grass, trees for shade
Climate: Warm climate 20-30 degrees Celsius all year round Not a lot of precipitation	Fauna: Gazelles, hoofed herbivores, other lions for mating



2. Evolution: page 99

Evolution is a _____ process that leads to _____ in living organisms. These modifications allow them to adapt to changes in their environment.

Evolution is based on _____, which causes a species to adapt to its environment over _____. Individuals that have characteristics which give them an _____ are more likely to survive and _____.



Name:

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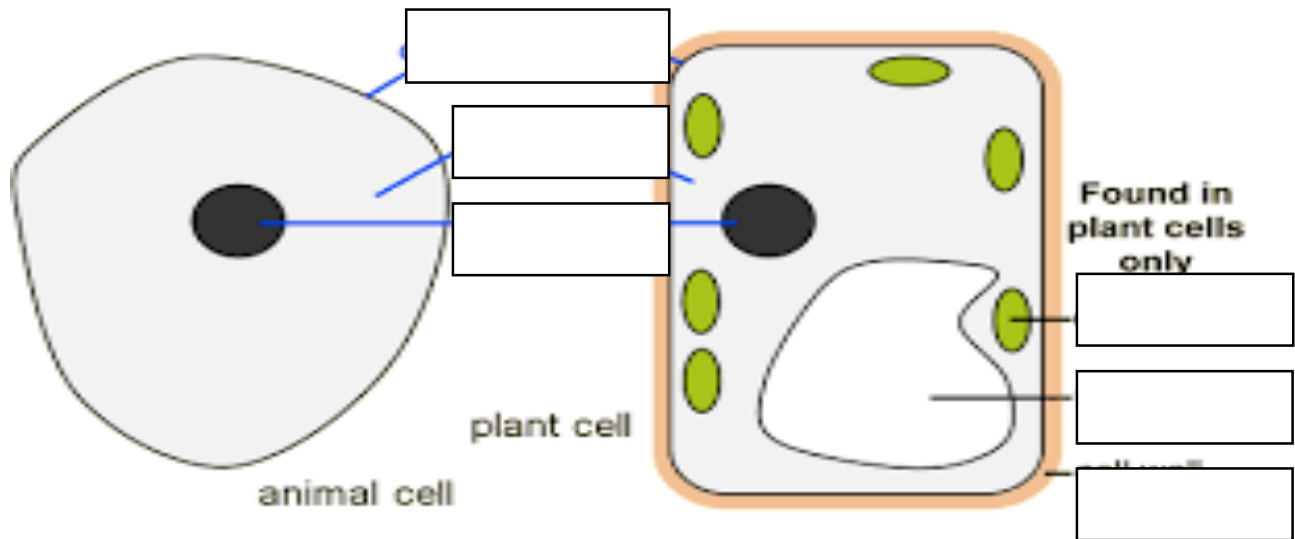
Group:

Functions of Organelles: page 117

Organelle	Function
Nucleus	
Cytoplasm	
Cell membrane	
Mitochondria	

Plant and Animal Cells

The four main cellular components (organelles) visible under a light microscope are the cellular membrane, the cytoplasm, the nucleus and the nuclear membrane. In **plant cells**, we can also see the cell wall, the vacuole and the chloroplasts.



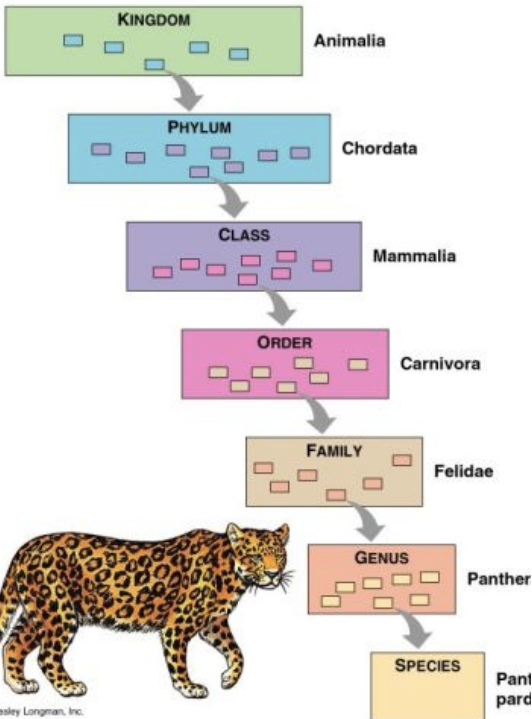
Name:

