

Animal Research Investigation Poster

Reading

Create an investigation like the one to the left by researching an animal of your choice and completing the investigation planner.

The investigation is a poster that must include:

- a drawing
- 4 non fiction text features
- a paragraph summarizing the research
- a border with symbols or pictures that relate to the topic researched.



My Investigation Planner

Name _____ Date _____

My animal _____

Use the 6 questions below to form a paragraph about your animal:

1. What does this animal eat? _____

2. What predator eats this animal? _____

3. What adaptations help it to survive? _____

4. What would happen if this animal were to go extinct? _____

5. What are some thing you find interesting about this animal? _____

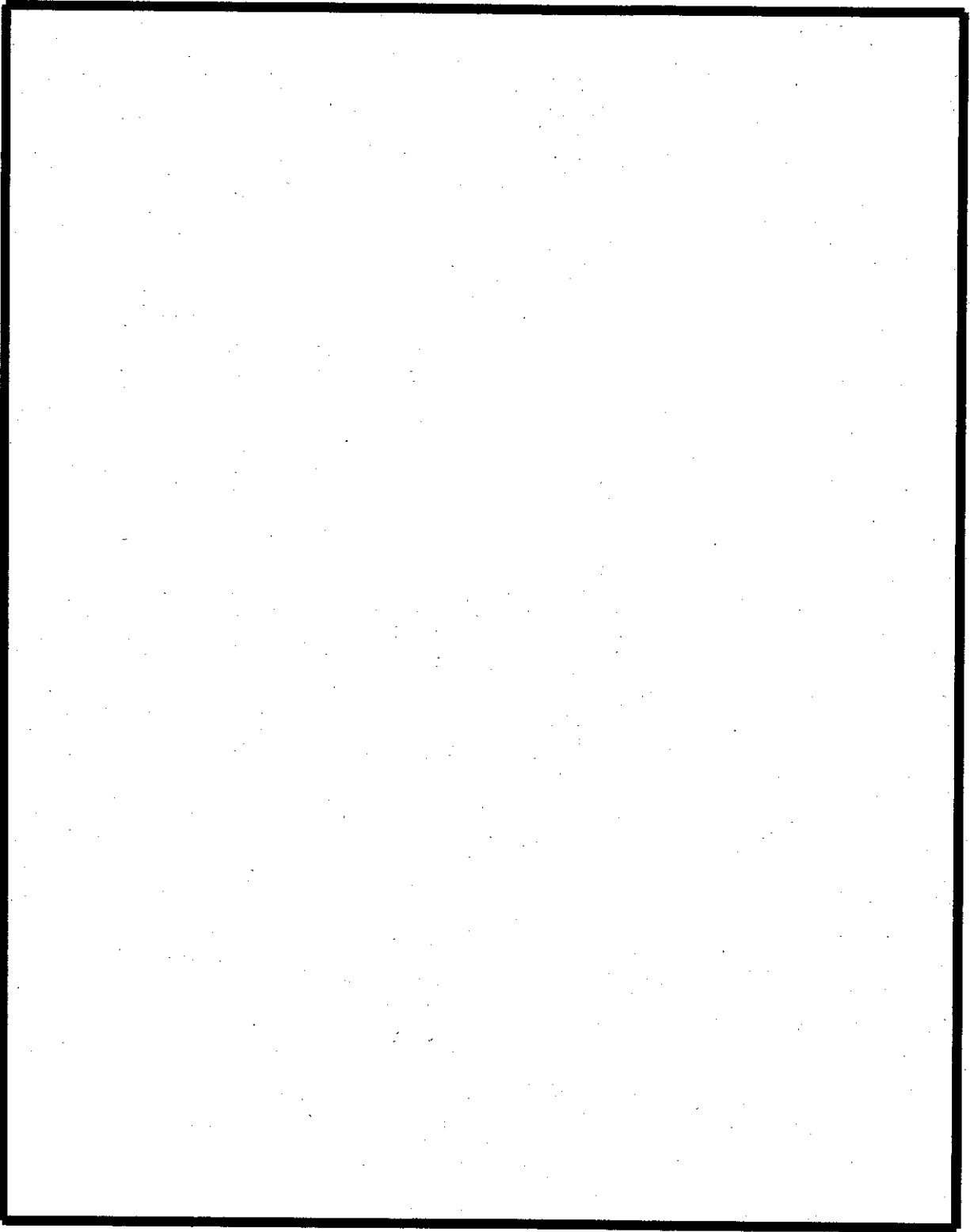
My drawing will be _____

My border needs to be a symbol or drawing in the margin of the poster.

