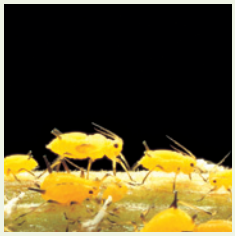
Extension Worksheet 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

1. Read the information and answer the questions.

The Relationship between Aphids and Ladybugs

Ladybug
Scientific name:
Harmonia axyridis



Aphid
Scientific name:
Aphis nerii

Aphids are insects that live and feed on plants, especially their leaves. The aphid is a very small green animal with a soft body shaped like a pear. These insects are considered a pest to farms and farmers because they destroy the plants they feed on. Aphids are the prey of larger insects, such as ladybugs, which is one of their natural predators.

Aphids also have a relationship with another type of insect, which provides them with protection: ants. Aphids produce a sweet liquid that ants eat, and in return, ants offer the aphids protection from their natural enemies by attacking whatever predator comes near their powerful mandibles.

a. What type of ecosystem components are aphids, ladybugs, ants and plants?

_____

b. What kind of interaction do plants and aphids have?

_____

c. What sort of interaction exists between aphids and ladybugs?

_____

d. What relationship exists between ants and aphids?

_____

_____

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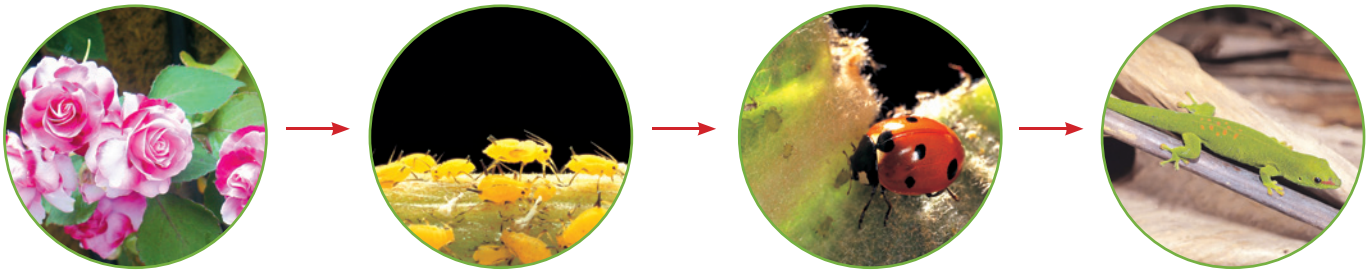
2. Look at the food chain and answer the questions.



roses → aphids → ladybug → lizard

a. What organism starts the chain? How does it obtain food?

_____

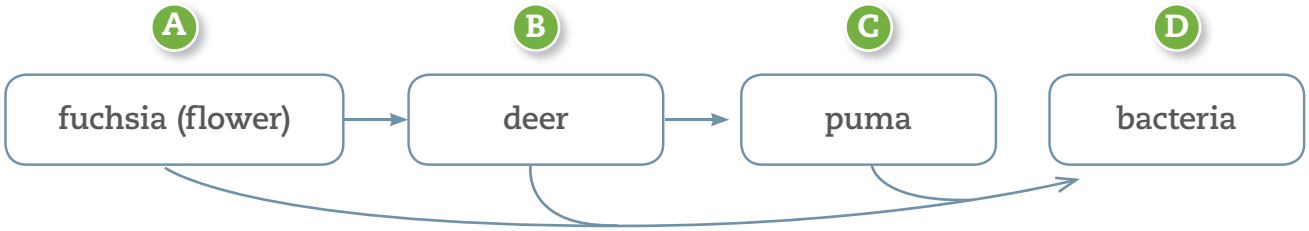
b. What do aphids eat? According to their diet, how would you classify them?

_____

c. What organisms are missing from this chain?

_____

3. Look at the food chain, read the descriptions and write the correct letter in each space.



a. _____ It is a producer.

b. _____ It eats plants.

c. _____ It feeds on the remains of other living things.

d. _____ It is a primary consumer.

e. _____ It is a secondary consumer.

f. _____ It eats other animals.

g. _____ It makes its own food.

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Extension Worksheet 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

1. Read the news article and answer the questions.

Migratory Birds Arrive in South America

Not only tourists but also birds fly south to the coasts of South America during the hottest months of the year in the southern hemisphere. Many birds come from as far north as the Arctic to avoid the cold winter in the northern hemisphere, where they go every year to make nests and lay eggs.

One species that makes the long journey from the Arctic to South America is the sanderling (*Calidris alba*), which starts arriving at the start of September.

These birds cover distances of over 8,000 kilometers before reaching the coasts of South America. Throughout their journey, they make stopovers in different countries in search of food and shelter.

a. Why do sanderlings travel from the northern hemisphere at certain months of the year?

_____

b. How do they survive such a long journey?

_____

c. Do you think all birds can cover the same distance that the sanderling can? Why or why not?

_____

d. Is this behavior an adaptation? Explain.

_____

e. What migratory birds pass through or spend the winter in your country? Research with a partner.

_____

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2. Explain how each organism has adapted to survive in its environment.

Animals

Plants

a. Would a scorpion be able to survive at the North or South Pole? Why or why not?

3. What would happen to a cat if it lost its sharp teeth? Explain.

4. Choose an ecosystem in your country and list the producers, consumers and decomposers.

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