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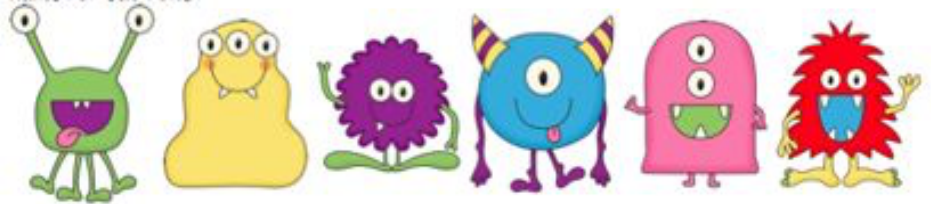
Taxonomy: page 82

Definition:



Identifying Aliens with a Dichotomous Key

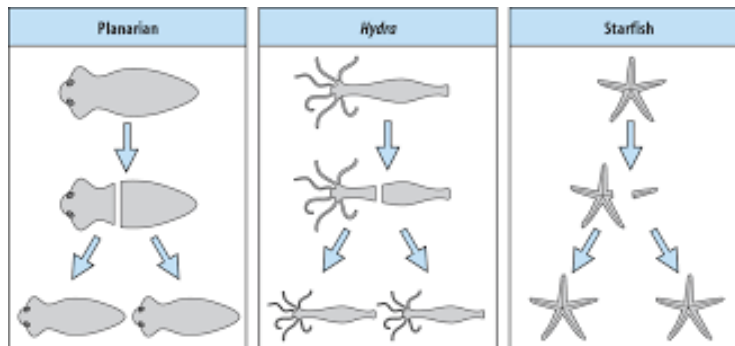
Look carefully at the aliens pictured below. Use the dichotomous key to find the scientific name for each one.



- 1 a. Mouth open go to 2
b. Mouth not open go to 4
- 2 a. Arms go to 3
b. No Arms *Alienus quadlegicus*
- 3 a. Hairy *Alienus hairicus*
b. Not hairy *Alienus tritoothicus*
- 4 a. No horns go to 5
b. Horns *Alienus stripicus*
- 5 a. No legs *Alienus blobicus*
b. Legs *Alienus fuzzicus*

Asexual and Sexual Reproduction: page 126-127

Sexual Reproduction:

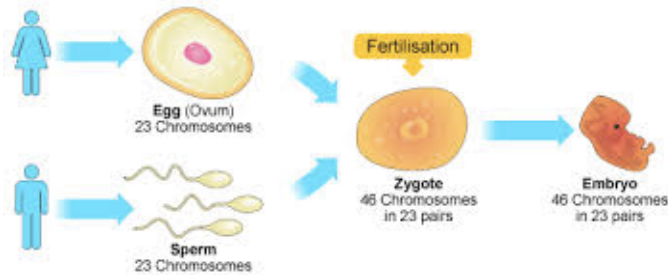


Name:

Date:

Group:

Sexual Reproduction:



Species: page 73

Species is a group of living organisms (plants, animals etc.) that share common criteria. Three criteria allow us to determine whether two living organisms are of the same species.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Species

Two living things belong to the same species when they can reproduce and have a fertile offspring.

Dogs all belong to one species. However, horses and donkeys don't belong to the same species. Their offspring are mules that cannot reproduce.



