Science 10: Adaptations Practice



1. Bighorn (also called rams) sheep have large curled horned that they use to fight in order to establish mating dominance. These large curled horns are an example of:

 A. Camouflage B. Mimicry

C. Structural adaptation D. Behavioural adaptation E. Physiological adaptation

2. Bighorn (also called rams) sheep have large curled horned that they use to fight in order to establish mating dominance. These fights for dominance are an example of:

 A. Camouflage B. Mimicry

C. Structural adaptation D. Behavioural adaptation E. Physiological adaptation

3. When in life threatening situations, humans can produce and release a hormone called *adrenaline*. This hormone increases heart rate, diverts blood to the voluntary muscles, and dilates the pupils of the eyes among other effects. The production of adrenaline is an example of:

 A. Camouflage B. Mimicry

C. Structural adaptation D. Behavioural adaptation E. Physiological adaptation

4. Polar bears have white\* fur. This is an example of:

 A. Camouflage B. Mimicry

C. Structural adaptation D. Behavioural adaptation E. Physiological adaptation

5. Polar bears have hollow hair that helps to insulate them against the cold. This is an example of:

 A. Camouflage B. Mimicry

C. Structural adaptation D. Behavioural adaptation E. Physiological adaptation

6. The harmless scarlet king snake has colouring and striping that closely matches that of the venomous coral snake. This is an example of:

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6. The ant spider has a body that makes it look almost exactly like an ant. What is this this an example of, and how does it help the spider to survive?

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7. The ant spider walks on only its back three sets of legs. It uses its front set of legs to touch the antennae of ants the way that the ants do with one another. This allows the spider to go into the nest of the ants’ undetected ant to prey on them. If the ants detected the spider they would swarm and kill it. This is an example of:

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8. Give one example (not from class) of a structural adaptation of a PLANT, and explain how it helps the plant survive.

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9. Give one example (not from class) of a behavioural adaptation of an ANIMAL, and explain how it helps the animal survive.

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