

Variation and Classification – Homework Tasks

Task 1 – Copy out the words and meanings into your homework book and learn for a test during the topic. TARGET: higher sets –16/20; middle sets – 12/20; lower sets – 8/20. *If you do not meet your target, you must copy the words and meanings out again as Task 3.*

F O U N D A T I O N	amphibian	Vertebrate with smooth damp skin that lays soft eggs in water; the young have gills
	animal	Living thing that is not a plant
	bird	Vertebrate with feathers that lays hard eggs on land
	characteristic	How an organism looks or behaves
	environmental variation	Differences that have happened since birth, caused by our surroundings
	fish	Vertebrate with scales, fins and gills; lays soft eggs in water
	inherited variation	Differences that have been passed on genetically from our parents; cannot be permanently changed
	invertebrate	An animal without a backbone
	mammal	Vertebrate with hair or fur that gives birth to live young
	organism	Any living thing
	nucleus	Controls the cell; contains genetic information
	reptile	Vertebrate with scales and lungs; lays soft eggs on land
	variation	Differences between organisms
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone	

H I G H E R	arachnid	Animal with 4 pairs of jointed legs, e.g. spiders
	classifying	Putting things into groups
	continuous variation	Differences that can be measured and can have many values
	discontinuous variation	Differences that can be put into a small number of groups
	gene	Structure in a nucleus that carries information about a characteristic
	insect	Animal with three pairs of jointed legs, a segmented body and external skeleton

Task 2 - Copy the sentences and fill in the gaps. Underline the word you added or put it in a different colour. Try to learn these for the end of topic test.

TARGET: higher sets –16/20; middle sets – 12/20; lower sets – 8/20.

If you do not meet your target, you must copy all the sentences correctly for Task 3.

- A vertebrate has a _____.
- _____ give birth to live young.
- Female mammals produce _____ to feed their young.
- Natural hair colour, blood group and gender cannot be permanently changed so they are examples of _____ variation.
- Plant growth is affected by how much _____ energy it gets.
- Humans belong to the vertebrate group called _____.
- Insects are _____ because they have no backbone.
- _____ are vertebrates with feathers and wings.
- _____ means putting things into groups.
- A mammal doesn't lay _____.
- The colour of a flower shows _____ variation because it is controlled by genes.
- Differences between organisms is called _____.
- Your skills, behaviour and accent have developed since birth so they are examples of _____ variation.
- A snake is an example of the vertebrate group called _____.
- Bats belong to the vertebrate group called _____.
- _____ are vertebrates with fins and gills.
- _____ variation is caused by your surroundings.
- _____ variation is caused by your genes from your parents.
- Height shows _____ variation because it has many values.
- Your gender shows _____ variation because it can be put into only two groups.

Task 3 – If you did not meet your target for Task 1, you must copy out the words and meanings again. If you did not meet your target for Task 2, you must copy all the sentences correctly.

Revision – Using the words on the previous page, either pair up the words, giving a reason for each link or make a spider diagram explaining each link.

Rewards: A merit point for each of the following completed on time: copying the words and meanings with no mistakes, reaching your target for the Task 1 test, reaching your target for Task 2, completing the revision task to a good standard.