

1. Earlier in this section, you already came across animals that eat plants and animals.

a. Read page 152 and write the definitions of the terms below.

producer	
consumer	
herbivore	
carnivore	
omnivore	
decomposer	

b. A predator is an animal which hunts, kills, and eats other animals.

It is therefore a .

c. The prey is the animal which is hunted. It is a and it can be a herbivore or a carnivore.

A predator must be adapted to catching and killing its prey. Prey animals adapt in such a way that they reduce the chance of being seen, caught, or killed.

2. Consider the list of features of animals below. Some are typical features of predators, others of prey. Copy the features into the correct columns.

- camouflage to avoid being seen by predators
- camouflage to avoid being seen by prey
- defences such as poison or stings
- eyes to the front of the head to judge size and distance well
- eyes to the side of the head to get a wide field of vision
- live in groups
- sharp teeth and claws

predators	prey
built for speed	built for speed

1. It is important to have an accurate understanding of the scientific terms used in this unit. Use chapter 12 in your Student book to help you put the right term with each definition. Once this is complete, you will be able to use this list for reference.

chromatography	distillation	filtration	saturated solution	solute	sublimation
concentrated solution	evaporation	insoluble	sediment	solution	suspension
dilute solution	filtrate	residue	soluble	solvent	unsaturated solution

term	definition
	a substance which will dissolve
	a substance which will not dissolve
	a mixture of a liquid and a solid
	a mixture of an insoluble solid and a liquid where small particles float around in the liquid
	insoluble particles which have settled at the bottom of a suspension
	the liquid in which a solute is dissolved
	the solid which is dissolved in a solvent
	when the maximum amount of solute is dissolved in the solvent
	when less than the maximum amount of solute is dissolved in the solvent
	a solution containing a large amount of solute relative to the amount of solvent
	a solution containing a small amount of solute relative to the amount of solvent
	the separation of an insoluble solid from the liquid by pouring the mixture through filter paper
	the liquid which passes through the filter paper
	the solid which does not go through the filter paper
	changing a liquid into a gas to separate it from a mixture
	changing a solid into a gas to separate it from a mixture
	separating the solvent from a solution or mixture of liquids which have different boiling points
	a method for separating dissolved substances from one another