

ST Olaves Stage 2 Homework 1 Answers

Working Together,

1. The two types of adaptations are physical and behavioural. Physical adaptations are structures on or in the animal. One example is beaks. Behavioural adaptations are things animals do. One example is hibernation.
2. It is a behavioural adaptation.
3. Sample answer: The fungus cannot live outside the ant's colony and it cannot reproduce without the help of the ants.
4. The sentence is "Common examples of group cooperation are insects that live in colonies, such as bees and ants." *Familiar* is the closest in meaning.
5. The main idea is that some animals live in cooperative groups to survive. The main idea is introduced in the second paragraph. The author develops the main idea by describing examples of cooperative groups. These groups are leaf-cutter ants and meerkats.
6. Sample answer: The first paragraph is about survival in animals. It explains what animals need to do to survive and explains about two types of characteristics of animals that help them survive. I think the author wanted to review what survival was before explaining about one way animals survive. The author wanted to make sure that the reader would understand what the text was about.

Penicillin Saves the World

1. Sample answer: When Fleming first saw how the mold had destroyed the bacteria, he may have felt amazed, curious, surprised, fascinated, interested, puzzled, etc.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Sample answer: Doctors were probably very glad they could finally help more people.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Sample answer: Because it happened a long time ago, people know about a discovery but not who discovered it.
6. This quote means that scientists must constantly be open to new ideas and that they should examine their experiment results carefully. They should not have such a strong idea of how their experiment will turn out that they do not notice even small variations.

poison tree poem

- 1) hate
- 2) shame that accompanies deceitful actions
- 3) fruit of the spear's anger
- 4) gladness because foe is no longer around to torment
- 5) poison used to kill. The tree is alive if nurtured gives fruit. Hate poisons thoughts and feelings. If nurtured it will bear fruit, destructive actions.
- 6) anger with a friend vs anger with the enemy. Anger with a friend can be stopped, anger with the enemy grows into hate and does not stop.
- 7) watered/sunned treats anger like a seed. Tears were water. False smiles and wiles are sunlight.
- 8) hatred and anger are destructive and does no good to anyone.