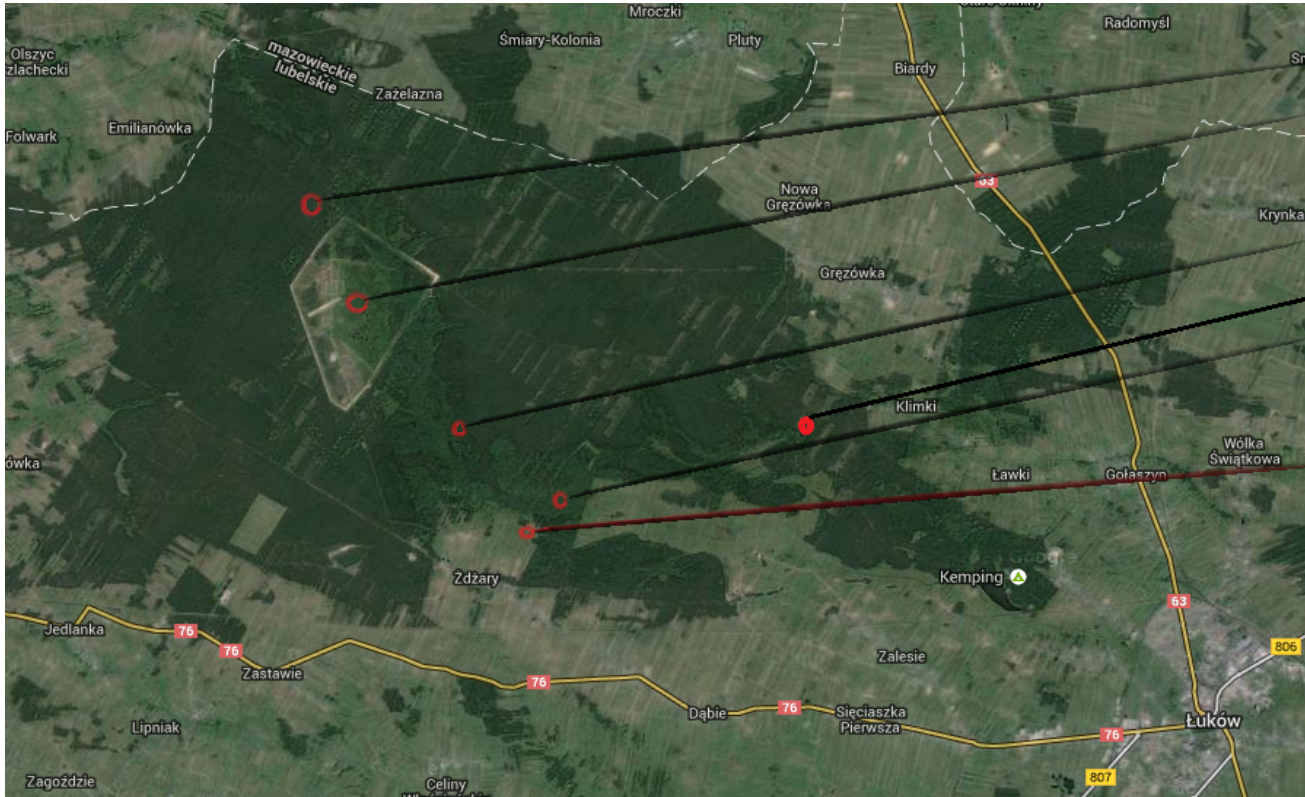


## Worksheet BIOLOGY & HISTORY LESSON

1. Write the numbers of the important nature & historic monuments and places on the map.
  - ..... Priest Stanisław Brzózka monument - January Uprising - erected in 1928
  - ..... Polish Home Army monument - partisans (Camp during World War II) erected in 1996
  - ..... Polish and Soviet soldiers monument erected in 1969
  - ..... Topór Reserve established in 21st March 1933
  - ..... Jata Reserve established in 21st March 1933 - write the borders of the reserve
  - ..... training ground for the military



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

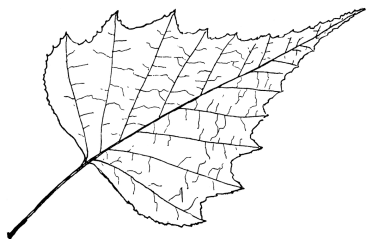
here we are

2. What kind of the forest we are in? Match all you will see on the trip.
  - a. deciduous forest
  - b. coniferous
  - c. mixed forest
3. The Jata Nature Reserve was established in:
  - a. 1928
  - b. 1933
  - c. 1956
4. It is ..... oldest Reserve established in Poland after Białowieża National Park.
  - a. the first
  - b. the second
  - c. the third