My drawing will be _____

What nonfiction text features will you include? Choose at least 4

<input type="radio"/> Table	<input type="radio"/> Caption
<input type="radio"/> Map	<input type="radio"/> Glossary
<input type="radio"/> Fact Box	<input type="radio"/> Labels
<input type="radio"/> Diagram	<input type="radio"/> Photograph



They're Back!



National Park Service

Gray wolf

For centuries, wolves have gotten a bad rap. From werewolf movies to *The Three Little Pigs*, writers and filmmakers have portrayed wolves as big, bad killers. The truth is that humans have hurt wolves a lot more than they've hurt us.

Gray wolves once roamed North America from coast to coast. Native Americans admired and protected them. Then European settlers came to the area. They killed many of the wolves' favorite meals, such as deer and moose.

The hungry wolves began eating livestock, such as sheep and cows, instead. People became angry and turned on the wolves, hunting them almost to extinction. The government even paid people who turned in a dead wolf! The wolves were never in trouble in Alaska. But by the 1960s, hunting had nearly wiped out gray wolves in the lower 48 states. They survived only in a small corner of Minnesota.

In 1973, the U.S. government passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA), a law that protects plants and animals in danger of extinction. The law made it illegal to kill or harm gray wolves.

Because of that protection, the wolf population is roaring back. More than 3,000 wolves now live in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The wolves are doing so well that the government recently announced it wants to take them off the endangered species list in some states. Wolves in the West will stay on the list, but the situation is improving. In 1995 and 1996, biologists captured 66 wolves in Canada and released them in Yellowstone National Park. Hundreds now roam Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana.



Leigh Haeger, Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Most people agree that the wolf's recovery is good news. But some people worry that if the government takes the eastern wolf population off the endangered species list too soon, it won't be able to make a comeback in states such as Maine.

Scientists say that ecosystems are healthier with wolves in them. An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals and their surroundings. By preying on animals such as deer, wolves help to keep the ecosystem balanced.

Arctic Life

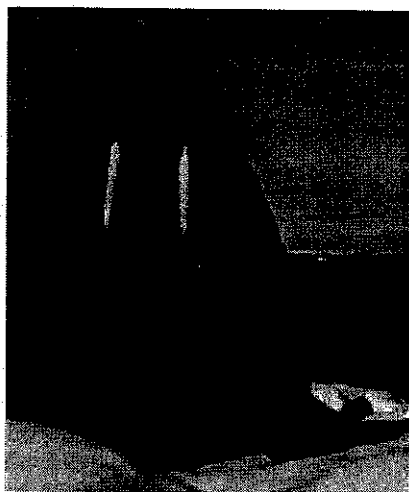
Life in the Arctic

Many different animals live in the Arctic.

Welcome to the Arctic! That is the cold, windy area around the North Pole. It includes the Arctic Ocean and the land near it. Snow and ice cover the ground for much of the year.

The Arctic is a **habitat**, or place in nature where many animals live. The walrus, polar bear, and snowy owl are a few of those animals. They have different ways to survive the cold.

Walrus



Sue Flood/Getty Images

A walrus spends most of its time in the icy water. This marine animal has a thick layer of **blubber**, or fat, under its skin to keep it warm.

When a walrus swims, its body works in a special way to stay warm. Blood flows away from its skin to important **organs** inside its body. They include the heart and brain. That keeps heat from leaving the walrus's body, and the animal's skin turns white. When the walrus is warm again, its skin turns a pink color.

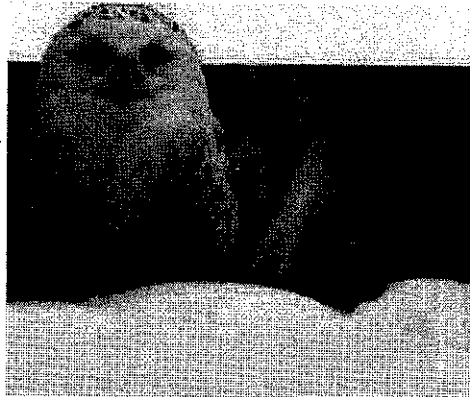
Polar Bear



James Urbach/SuperStock

A polar bear has special fur to keep it warm. Each hair is shaped like a straw. The shape helps direct sunlight toward the bear's black skin. The black skin collects and holds in heat. Polar bears also have a layer of blubber under their skin.

