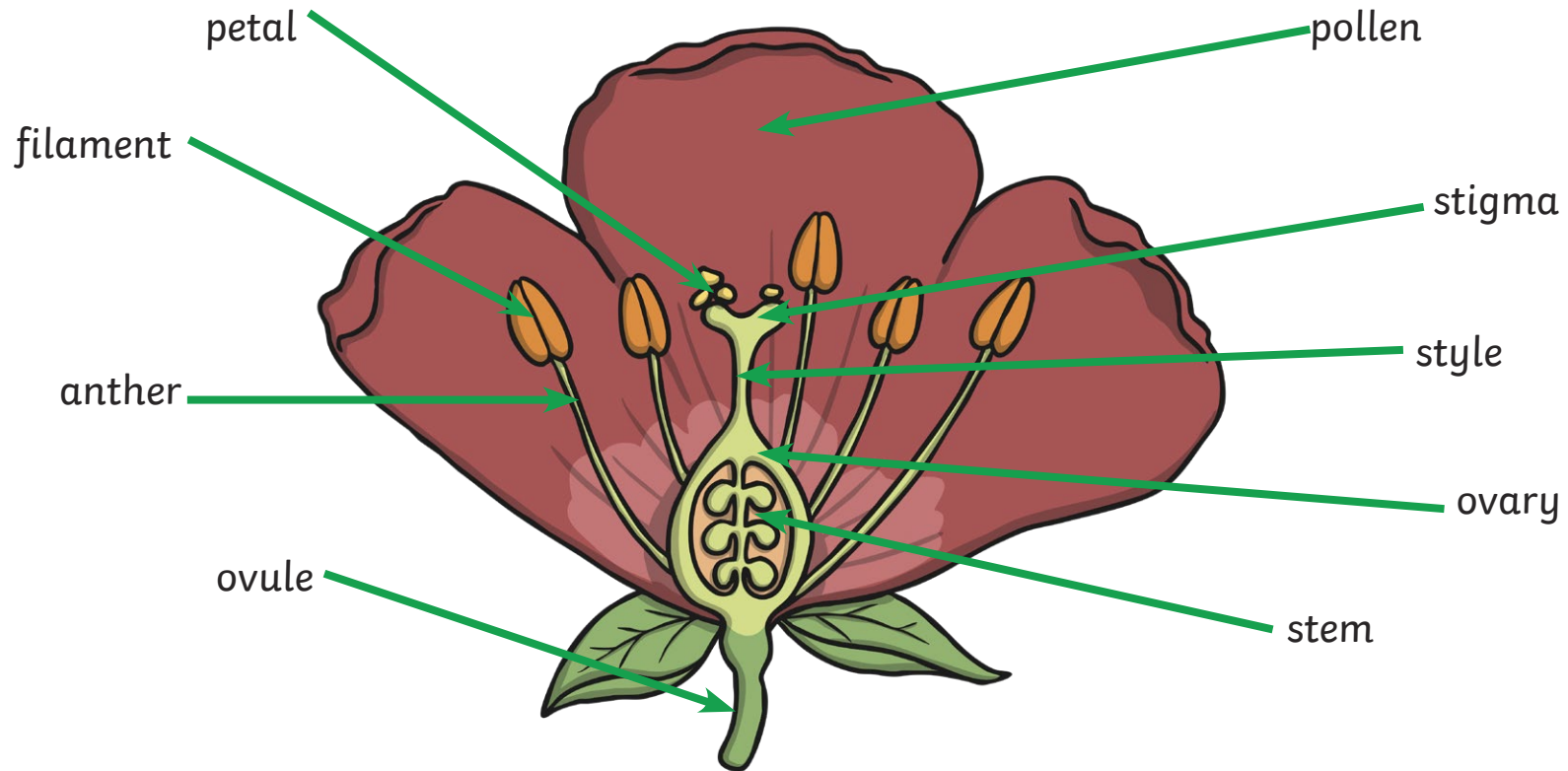


# Living Things and Their Habitats

# Clue for Digit 1

How well do you know the flower parts? Look carefully – really carefully – at this diagram and identify the labels that are incorrect.



The number of incorrect labels is the first digit on the keypad.

## Living Things and Their Habitats

## Clue for Digit 2

We know that some animals undergo a process called metamorphosis, where their body completely changes – sometimes appearing to morph from one animal into another!

How many animals from the grid below go through metamorphosis during their life cycles?

butterfly	chicken	human	elephant	ant
cat	moth	bat	crab	mouse
horse	shark	frog	dog	bumblebee
snake	turtle	ladybird	earthworm	rabbit
toad	lizard	crocodile	shrew	shrimp

The number of animals that go through metamorphosis will give you the second digit on the keypad.

