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| Stories |
| Roaming the Earth |
| Tall babies |
| Deep diver |
| Trapped |
| Dinosaur body bits |
| Sue the dinosaur |
| Hampshire fossils |

1. Where have fossils of dinosaurs been found?
2. What is the tallest mammal in the world?
3. How deep can a king penguin dive?
4. What is amber?
5. What can get trapped in it?
6. What happens then?
7. What do you usually get in a dinosaur fossil?
8. Which body part can tell us what a dinosaur ate?
9. What’s the name of the biggest dinosaur fossil ever found?
10. Why does it have that name?
11. What is special about Sue?
12. Where are some of the best place in England for fossil hunting?
13. What are the cliffs there made of?
14. What kind of rock are the cliffs?
15. How do fossils get from the cliffs to the seashore?
16. What word to describe the cliffs tells you they can be dangerous?

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| Stories |
| Happy feet |
| Did dinosaurs die out? |
| Did dinosaurs die out? (part 2) |
| Is a robin a dinosaur? |
| Age of the Earth |

1. Where do emperor penguins live?
2. What behaviour helps them survive in the icy cold there?
3. What hit the Earth 66 million years ago?
4. Why did this cause plants all over the world to die?
5. Why did the herbivores die?
6. Why did carnivores die?
7. What was the size range of dinosaurs?
8. Where they herbivores or carnivores?
9. Roughly how many birds are there on Earth?
10. What type of animal are birds descended from?
11. What are your favourite birds and why?
12. What one word tells you what happened to most dinosaurs when the rock hit the Earth?
13. But some dinosaurs survived; what do we call them nowadays?
14. Where are humans on the 1000-sheet toilet roll of Earth’s history?
15. On which sheet do the first horses appear?
16. On which sheet did the dinosaurs go extinct?

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| Stories |
| Why did birds survive? |
| Well suited |
| Adapted or adaptable |

1. What happened to all walking dinosaurs after the huge rock hit the Earth?
2. Why did some flying dinosaurs survive?
3. How did the amount they eat help some birds to survive?
4. In what way is breeding faster an advantage, when times get hard?
5. The flying dinosaurs that survived the disaster are the ancestors of what today?
6. The small furry animals that survived the disaster are the ancestors of what today?
7. What does well adapted mean?
8. What is the advantage of spines instead of leaves in hot, dry places?
9. State one other way in which cacti are well adapted to hot, dry places.
10. Why does the arctic fox change its coat to suit the seasons?
11. State on other way the arctic fox is well adapted to the cold.
12. What does adaptable mean?
13. What does well adapted mean?
14. Give two examples of animals or plants that are well adapted to where they live.
15. How do you get well adapted to a place and its conditions – temperature, food supply, etc.

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| Stories |
| Selection box |
| Selection box (part 2) |
| Dogs are all different |

1. How did cacti lose their leaky leaves?
2. What is it about chocs, animals and plants that lets selection work?
3. There’s lots of what in offspring?
4. What happens to large-leaved plants if the climate turns hot and dry?
5. What happens to brown-coated animals on a snowfield?
6. Why are there many white-coated animals on snowfields?
7. Why are there almost no white-coated animals in countries that get no snow?
8. What makes plant and animals well adapted to where they live?
9. How did dog breeds get to be so different?
10. What are all dogs descended from?
11. In what way is a collie different from its wild ancestor?
12. In what way is a Labrador different from its wild ancestor?
13. If people in the past wanted to make a small breed of dog, what did they do first?
14. Then what did they do?
15. If they wanted a gentle animal what did they do?
16. Over time you can get the appearance and --------- you want, by selective breeding.

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| Stories |
| Staying alive |
| Finding food and water |

1. Give two examples of human selection.
2. What kind of selection happens with wild animals and plants?
3. In human selection what decides who gets to survive and breed?
4. In natural selection, ---------, mates and sources of food and water decide who gets to survive and breed.
5. Why do the heads of small birds constantly twist and turn?
6. What happened to small birds that weren’t alert?
7. Predators are one strong force of what?
8. What do all animals need to survive?
9. What did some little furry animals do to survive the winter?
10. Who are they the ancestors of today?
11. What did some birds do to survive the winter?
12. Who are they the ancestors of today?
13. What could little foxes in the Sahara with longer ears do?
14. Who are they the ancestors of today?
15. What has natural selection done to plants and animals all over the world?

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| Stories |
| Peacock's tail |
| The giraffe’s long neck |
| The giraffe’s long neck (part 2) |

1. Predators and finding food and water are two strong forces of natural selection; what is the third?
2. What is the disadvantage of the peacock’s tail?
3. What is the advantage?
4. What happened to peacocks with small dowdy tails?
5. Give an example of a physical feature that helps a plant survive.
6. Give an example of a physical feature that helps an animal survive.
7. Give an example of a type of behaviour that helps an animal survive.
8. How does a long neck help you survive if you’re a giraffe?
9. According to the usual story, how did nature select for longer necks in giraffes?
10. Besides food and drink, what is another strong force for natural selection?
11. Why do male giraffes whack each other with their heads?
12. Which giraffes usually win?
13. “Either way it was natural selection. It was --------- in action.”

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| Stories |
| Evolution in action |
| Man on a mission |
| Why so tame? |

1. Evolution by natural selection happens in the -------, all around the living world.
2. Natural selection is easiest to see when conditions do what?
3. In what way are bacteria similar to children in a family or pups in a litter?
4. Antibiotics killed most bacteria at first but not --- of them.
5. In what way did antibiotics help the bacteria they didn’t kill?
6. What happens to the bacteria they don’t kill when antibiotics are widely used?
7. So why is this a serious problem for our health?
8. How many varieties of apple are grown in Scotland?
9. Why would apples from Kent not do well in Scotland?
10. Where do robins live in the wild?
11. What behaviour there helps them find food?
12. So why do robins now follow humans around in a garden?

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| Stories |
| Croc of veg |
| Crafty crows |
| Bluebells |
| Salt lovers |

1. What do crocodiles eat nowadays?
2. What did their ancestors eat?
3. How do we know this?
4. In what way are fossil crocodile teeth different to those of modern crocs?
5. Can you think why plant-eaters need flatter teeth than meat-eaters?
6. How do crows get a drink if the level of water in a glass is too low for them?
7. In the experiment, crows were given a choice of stones of different -----.
8. Which ones did they choose?
9. To what does Tom compare the crows’ level of understanding?
10. How does the Spanish bluebell get into the wild?
11. In what way does cutting down a few small trees help the native bluebell?
12. What two conditions makes it very hard for anything to live in Boulby salt mine?
13. What does live there, naturally?
14. What does their name mean?
15. Which word does Professor Cockell use for what has happened to the microbes to let them survive in salt and darkness? (Hint; it begins with an ‘a’.)