Snowy Owl



Gerry Ellis/Getty Images

How does a snowy owl stay warm? It has two layers of feathers. They cover the owl's entire body, including its legs and feet. The bottom layer of feathers, called **down**, is soft and fluffy. The outer layer of feathers is thick. In strong wind, the snowy owl may hide on the ground behind a pile of snow or rocks to block the wind.

Adding Whole Numbers

1. Write the problem vertically, lining up the numbers to the right.
2. Add the ones digits of the numbers. If the sum is 10 or more, carry the tens digit and write the ones digit in the answer.
3. Repeat with the tens digits. Be sure to add in any carried digits, too!
4. Continue working right to left until there are no more digits to add.

ex: $5,938 + 746$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5938 \\ + 746 \\ \hline 6684 \end{array}$$

→ 6,684

Subtracting Whole Numbers

1. Write the problem vertically, lining up the numbers to the right.
2. Subtract the ones digits of the numbers. If the top digit is less than the bottom digit, borrow. (Cross out the digit next to it and decrease it by one. Add 10 to the ones digit.) Then subtract the bottom digit from the new top one.
3. Repeat with the tens digits of the numbers.
4. Continue working right to left until there are no more digits to subtract.

ex: $458 - 268$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ } 15 \\ 458 \\ - 268 \\ \hline 190 \end{array}$$

→ 190

Rounding Whole Numbers

—	—	—	.	—	—	—
hundred-thousands	ten-thousands	thousands		hundreds	tens	ones

ex: round 34,647 to the nearest hundred

The 6 is in the hundreds place.

Keep the 34 the same.

After the 6 is a 4, which is less than 5, so the 6 stays the same and the numbers after it turn to zeroes.

→ 34,600



1. Keep all digits to the left of the place you are rounding the same.
2. If the digit to the right of the rounding digit is less than 5, keep the rounding digit the same. If it's 5 or greater, increase the rounding digit by 1.
3. Change all places to the right of the digit you are rounding to 0.

Find each sum or difference.

1. $89 + 74$	2. $627 + 913$	3. $723 + 11$
4. $2,354 + 3,728$	5. $1,925 + 89$	6. $7,627 + 836$
7. $53 - 31$	8. $682 - 426$	9. $844 - 79$
10. $2,365 - 1,299$	11. $3,014 - 45$	12. $5,200 - 845$

Round the number 245,382 to the nearest given place value.

13. hundred	14. ten-thousand	15. thousand	16. ten
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Multiplying by 1-Digit Numbers

1. Write the problem vertically, with the greater number on top. Be sure to line up the numbers to the right.
2. Multiply the bottom number by the ones digit of the top number. Write down the ones digit of that answer and carry the tens digit.
3. Multiply the bottom number by the tens digit of the top number. If you carried a digit from the first product, be sure to add it to your new product. Write down the ones digit of the answer and carry the tens digit.
4. Repeat with any remaining digits of the top number, working right to left.

ex: 892×6

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 892 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 5352 \end{array}$$

→ 5,352

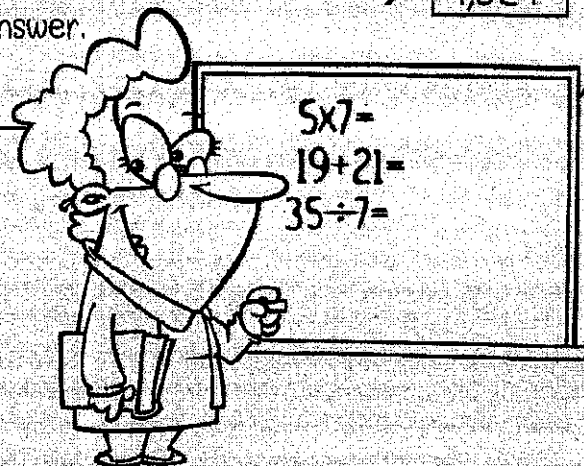
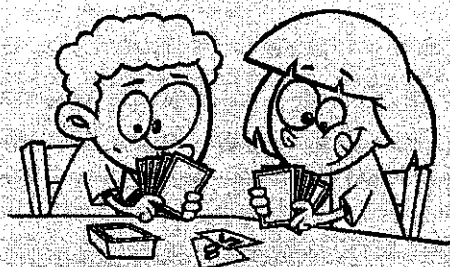
Multiplying Two 2-Digit Numbers

