

1 In the text, find another word that means **staying alive**.

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1 mark

2 Find and write down a phrase from the text that means the same as **predator**.

.....

2 marks

3 In **Blending In**, what phrase is used to refer to the area where a predator finds its prey?

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1 mark

4 Why might a moth be difficult to see when it is resting on the branch or trunk of a tree?

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2 marks

5 How is a hoverfly similar to a wasp and how is it different?

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2 marks

6 The scarlet king snake and the coral snake look similar. How are they different?

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2 marks

7 How does a mountain hare blend in with its surroundings all year round?

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2 marks

8 In **Blending In**, what is the difference between **background matching** and **confusing colour patterns**?

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.....

2 marks

9 What is the section entitled **Mimicry** mainly about?

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.....
.....
.....

2 marks

10 The **opening paragraph** suggests features that predators might use to catch their prey.
Write down **three** features that predators might use.

1)

2)

3)

3 marks

11 In your own words, explain how **camouflage is useful** to animals that are hunted by larger animals.

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3 marks

12 If a large fish came across a blue-ringed octopus, what do you think would happen?

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2 marks

13 How does the camouflage of the Arctic fox work in a similar way to that of some seahorses?

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2 marks

14 Why is **chameleons of the sea** a good way of describing octopuses?

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2 marks

15 The information in the boxes is different from the introduction, **What Is Camouflage?**
How is it different?

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2 marks

END OF TEST 7