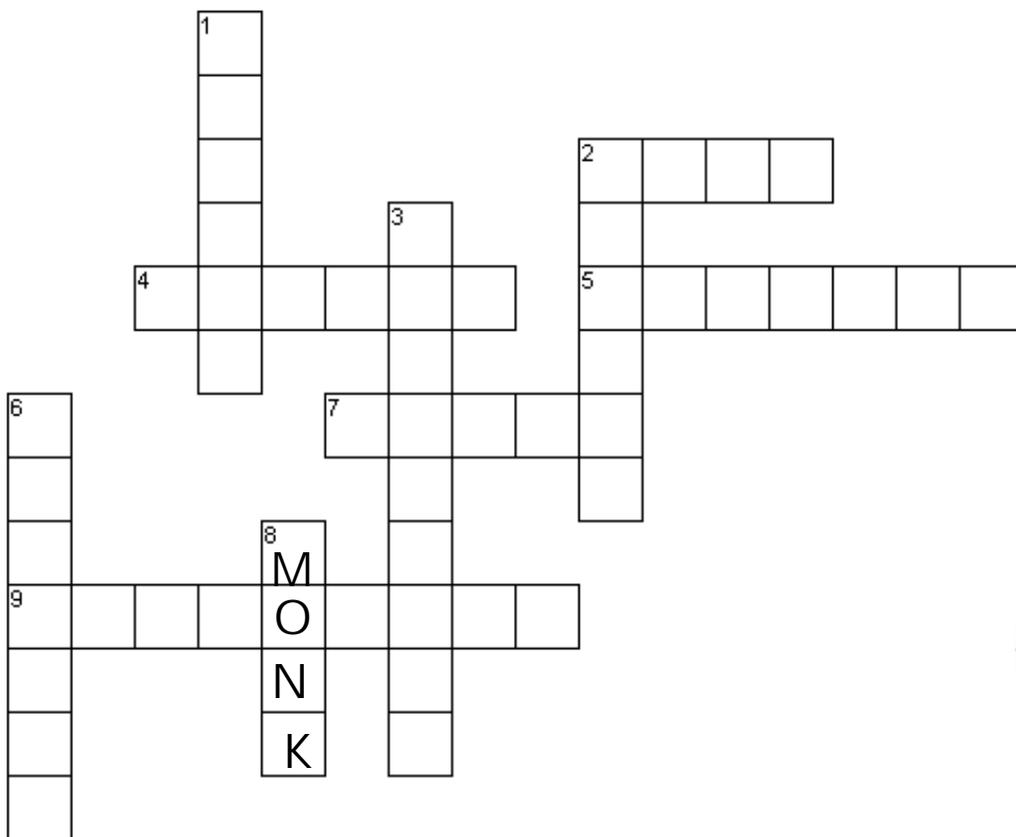


Gregor Mendel

Gregor Mendel was born in 1822 in a place which we now call Austria. He was a monk and lived in a monastery. He wore a black habit. He loved plants and grew pea plants in the gardens and a large greenhouse. He made careful notes about his plants and what they looked like. He looked at whether the pea seeds were either wrinkled or round, green or yellow and the pea pods smooth or bumpy. Mendel's work was the first to show that these features (traits) were passed on as separate chunks of information inside each pea seed to the next groups (generations) of pea plants he bred

Fill in the crossword using the story to help you with the clues.