1. Write the problem vertically. Be sure to line up the numbers to the right.
2. Multiply the ones digit of the bottom number by each digit of the top number, right to left, (as explained in the multiplying by 1-digit numbers section above).
3. Bring down a zero.
4. Multiply the tens digit of the bottom number by each digit of the top number, right to left, (as explained in the multiplying by 1-digit numbers section above).
5. Add the two products together to get your final answer.

ex: 76×24

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 76 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline + 304 \\ 1520 \\ \hline 1824 \end{array}$$

→ 1,824



Find each product.

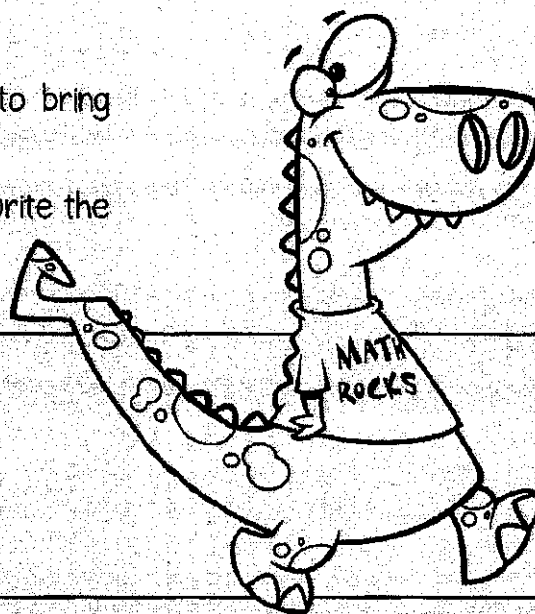
17. 24×7	18. 96×3	19. 57×2
20. 845×5	21. 910×8	22. 341×6
23. $1,387 \times 4$	24. $8,452 \times 9$	25. $5,023 \times 8$
26. 34×21	27. 84×13	28. 95×64
29. 32×20	30. 67×89	31. 72×44

Dividing with 1-Digit Divisors

1. Write out the long division problem with the first number (dividend) underneath the division symbol and the second number (divisor) to the left of the division symbol.
2. Divide the divisor into the smallest part of the dividend it can go into and write the number of times it can go in on top of the division symbol.
3. Multiply the number on top by the divisor and write the product under the number you divided into in step 2.
4. Subtract your product from the number above it.
5. Bring down the next digit of the dividend.
6. Repeat steps 2-5 until there is nothing left to bring down.
7. If your last subtraction answer is not zero, write the remainder on top.

ex: $6,413 \div 9$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \boxed{712 \text{ R} 5} \\
 9 \overline{) 6413} \\
 \underline{63} \\
 11 \\
 \underline{9} \\
 23 \\
 \underline{18} \\
 5
 \end{array}$$



Checking Division Answers Using Multiplication

1. Multiply your quotient (not including the remainder) by the divisor.
2. Add your remainder to the product you get.
3. Make sure the answer you get is the same number as the dividend in the original problem.

ex: $6,413 \div 9 = 712 \text{ R} 5$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 712 \\
 \times 9 \\
 \hline
 6408
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 6408 \\
 + 5 \\
 \hline
 6413
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$



Find each quotient. Check your answers using multiplication.

32. $95 \div 6$	33. $58 \div 2$	34. $86 \div 3$
35. $232 \div 4$	36. $512 \div 7$	37. $203 \div 8$
38. $625 \div 5$	39. $442 \div 4$	40. $102 \div 3$
41. $2,304 \div 6$	42. $1,832 \div 7$	43. $9,203 \div 8$

Greatest Common Factor

Factors are numbers that can be multiplied together to equal a given number.

