

Name _____

Study Guide for Chapter 4: Surviving in the Environment

Concepts to Know:

Adaptation-any structure or function that helps a living thing survive

Camouflage-coloring, shape or pattern that lets a living thing blend in with surroundings

Migration-animals moving from place to place with the seasons

[examples-monarch butterflies, gray whales, sea turtles]

Hibernation-when an animal does a deep sleep through the winter

[examples-ground squirrels, bears]

Symbiosis-living things living together

Parasite-plant or animal that feeds off another living thing

Host-thing harmed by a parasite

Pollution- harmful thing added to air, land, or water

Recycle- using the same materials over and over

Endangered-not very many of a kind of living thing left [examples-pandas, California condor]

Extinct- no longer existing [examples-Tasmanian wolf, Silene Perlmanii (Hawaiian flower), dinosaurs]

Fossil-plant or animal remains from long ago [examples- insects in amber, dinosaur skull, dinosaur footprints]

Some plant adaptations:

Vines can climb up things to reach sunlight

Lily pads have giant leaves that can collect huge amounts of sunlight

Pine trees have thin waxy needles that conserve water in harsh weather

Cactus plants have accordion-like stems that can expand when they absorb water

Some animal adaptation:

Fiddler crabs have eyes on stalks that can look all around and a large claw that scares away predators

Ducks have oily feather to stay dry and webbed feet to swim better

Spiders spin webs to catch prey and have silk lines to escape from predators

Walrus have a layer of blubber to keep warm and tusks to dig for shellfish in the mud

Horned devil lizards have spines to keep off predators and grooves that send water to their mouths

Some animals with camouflage:

Walking sticks look like the grass they cling to

Leafy sea dragons look like seaweed

Nightjars & horned frogs can blend in with fallen leaves

Timber wolves look like snow and shadows

Bark mantis looks like bark

Allied cowry blends in with the coral it clings to

Animals that live in groups:

Bees live in hives and each kind of bee has a job to do to keep the queen alive

Meerkats live together and have particular jobs like guard, nanny and hunter

Lions live in groups called prides and the males protect the territory and females help each other hunt

Becoming polluted:

Air- burning coals-smoke from factories, car exhaust, forest fires, volcanoes, chemicals released into the air

Water- fertilizers flowing in from field, garbage dumped in lakes and oceans, chemicals from factories, oil spills

Land-landfills (dumps), poison spills, litter

Extinction happens:

Some living things just naturally die out

*Loss of habitat can cause extinction

**major way*

Excessive hunting can cause extinction

Fossil formation:

Bugs trapped for eons in tree sap become mineral called amber

Bones, plant parts, etc. get trapped in mud and buried for millions of years.

They harden into stone or they petrify.

Footprints in mud get buried and harden into stone

Short answer: Use complete sentences to answer the following items in paragraph form.

Name **one** plant we have discussed and explain what adaptations it has that help it live in its habitat.

Name at least **two** animals listed in your science book and special adaptations they have that help them survive in their environments.

Name **one** animal that lives in groups. How does this behavior help this animal survive?

Name several (at least three) ways our air, land, or water may become polluted. Name **two** ways we can protect our environment from pollution.

What are some causes of plants or animals becoming extinct?

Describe **one** way that a fossil might form.