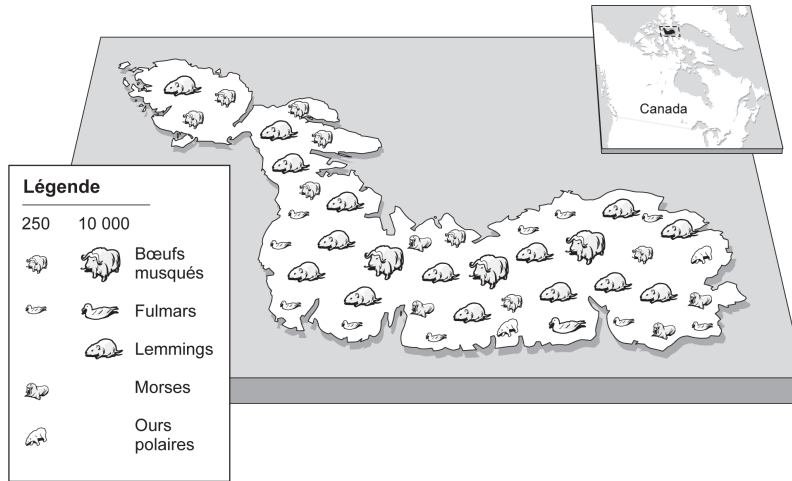
Name:

Date:

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Populations: page 88

Definition:



Physical and Behavioural Adaptations : page 104-106

Physical:

Behavioural:

Adaptations

Behavioral Adaptations

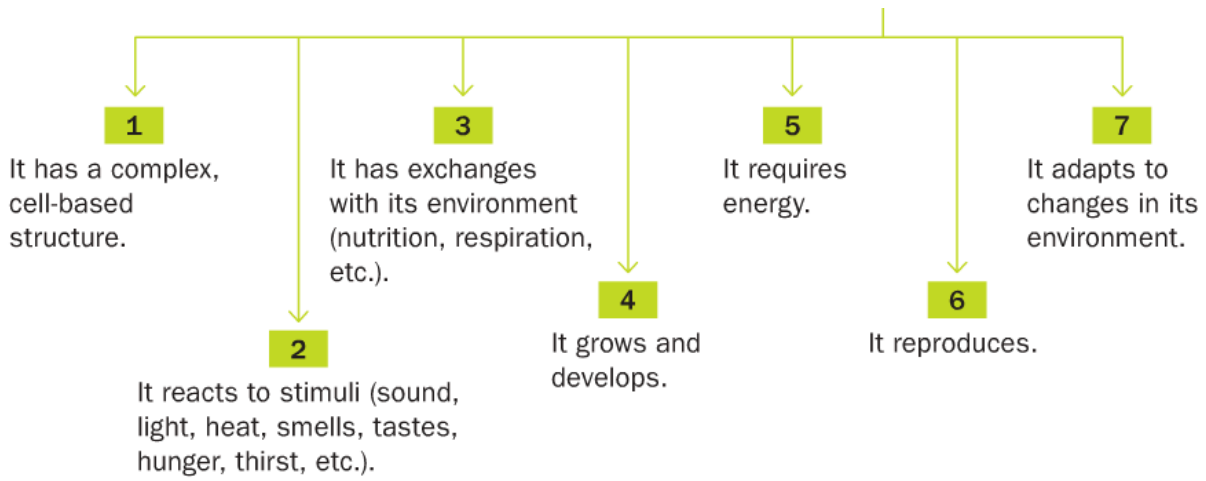
- Polar bears dig dens to protect themselves from cold winds.
- The ability to be a strong swimmer help with hunting and swimming through ice.

Physical Adaptations

- The white fur of the polar bear helps it blend in with the snow and ice.
- The thick layer of fat under its skin helps it stay warm in such cold temperatures.
- It's small and round ears help maintain body heat and don't allow the cold water to enter the ears.



Characteristics of Living Things- page 113



Methods of Reproduction (development) page 140

Embryonic development

It is the process that goes from the formation of the zygote to the birth of a new individual. Depending on where it takes place, animals are classified as:

Viviparous



Dolphin inside her mum's womb

In viviparous animals, the embryo develops inside the female body.

Oviparous



Hen incubating her eggs

An animal, fish, bird etc that is oviparous produces eggs that develop outside its body.

Ovoviviparous



Eggs inside a shark

In ovoviviparous animals, the embryo develops inside an egg which remains inside the female's body.