To find the greatest common factor (GCF) of 2 or more numbers:

1. List all the factors of each number.
2. Find the largest number that is a factor of each number.

ex: find the GCF of
12 & 15

$$12 = 1 \times 12, 2 \times 6, 3 \times 4$$

$$12: 1, 2, \textcircled{3}, 4, 6, 12$$

$$15 = 1 \times 15, 3 \times 5$$

$$15: 1, \textcircled{3}, 5, 15$$

$$\boxed{\text{GCF} = 3}$$

Least Common Multiple

Multiples are numbers that can be divided by a given number without a remainder.

To find the least common multiple (LCM) of 2 or more numbers:

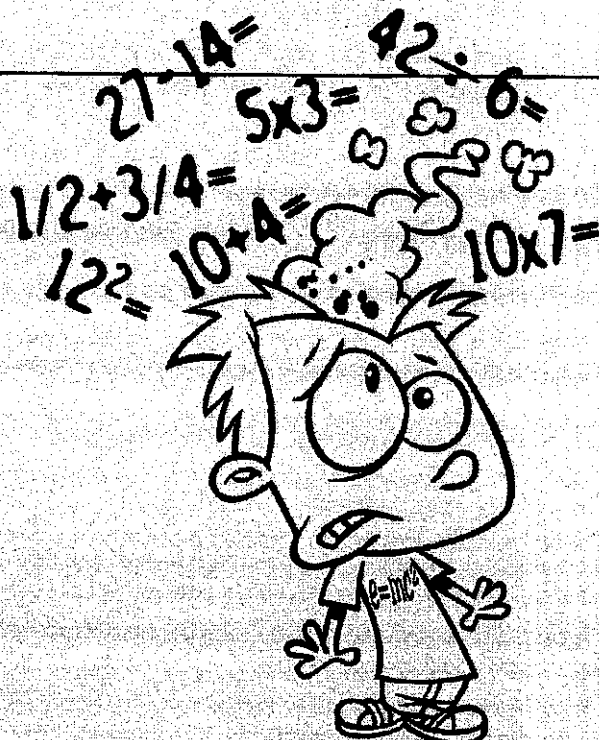
1. List the first several multiples of each number.
2. Find the smallest number that is a multiple of each number.

ex: find the LCM of
6 & 8

$$6: 6, 12, 18, \textcircled{24}, 30$$

$$8: 8, 16, \textcircled{24}, 32, 40$$

$$\boxed{\text{LCM} = 24}$$



Find the greatest common factor of each pair or group of numbers.

44. 20 & 15	45. 12 & 18	46. 24 & 30	47. 22 & 28
48. 20 & 40	49. 18 & 27	50. 6, 8, & 12	51. 12, 18, & 24

Find the least common multiple of each pair or group of numbers

52. 8 & 10	53. 9 & 6	54. 8 & 12	55. 7 & 8
56. 9 & 12	57. 10 & 15	58. 6, 9, & 12	59. 4, 6, & 10

Simplifying Fractions

1. Divide the numerator and denominator by a common factor.
2. Repeat until the only common factor of the numerator and denominator is 1.

ex: simplify $\frac{10}{12}$

you can divide both 10 and 12 by 2

$$\frac{10}{12} \div 2 = \frac{5}{6}$$

the only number you can divide both 5 and 6 by is 1, so you are done!

Comparing Fractions

1. Find a common denominator for the fractions by finding a common multiple of the two denominators.
2. For each fraction, determine what you multiplied the denominator by to get that common denominator, and then multiply the numerator by that same number.
3. Now that the fractions are rewritten with common denominators, compare the two fractions. The fraction with the larger numerator is greater.
4. Use the appropriate symbol to compare the fractions.
 $<$: less than, $>$: greater than, $=$: equal to