5. Jata Reseve was established

- to protect habitats of fir tree (*Abies alba*) at the North-East border of its occurrence,
- to protect the historical places
- to create a training ground for the military

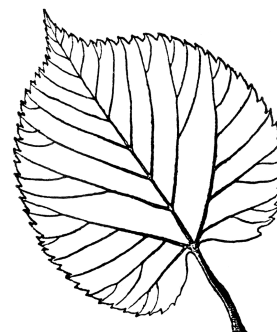
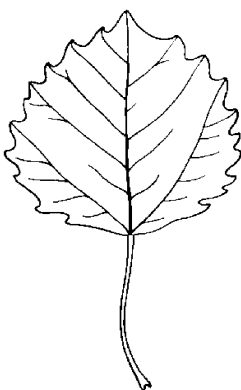
6. Find the leaves in the forest and name what kind of the tree are they? Recognize watching the typical shapes of the leaves. Name them using the names of the species: **birch** (*Betula pendula*), **oak** (*Quercus* sp.), **maple** (*Acer* sp.), **hornbeam** (*Populus betulus*), **ash** (*Fraxinus excelsior*), **fir** (*Abies alba*) **lime** (*Tilia cordata*), **willow** (*Salix* sp.), **aspen** (*Populus tremula*).



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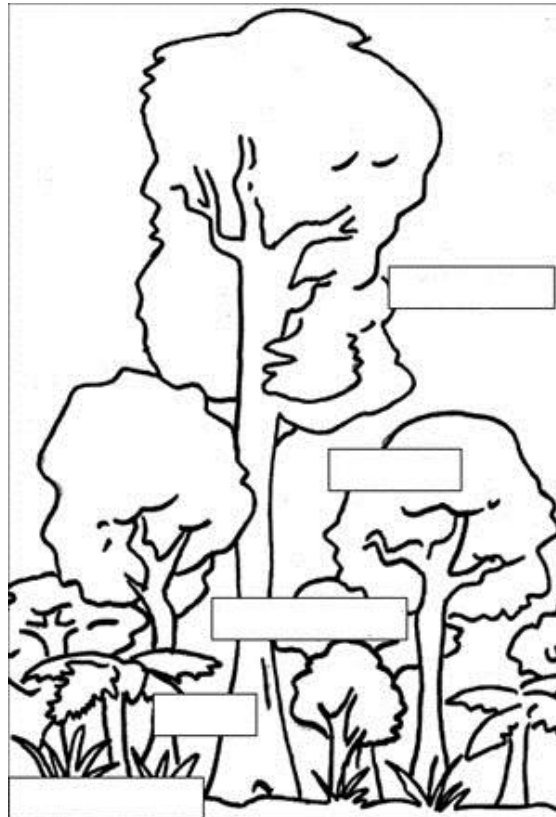
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(draw a bottom of a fir leaf)

7. Name the forest layers using words: forest floor, emergent, canopy, subcanopy, shrub



8. What kind of animals exist in Jata forest? Which of them are extinct? Which of them disappeared from the Jata forest in the last 2 centuries?

red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)

Eurasian lynx (*lynx lynx*)

European bison (*Bison bonasus*)

Eurasian elk (*Alces alces*) sarna

deer (*Cervus sp.*)

European viper (*Vipera berus*)

white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*)

woodpecker (*Dendrocopos sp.*)

Eurasian eagle-Owl (*Bubo bubo*)

aurochs (*Bos primigenius*)

tree frog (*Hyla arborea*)

9. What does the term biodiversity mean: (match all true statements)

- a. it is the degree of variation of life,
- b. it can refer to genetic variation,
- c. it can refer to species variation,
- d. it can refer to ecosystem variation
- e. it can refer to biome or planet.

10. The Nature Reserve and National Parks:

- a. preserve the biodiversity
- b. protect the forest and its sustainability
- c. meet peoples' needs
- d. can protect the historical places and other local heritage
- e. protect the evolution process
- f. protect the endangered and rare species

11. Give the examples of simple food chains and food web. Build it with your partners and say what kind of organism you are.
12. Put in the correct order: Primary Consumers; Secondary Consumers, Primary Producers, Tertiary Consumers.
- a. ....
  - b. ....
  - c. ....
  - d. ....
13. Give the examples of:
- a. competitors
  - b. predators
  - c. preys
  - d. herbivores
  - e. carnivores
  - f. green plants
14. Define the effects of humans on the environment.