# Living Things and Their Habitats

# Clue for Digit 3

Different types of animals have different characteristics.  
Frogs and salamanders are both amphibians (a word which means 'two lives').  
How many of these characteristics do most amphibians have?

breathe through their skin	live in water and on land
are cold-blooded	involved in pollination
have live young	lay eggs
begin life in water	can fly
have two legs	have six legs
involved in germination	vertebrates
go through metamorphosis	most have four legs



The number of amphibian characteristics is the third digit on the keypad.

# Living Things and Their Habitats

# Clue for Digit 4

Pollination in most plants requires both male and female plant parts.  
Look at these parts of a flower and work out which are male parts, female parts and which are neither.



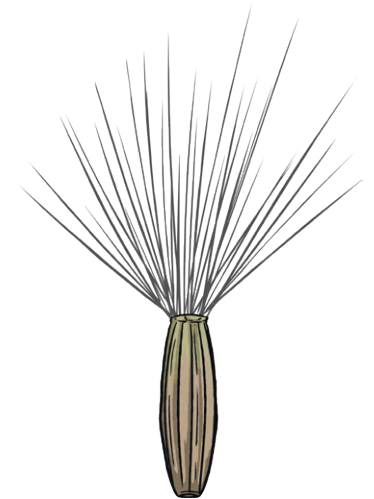
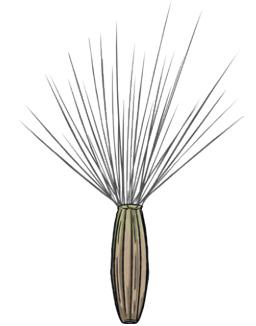
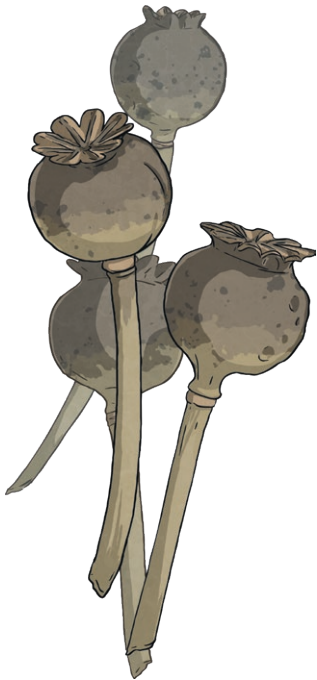
Male Parts	Female Parts	Neither Male nor Female	
			anther ovary petal stigma sepal stamen style filament stalk



The number of female parts will give you the fourth digit on the keypad.

Which row shows the correct order of the life cycle of a flower?

<b>0</b>	pollination > fertilisation > seed dispersal > germination
<b>1</b>	pollination > germination > fertilisation > seed dispersal
<b>2</b>	seed dispersal > germination > fertilisation > pollination
<b>3</b>	germination > fertilisation > pollination > seed dispersal
<b>4</b>	fertilisation > seed dispersal > pollination > germination
<b>5</b>	germination > seed dispersal > pollination > fertilisation
<b>6</b>	seed dispersal > pollination > fertilisation > germination
<b>7</b>	fertilisation > seed dispersal > germination > pollination



The number next to the correct order will give you the fifth digit on the keypad.

## Living Things and Their Habitats

## Clue for Digit 6

Seed dispersal is an important stage in the life cycle of a flower or plant.  
How many of the ways listed below are real methods of seed dispersal?



eaten by animals	pollination
fertilisation	winged seeds
gravity	sticking to animal fur
dissolving	seeds with parachutes
fossilisation	condensation
carried by water	friction
exploding pods	fruit and berries



The number of correct methods will give you the sixth digit on the keypad.

## Living Things and Their Habitats

## Clue for Digit 7

Read this paragraph about the life cycle of a butterfly. Fill in the missing word.



A butterfly begins life as an egg,  
after which the egg hatches  
to reveal a

\_\_\_\_\_

(commonly known as a caterpillar).

Following this stage, a pupa is  
made; this is where metamorphosis  
happens before a butterfly emerges  
from the pupa as an adult.



The number of letters in the missing word is the seventh digit on the keypad.

## Living Things and Their Habitats

## Clue for Digit 8

Think about the reproduction of humans compared to kangaroos. There are many similarities and differences. How many similarities can you find between humans and kangaroos in the grid below?



They give birth to live young.
They keep young in a pouch.
Babies drink the mother's milk.
The female gets pregnant.
The pregnancy lasts nine months.
They are born without fur.
The babies are warm-blooded.
Babies and mothers are types of mammals.



The number of similarities will give you the eighth digit on the keypad.



Which of these statements about the life cycle of a flower are false?

Bright petals attract insects.