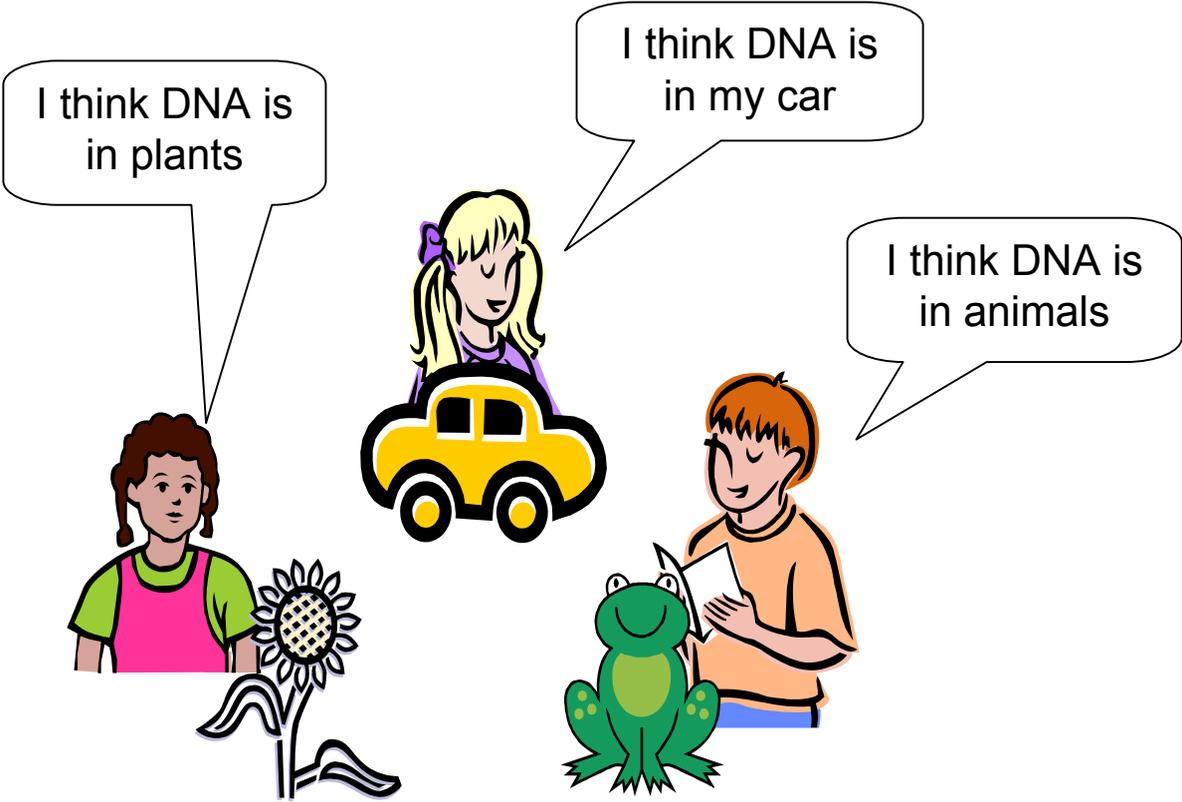
Across

2. Vegetables.
4. A colour.
5. A country.
7. The name of the clothes the monks and nuns wear.
9. When you find something new.

Down

1. Gregor_____ (the second name).
2. Living things (not animals).
3. The name of the place where monks live.
6. Places where plants grow or where you may play outside.
8. A religious man.

Where is DNA found?



Where do you think that DNA is found?

I think that DNA is found

.....

.....

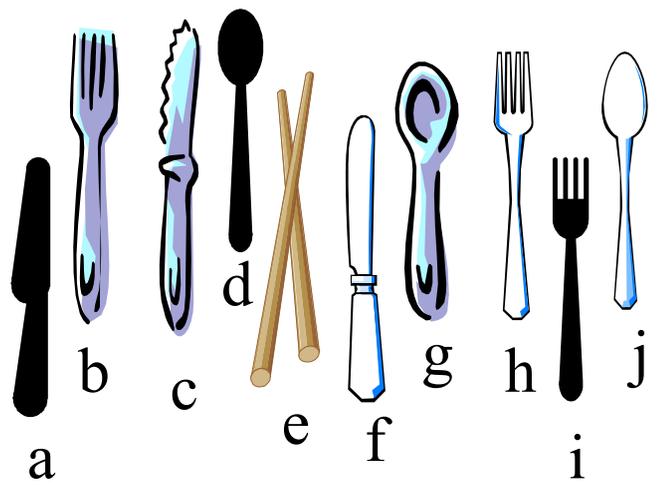
See below for the answer.