ex: compare: $\frac{3}{4} \bigcirc \frac{5}{6}$

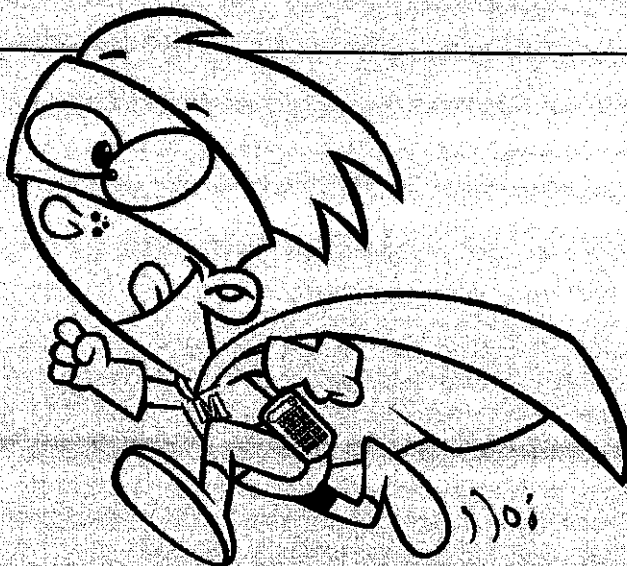
12 is a multiple of both 4 and 6

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{9}{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{10}{12}$$

$$\frac{9}{12} < \frac{10}{12}$$

9 is smaller than 10, so the 1st fraction is LESS THAN the 2nd fraction




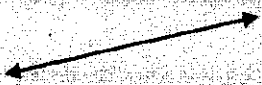



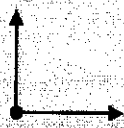
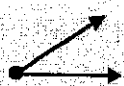


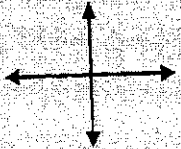
Simplify each fraction.

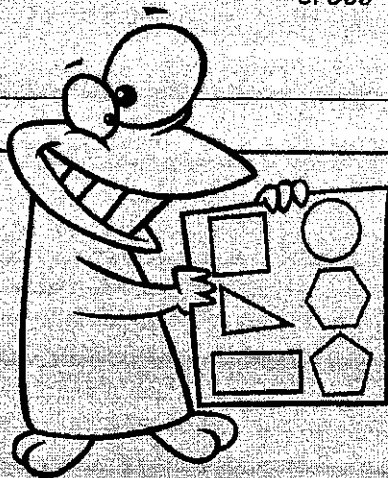
60. $\frac{9}{12}$	61. $\frac{6}{8}$	62. $\frac{6}{15}$	63. $\frac{4}{8}$
64. $\frac{8}{24}$	65. $\frac{3}{12}$	66. $\frac{2}{10}$	67. $\frac{10}{30}$

Compare each pair of fractions using $<$, $>$, or $=$ by renaming them with a common denominator.






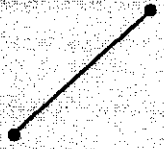
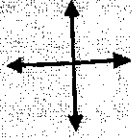
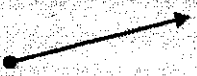
68. $\frac{3}{5} \bigcirc \frac{2}{10}$	69. $\frac{1}{4} \bigcirc \frac{1}{6}$	70. $\frac{3}{5} \bigcirc \frac{7}{10}$
71. $\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc \frac{4}{8}$	72. $\frac{1}{5} \bigcirc \frac{4}{15}$	73. $\frac{2}{4} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$
74. $\frac{7}{8} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$	75. $\frac{3}{4} \bigcirc \frac{2}{6}$	76. $\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$

Geometric Figures

<u>Point</u> : a location	
<u>Line</u> : a straight line made up of points that extends forever in both directions	
<u>Line Segment</u> : a part of a line with two endpoints	
<u>Ray</u> : a part of a line with one endpoint that extends forever in one direction	
<u>Angle</u> : two rays with a common endpoint	
<u>Right Angle</u> : an angle with a measure of 90°	
<u>Acute Angle</u> : an angle with a measure less than 90°	
<u>Obtuse Angle</u> : an angle with a measure greater than 90°	
<u>Parallel Lines</u> : lines that never meet and are always the same distance apart	
<u>Perpendicular Lines</u> : lines that form right angles where they cross	



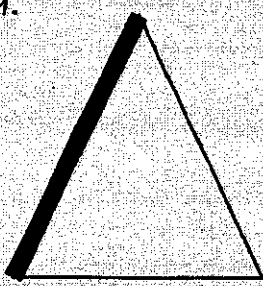
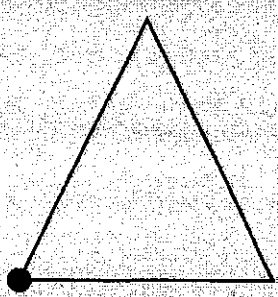
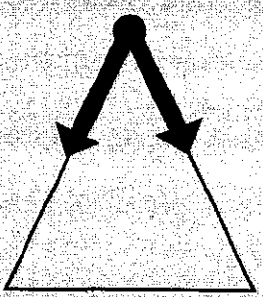
Identify each geometric figure.

