Body Structures & Survival

Multiple Choice (4):

1.   The wading bird has long legs. What challenge do these legs help it avoid?
      A. Getting stuck in deep mud
      B. Getting too hot
      C. Seeing predators
      D. Sleeping safely

2.   The rodent's big front teeth are MOST useful for:
      A. Swimming away from predators
      B. Digging burrows
      C. Breaking open tough foods
      D. Calling to other rodents

3.   The thick-furred animal with small ears probably lives in a place that is:
      A. Very hot
      B. Very cold
      C. Very dry
      D. Very rainy

4.   The reptile's flat, wide body helps it blend in with:
      A. Tall grass
      B. Rocky ground
      C. Water plants
      D. Tree trunks

Short Answer (4):

5.   Why might the wading bird's long legs help it find food more easily?

6.   What could happen to the rodent if its front teeth were too small?

7.   Explain why having small ears might help an animal that lives in freezing weather.

8.   What kind of predator might have trouble finding the flat-bodied reptile?

Animal Behaviors

Multiple Choice (4):

1. The traveling animal MOST likely moves each year because:
   A. It needs a different place to hide
   B. Its food changes by season
   C. It wants to find new animals
   D. It prefers warm weather

2. The still, sleeping mammal saves energy mostly because:
   A. It needs to grow faster
   B. Food is harder to find in winter
   C. It likes dark places
   D. It hides from other mammals

3. A bird watching while others eat helps the group by:
   A. Finding food for the babies
   B. Warning the group of danger
   C. Keeping track of time
   D. Making nests

4. Young animals that instantly follow adults MOST benefit because:
   A. They learn where safe places are
   B. They become stronger faster
   C. They learn to sing
   D. They find shiny objects

Short Answer (4):

5. Describe one danger to an animal that does *not* migrate when its food source disappears.

6. Why might a group animal choose a lookout instead of everyone looking for danger at once?

7. What could happen if the hibernating animal woke up too early?

8. Explain how following adults helps young animals survive their first weeks.

Match the Animal to Its Home

Multiple Choice (4):

1. The "leaf-shaped" fish most likely hides among:
    A. Mud
    B. Coral
    C. Floating plants
    D. Sandy bottoms

2. The wide-pawed furry animal probably needs its paws to:
    A. Swim through currents
    B. Stay on top of loose snow
    C. Dig deep tunnels
    D. Climb tall trees

3. The thin-legged bird's pointed beak helps MOST with:
    A. Tearing tough meat
    B. Picking insects or small fish
    C. Crushing seeds
    D. Carrying sticks

4. The pale desert animal likely blends in to avoid:
    A. Heat from the sun
    B. Water loss
    C. Predators that hunt by sight
    D. Strong winds

Short Answer (4):

5. Why would the leaf-shaped fish struggle in open, deep water?

6. The snow animal has wide paws. What problem would it face without them?

7. What might happen if the tall bird tried to live in a dense forest?

8. Explain why pale colors help an animal survive in bright, open habitats.

Avoiding Predators

Multiple Choice (4):

1. Stripes help hide an animal by:
   A. Making it look bigger
   B. Breaking up its outline
   C. Making predators afraid
   D. Helping it run faster

2. Releasing a cloud in water MOST likely helps an animal by:
   A. Confusing the predator
   B. Feeding young
   C. Cleaning its skin
   D. Finding more food

3. A stiff covering is MOST helpful for an animal that cannot:
   A. Run quickly
   B. Climb trees
   C. Swim well
   D. Stay warm

4. A tight ball of fish makes it harder for predators to:
   A. See movement
   B. Pick out a single target
   C. Bite through the group
   D. Predict the current

Short Answer (4):

5. Explain how stripes work differently in tall grass than in snow.

6. Why might a slow animal depend on physical protection instead of running?

7. Describe how a predator might try to break apart a school of fish.

8. What might happen if the ink-releasing animal lived in very clear, still water with no hiding places?

Extreme Environments

Multiple Choice (4):

1. Large ears help the animal MOST by:
   A. Hearing danger
   B. Releasing body heat
   C. Gathering water
   D. Helping it climb

2. A glowing lure helps a deep-sea creature because deep water is:
   A. Crowded
   B. Bright
   C. Very dark
   D. Warm

3. Fat stored in a tail is MOST helpful in environments where food is:
   A. Easy to find
   B. Hard to find
   C. Always wet
   D. Always warm

4. A slow animal that blends into tree bark avoids predators who rely on:
   A. Hearing
   B. Smell
   C. Touch
   D. Sight

Short Answer (4):

5. Why would large ears be a disadvantage in freezing weather?

6. How does glowing help an animal find or catch prey in dark places?

7. Describe what might happen during a drought to an animal that *cannot* store energy.

8. Why might a very slow animal need excellent camouflage?

Humans & Animals Adapting to Change

Multiple Choice (4):

1. Animals that nest on buildings MOST likely do so because buildings:
   A. Are warmer
   B. Have more predators
   C. Resemble cliffs
   D. Provide food

2. Animals eating trash often do so because trash:
   A. Smells nice
   B. Has hidden predators
   C. Is easier to find than natural food
   D. Helps them stay cool

3. A species moving to cooler areas is likely reacting to:
   A. More predators
   B. Changing temperatures
   C. New buildings
   D. Seasonal rain

4. Humans wear coats mainly because it:
   A. Helps them hide
   B. Prevents heat loss
   C. Makes them faster
   D. Helps them see better

Short Answer (4):

5. What is one danger animals face when they depend on human trash for food?

6. Why might a bird choose a tall building over a tree for nesting?

7. What problem might an animal face if its habitat becomes too warm?

8. Describe one way humans adapt their *behavior* (not their clothing) when seasons change.

Design Challenge

A huge forest where winter lasts many months. The trees are tall with bare branches. Snow piles up so high that it can cover bushes completely. The air is freezing, and strong winds make it even colder. Food becomes very scarce in the winter because many plants die or go dormant. Small animals hide under the snow or inside tree trunks.

Your drawing must include:

1. **One adaptation for getting food**, explained (not obvious).

2. **One adaptation for avoiding predators**, explained.

3. **One adaptation for raising young**, explained.

4. **One challenge of the habitat** your animal must solve.