The insect gets nectar on its body which fertilises the flower.

Pollen is found on the anthers.

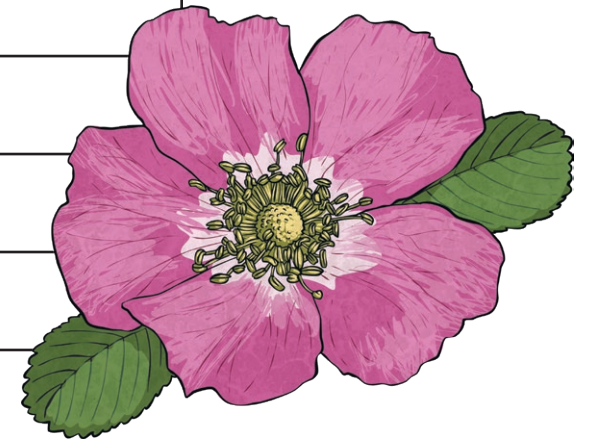
The ovary is where fertilisation occurs.

Nutrients travel up the sepals of a flower.

Insects collect nectar from the flowers.

Pollen fertilises the flower.

The fertilised ovule turns into a seed.

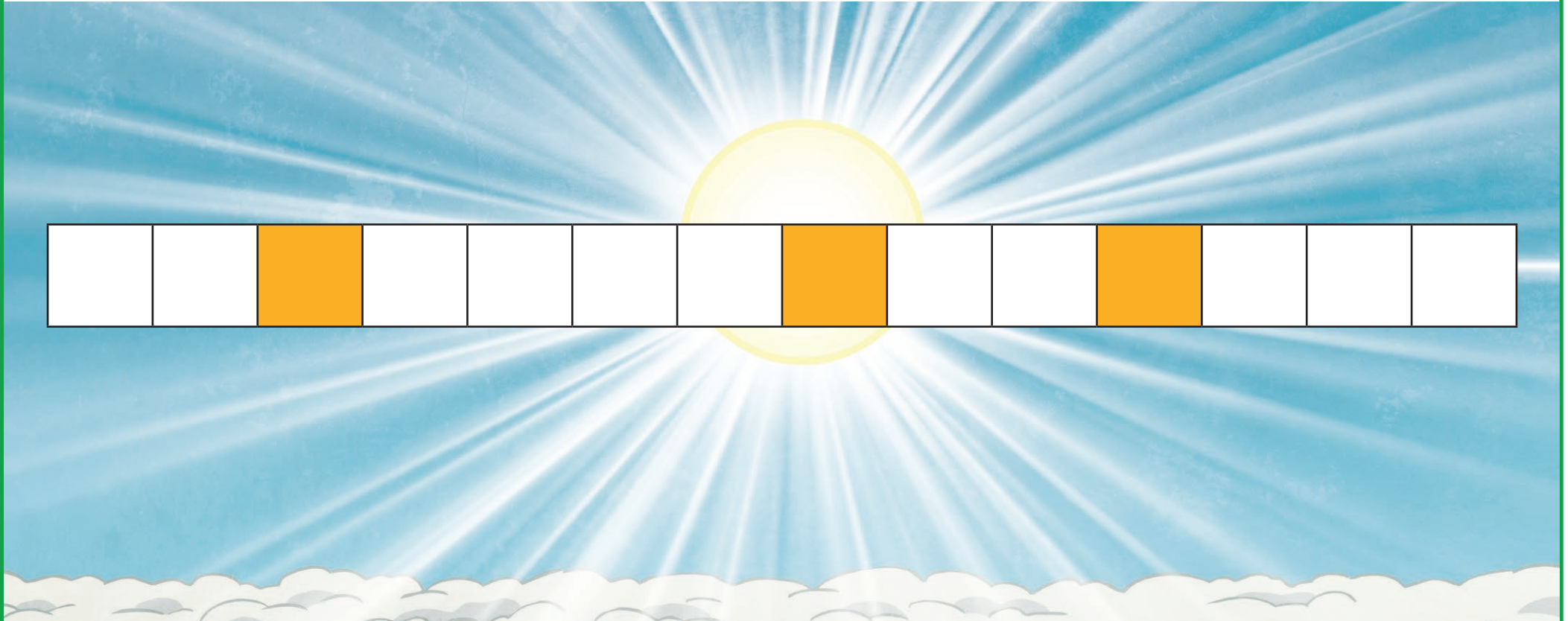


The number of false statements will give you the ninth digit on the keypad.

## Living Things and Their Habitats

## Clue for Digit 10

What is the name of the process that happens in green plants where they convert the energy from sunlight into food? Spell out your answer in the grid below.



The highlighted letters will reveal the final digit on the keypad.