



CHAPTER 2

Identifying Species

- 1**
- a**
A group of living organisms that have very similar features and that produce fertile offspring.
- b**
It is usually sterile (cannot breed).
- c**
The cross between a male donkey and a female horse.
Making observations
- 2**
- The finger drawing will probably be life-size but should have a $\times 1$ symbol, next to it. Be prepared for some students drawing it larger than life, such as $\times 2$ or even smaller $\times 1/2$.
 - There should be little or no shading (some students may decide to add some hairs between the joints on the top of their finger but there must be a label for this).
 - The labels should be written horizontally.
 - The label lines should be horizontal and from the label to the centre of the feature being labelled.
 - The drawing should have a title.
- Strengths:**
- Allows close observation — an essential thinking and working scientifically (TWS) skill.
 - Generates questions to be asked when new features are seen.
- Limitations:**
- Not detailed — just a line drawing (no shading).
 - Not to scale.



Observing and classifying

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a

Feature	Plant	Animal
Cannot make own food		✓
Has cellulose for support	✓	
Has chlorophyll	✓	
Can move about		✓

b

Classify: Organise into different groups based on certain features.

c

Examples could include plants and animals, vertebrate or invertebrate groups of animals. (If they have studied the Chemistry or Physics chapters, they might also mention metals and non-metals or energy.)

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a

Species or special group.

b

Greek and Latin.

c

So that everyone, wherever they are working, uses the same name for each species.

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a

Pour water into the balloon so that it swells up, then tie the end of the balloon.

b

Place a small weight on top of the balloon to see if the balloon can hold it up without

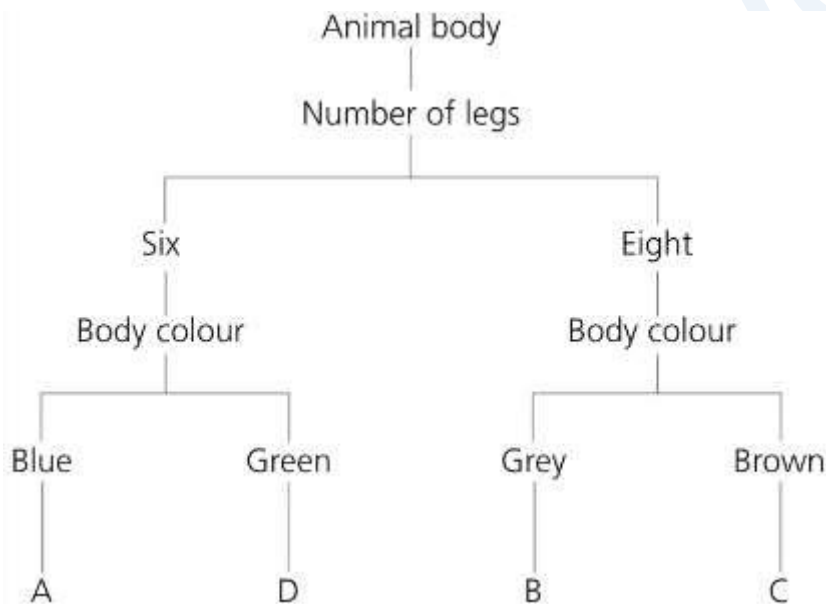


becoming squashed.

- c**
Strength: The model can be used to investigate how much water is needed to support the balloon, which is a model of the slug.
Limitation: The model cannot show the slug moving and whether more support is needed for this to happen.

Keys

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- B** = 1a, 2a. B is an avocet.
C = 1b, 3a. C is a warbler.
D = 1b, 3b. D is a finch.



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