

## 5.1 Adaptation: a function in an environment

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 10 marks

**KEY WORDS** adaptation • acclimatization

### Objective

Adaptation: a function in an environment. Supported SL concept preparation; original classroom practice, not an official IB paper or assessed learner work.

### 1 Key knowledge and worked examples

#### ■ What would explain this observation?

- Leaves in dry environments often have features that reduce water loss. The value of a feature depends on environmental conditions and trade-offs.
- Start with a prediction. State the quantities or features you would compare, then decide what evidence could distinguish two explanations.

#### ■ Build the model

- An **adaptation** is a heritable feature associated with improved survival or reproduction in particular conditions. A thick cuticle can reduce evaporation; stomatal control affects gas exchange and water loss. **Acclimatization** is an individual response during life and is different from evolutionary adaptation.
- adaptation: A heritable feature benefiting survival or reproduction in a context; acclimatization: An individual adjustment to changed conditions during life.



#### ■ Choose evidence that can test it

- Explain both a benefit and a cost. Reducing stomatal opening conserves water but can limit carbon dioxide entry. A feature cannot be judged as universally best without its ecological context.
- Compare replicated observations across a measured environmental gradient. Account for relatedness, leaf area and age. Use local permitted plant observations rather than removing protected species.

#### ■ Work from known quantities

- State the known values and their units. Choose the relation because its assumptions fit this case, then rearrange before substitution.
- Known: water loss is 12 g from 0.20 square metres of leaf area over 2 h. Area-time-normalized rate =  $12 / (0.20 \times 2) = 30 \text{ g}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ h})$ . Comparisons require the same humidity and temperature.

#### Example:

Water loss is 8 g from 0.20 m<sup>2</sup> over 2 h. Calculate rate per area per hour. Use the same sequence: known quantities → model → relation → substitution → unit and interpretation.

#### ■ Check the conclusion and its limits

- An individual organism does not evolve a new inherited trait because it needs it. A plausible story about function is a hypothesis requiring evidence.
- Return to the original observation. Explain what the result supports, which conditions it assumes, and one way to test a competing explanation.

#### Warn:

Every useful individual response is evidence of a newly evolved inherited trait. This claim is false: An individual organism does not evolve a new inherited trait because it needs it. A plausible story about function is a hypothesis requiring evidence.

**Key:**

Adaptation: a function in an environment: Explain both a benefit and a cost. Reducing stomatal opening conserves water but can limit carbon dioxide entry. A feature cannot be judged as universally best without its ecological context.

**2 Practice**

**2.1** Which statement distinguishes acclimatization? Choose one answer.

- **A** It is an individual adjustment during life
- **B** It must change the allele frequency of a whole population
- **C** It always produces a new species

[1]

**2.2** Water loss is 8 g from 0.20 m<sup>2</sup> over 2 h. Calculate rate per area per hour. Show the relation, substitution and units.

[2]

**2.3** Decide whether this claim is true and justify: Every useful individual response is evidence of a newly evolved inherited trait.

[2]

**2.4** A heritable feature benefiting survival or reproduction in a context: write the technical term.

[1]

**3 Exam-style questions**

**3.1** Fictional plants lose 12 g from 0.20 m<sup>2</sup> in 2 h and 9 g from 0.10 m<sup>2</sup> in 3 h. Compare normalized rates. Can this alone prove which is better adapted?

[4]