Grouping and sorting

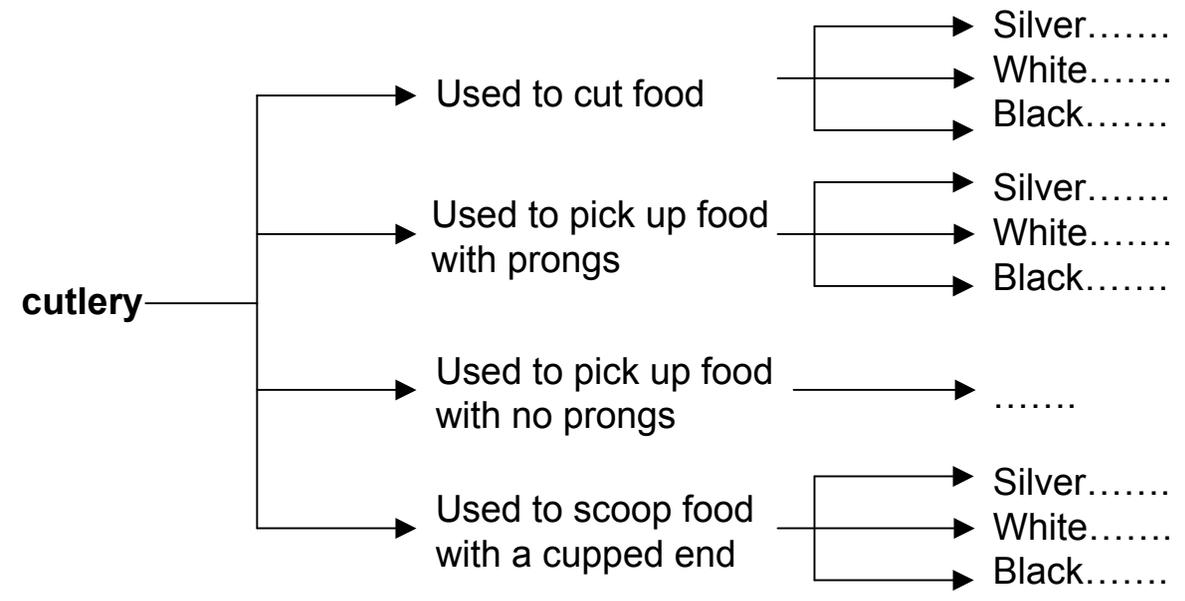
How do we put things into groups? Living things can be put into large groups like plants or animals, but sometimes we want to sort them into smaller groups.

We can use **keys** to sort the groups into smaller groups. The keys can have branches or numbers.

Think about how you could sort this cutlery using a key. You might sort by what they do e.g. knives, forks, spoons, or by their colour. There are many different ways that you could sort them.



Follow the branching key below to sort the cutlery above. Write the letter for the piece of cutlery on the dotted line next to the correct description.



Look at the classification game at the exhibition to see if you can find the answers to these questions.

What do we call the science of arranging things into groups?

How long have people been doing this?

What is another word for sorting which begins with C? ..C.....

Grasses

Did you know that not all grass is the same?

The grass in your garden may be different from the grass on a football pitch.

We can develop grasses for different uses. We may want a grass that stays green for longer, or that can live in dry places, or that can grow in the shade. Sometimes scientists look at wild grasses to see how they are adapted to live in different places. They can use this information to breed new grasses.

Draw lines to join the people below with the type of grass that they may use.

A farmer

A gardener

A footballer



A hard-wearing grass that people can run on.

A grass with more sugar that cows can graze on.

A grass that stays green for longer.

The farmer joins with the grass with more sugar, the gardener joins with the grass that stays green for longer and the footballer joins with the hard-wearing grass?