Name _____ Date _____ Bell _____

# Unit 4: Lesson 3- What are Physical and Behavioral Adaptations?

## Vocabulary

1. adaptation (page 178)-
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Camouflage (page 182- **NOT FOUND IN GLOSSARY**)-
   _____
   _____

3. Mimicry (page 183- **NOT FOUND IN GLOSSARY**)-
   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Instinct (page 184)-
   _____
   _____
   _____

5. Nocturnal (page184- **NOT FOUND IN GLOSSARY)**-
   _____
   _____
   _____

6. Migration (page 185- **NOT FOUND IN GLOSSARY**)-
   _____
   _____
   _____

7. Hibernation (pages 185- **NOT FOUND IN GLOSSARY**)-
   _____
   _____
   _____

8. Life Cycle (page 186- **NOT FOUND IN GLOSSARY**)-
   _____
   _____
   _____

# Adaptations Pages 178-179

1. What are adaptations?

   _____
   _____

2. What is an example of an organism, one adaptation that it has, and how does that organisms use that adaptation for?

   _____
   _____

3. What is an adaptation that you have that helps you stay warm in the winter?

   _____

4. Where does an arctic hare live and what kinds of adaptations does it have?

   _____
   _____

5. The artic hare shown on page 178 has white fur in the winter and brown fur in the summer. How does the arctic hare's changing fur color help it survive?

   _____
   _____
   _____

6. Where does a jackrabbit live and what kinds of adaptations does it have?

   _____
   _____

7. Where do Ostriches, rheas, and emus all have in common with one another? How are they different?

   _____
   _____
   _____

8. Why don't all animals have the same adaptations?

   _____
   _____

9. What does it tell you if two animals that live in different places have very similar adaptations?

   _____
   _____

10. Vines and trees are both plants and have adaptations, but they are very different from each other. What adaptations do these plants have to help them survive?

    _____
    _____

11. Which kind of habitat do you think most vines are adapted to live in? Explain your answer.

    _____
    _____

12. Ostriches, rheas, and emus live in grasslands. What are some adaptations they have to survive in grassy habitats?

    _____

## Form and Function Pages 180-181

13. What are physical adaptations?

    _____
    _____

14. What kind of physical adaptations do penguins have?

    _____
    _____

15. How do penguin's adaptations reflect its environment?

    _____
    _____

16. What kind of physical adaptations do Bison have?

    _____
    _____

17. What kind of physical adaptations do cactus have?

    _____
    _____

18. What might happen to a cactus plant if it did not have sharp spines?

    _____

19. What kinds of physical adaptations do parrots have?

    _____
    _____

20. The bird on page 180 has a membrane that protects its eyes when it is flying. What item have people invented to protect their eyes from the wind? _____

21. Penguins and Bison live in very different places. Yet these animals have a similar adaptation. Bison develop a thick layer of fat under their fur. Penguins have a thick layer of blubber under their feathers. What do these adaptations tell you about the environments were these animals live?

    _____
    _____

22. Human's skin is just like what part of an Oak Tree? _____

23. Which plant structure is most similar to the function of a human skeletal system?

    _____

## Eat or Be Eaten Pages 182-183

24. What are some benefits of having physical adaptations?
    _____
    _____
25. What is camouflage?
    _____
    _____
26. Animals that hunt, have adaptations that help them catch their food, what are some examples?
    _____
    _____
27. Many plants have adaptations to help spread their seeds, how do they do this?
    _____
    _____
28. What is mimicry?
    _____
    _____
29. What is an example of an organism using mimicry?
    _____
30. Chameleons have many adaptations, what are they?
    _____
    _____
    _____

## On Your Best Behavior Pages 184-185

31. What are behavioral adaptations?
    _____
32. What are instincts?
    _____
33. What are examples of instincts?
    _____
    _____
34. What are examples of behaviors that have to be taught that are not examples of instincts?
    _____
    _____
35. How is a behavioral adaptation different from a physical adaptation?
    _____
    _____
36. What is an example of a behavioral adaptation that an octopus has?
    _____
37. What does it mean to be nocturnal?
    _____
38. What are some examples of animals that are nocturnal?
    _____
39. What is migration?
    _____
    _____
40. What are some examples of animals migrating?
    _____
41. What is hibernation?
    _____
    _____
42. How is hibernation different from sleeping?
    _____
    _____
43. Do you think animals are able to eat while they are hibernating? Explain your response.
    _____
    _____
44. Where do you think an animal gets its energy from while it is hibernating?
    _____
    _____
45. What is Social Behavior?
    _____
    _____
46. How do Honeybees communicate? _____
47. When a honeybee performs the “waggle dance,” what kind of information is the bee communicating?
    _____
    _____
    _____

## The Circle of Life Pages 186-187

48. What is a life cycle?

    _____
    _____

49. Life cycles are related to their: _____
50. What is the life cycle of a frog?

    _____
    _____
    _____

51. How are tadpoles and frogs different from one another?

    _____
    _____

52. How would a frog's life cycle help it survive?

    _____
    _____

53. What is the life cycle of a butterfly?

    _____
    _____
    _____

54. How are caterpillars and butterflies different from one another?

    _____
    _____

55. What is the life cycle of salmon?

    _____
    _____
    _____

56. Why might it be easier for young salmon to survive in a stream rather than in the ocean?

    _____
    _____

57. How do you think salmon know when they should migrate upstream in order to lay their eggs?

    _____

58. What is one advantage that the life cycles of butterflies and frogs both provide?

    _____
    _____

59. How many offspring can a salmon have at one time? An impala?

    _____

60. Which animal, a salmon or an impala, spends more time caring for its young? _____
61. Do you think offspring that are cared for by adults are more likely to survive? Explain.

    _____
    _____

62. A female impala has one or two calves and then spends months feeding and protecting them. A female salmon lays thousands of eggs and then returns to the ocean. What are some advantages of each type of life cycle?

    _____
    _____

## Living Things Change Pages 188-189

63. Why do corn snakes come in a variety of different colors?

    _____
    _____

64. Suppose a hawk is flying over a wheat field, look for a snack. Which of the snakes, on page 188, is least likely to become lunch? Why?

    _____
    _____

65. Why is variation in a population beneficial?

    _____
    _____

66. Sometimes living things change because their environment changes. What is an example of this?

    _____
    _____
    _____

67. What are antibiotics used for?

    _____
    _____

68. Why are so many bacteria able to resist antibiotics?

    _____
    _____

69. When an environment changes, why do some individuals survive while others die?

    _____
    _____

70. Suppose less rain fell than normal. Which plants would be more likely to survive?

    _____
    _____