Environment and feeding relationships

1. Which of these best describes a habitat? Circle the correct letter.
   A. the place where an animal or plant lives
   B. the place where an animal or plant sleeps
   C. the place where an animal or plant dies
   D. the place where an animal or plant eats
   E. the place where an animal or plant grows

2. Every habitat has different environmental conditions. Choose the correct descriptions of the habitats below by crossing out the wrong words.

   a. Ostriches live in the desert where it is **dry/wet**, **dark/light** and **hot/cold**.
   b. Fish live in the depths of the ocean where it is **dry/wet**, **dark/light** and **hot/cold**.
   c. Moles live underground where it is **dry/wet**, **dark/light** and **hot/cold**.

3. Complete these sentences about the saguaro cactus by crossing out the wrong words.

   a. The saguaro cactus grows in a **desert/woodland** habitat, where conditions are **hot/wet**.
   b. It does not have **leaves/roots**, so it does not lose water through **evaporation/condensation**.
   c. It stores lots of **food/water** in its stem.
   d. Its **leaves/roots** grow close to the surface to catch what little **rain/sun** there is.

4. Draw lines to match each word with its meaning.

   herbivore ● ● a plant
   carnivore ● ● what is transferred through a food chain
   omnivore ● ● an animal which only eats meat
   producer ● ● an animal which only eats plants
   energy ● ● an animal which eats plants and animals
Environment and feeding relationships (continued)

5 Complete the sentences by choosing from the words below.

a Butterflies sometimes shelter under leaves to stop their wings getting .................................
b Plants grow tall in dim conditions to get more .................................
c Nocturnal animals are active only during the .........................

6 The table below describes how some animals and plants behave in response to changes in environmental conditions during winter.
Complete the table using the words below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response to change in conditions</th>
<th>This is called ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A hedgehog goes into a deep sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallows fly south.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An arctic hare grows a white coat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An oak tree loses all its leaves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Predators hunt and kill other animals (prey) for food. They have special features that help them to hunt.
Draw lines to match up the special feature with its function (job).

**Feature**
- excellent eyesight ●
- excellent sense of smell ●
- sharp claws and teeth ●
- stealth ●
- camouflage ●

**Function**
- ● sniff out their prey
- ● kill and eat their prey
- ● hide from their prey
- ● creep up on their prey
- ● see their prey
8 A rabbit has special features that help it avoid being caught and killed by predators.

Match the reasons below to the labels. Write a letter in each box.

A These help it run fast, and dig burrows to hide in.
B When it runs, this signals danger to the other rabbits.
C These give it a wide field of view to see predators coming.
D This helps it blend in with its surroundings.
E These help it listen out for predators in all directions.


Which food chain represents this information most accurately? Circle the correct letter.

A trout → frog → ladybird → aphid → leaf
B leaf → ladybird → aphid → frog → trout
C leaf → aphid → ladybird → frog → trout
D trout → frog → aphid → leaf → ladybird

10 Foxes eat rabbits and mice.
Field mice eat grass and blackberries.
Aphids also eat blackberries.
Owls eat rabbits, mice and blue tits.
Use the information above to complete the arrows on this food web.