

## Assessment 6

Q1. A killer whale lives in a cold wet environment.

It has sharp teeth to catch its prey.

It has a thick layer of fat under its skin.

How does this adaptation help it survive?

The thick layer of fat insulates the body of the orca to keep it warm.

Q2. Some trees live in cold places.

Write two adaptations that allow them to survive in the cold environment.

1. The trees have a cone shape
2. The trees have needle shaped leaves.
3. The trees have thick bark

## Formative Assessment 4

Q1. Circle the correct answers.

*You may need to circle more than one answer.*

a. The coconut seed is dispersed by water.

Which adaptations allow it to be dispersed by water?

light

**waterproof**

has hooks

**hollow core**

b. Flowering plants have adaptations that allow them to attract pollinators. These adaptations are:

**scent**

tiny dull petals

**large colorful petals**

Q2. Flowering plants are adapted to attract pollinators.

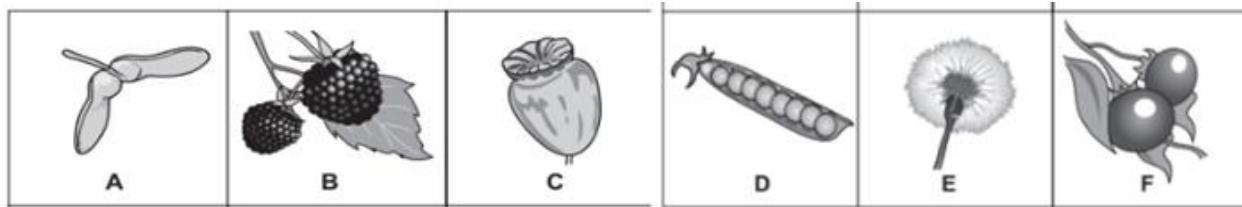
They play an important role in the plant's life cycle.

In what way do pollinators help the flowering plants?

Tick the correct answer.

	transfer pollen from anther to stigma
	make honey
	transfer pollen from stigma to anther

Q3. There are many different types of seeds.



a. Two of these seeds are dispersed by the wind.

Which two seeds are dispersed by the wind? **A and E**

b. Explain why these two seeds are easily dispersed by the wind.

**They have a wing like structure or a parachute like structure and are light so they can catch the wind and float in the air.**

c. Seed B is dispersed by an animal.

What adaptation allows it to be dispersed by animals?

**The fruit can be eaten by the animal, the fruit is brightly colored and juicy.**

d. Some other seeds are dispersed by animals.

These seeds have hooks.

Describe how having hooks helps these seeds to be dispersed.

**The hooks can help the seeds to cling onto the animal's hair or fur.**