77. 	78. 	79. 	80. 
81. 	82. 	83. 	84. 

Draw your own example of each geometric figure.

85. obtuse angle	86. ray	87. acute angle	88. parallel lines

Use a geometry term to identify the bold part of each triangle.

89. 	90. 	91. 
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Solve each word problem.

<p>92. Tina left her house at 6:45 AM. She came home at 1:35 PM. How long was she out of the house?</p>	<p>93. Greg made \$18 per hour doing yardwork. If he worked for 6 hours, how much money did he make?</p>	<p>94. Mrs. Appleton baked 24 cookies. If she split the cookies evenly among her 5 children, how many cookies did each child get? How many cookies were leftover?</p>
<p>95. If Tyler is currently 51 inches tall, how many inches more does he need to grow to be 5 feet tall?</p>	<p>96. 24 out of the 30 students in Mr. Willow's class ride the bus to school. What fraction of the class does not ride the bus? Express your answer in simplest form.</p>	<p>97. Xavier played video games for 1 hour and 45 minutes before he went to bed. If he went to bed at 9:00 PM, what time did he start playing video games?</p>
<p>98. Hot dogs come in packages of 12. Hot dog buns come in packages of 8. What is the least number of hot dogs & buns you can buy so that you have the same number of each?</p>	<p>99. Joelle makes \$9 each hour she babysits. If a new phone costs \$112, how many hours must she babysit so that she has enough money to buy the phone?</p>	<p>100. Heather goes to ballet three times a week for 30 minutes each time. She tap dances twice a week for 45 minutes each time. How much time in all does she dance per week?</p>

Science

For any activities, if you do not have your Ipad feel free to do it on paper.

1) How are body adaptations and behavior adaptations alike and different? Use evidence from the text to support your thinking.

2.) On a Google Slide create a single slide comparing and contrasting plant and animal adaptations.

3.) Context Clues:

Using SeeSaw create a journal for each word that contains the definition, a picture, and use the word in a new sentence.

Habitat	Camouflage	Migrate	Adapt
Discourages	Toxins	Hibernate	Migrate
Mimicry	Predator	Prey	Herbivore
Omnivore	Carnivore		

4.) Writing

1) Create a fictional cartoon about a scientist who discovers a new adaptation for a plant and animal. Use information from the passages to help you write.

a) If possible, create a Imovie for your writing.

2.) Use the information from "Animal Adaptations" to convince your another student that animals may not survive without their adaptations. Use information from the text and your knowledge to help support your reasons.

a) If possible, add to a discussion board on Canvas and give other students the opportunity to comment.

5.) Birds' Beaks Experiment

1.) In a pan, combine at least 8 items ranging in size.

2.) Then, choose 2 tools to use as a birds' beak (tongs, tweezers, spoon, staple remover)

3.) **If allowed**, mix the items with soil or oatmeal to make it more realistic.

4.) In 2 tries, for 30 seconds each, attempt to get as much "bird food" as possible.

5.) Document your results on Seesaw or even post a video of the experiment.

6.) Journal about what types of bird beaks (adaptations) might be necessary to eat all of the food you chose.

6.) Birds' Beaks

In Google Slides insert pictures of at least 6 different types of birds and explain how their beak helps them to survive in their environment.

7.) Animals Feet

Create a document that has pictures of animals that have good feet, paws, etc. for: Swimming, scratching, grasping, perching, running, climbing, and hunting. Then tell why you feel that animals' feet are best for the job.

8.) Create an adaptation profile for a plant and animal(like you are a CSI agent and it is a case file).

In it list the name, draw a picture, list physical and behavioral adaptation and how it helps your plant and animal survive. Then add some other creative information that you think needs to go into your case file.

9.) Using the worksheet with the 12 physical and behavioral adaptations on a paper try to draw an animal and plant that you know of that may use those same adaptations. If you do not know of one, create your own. Then share your creations on SeeSaw if possible.

10.) Using anything you can find outside from nature create an animal and plant and their environment with your outdoor supplies. If you want to put it together on cardboard, poster board, paper, your choice. Be sure to share a picture on Seesaw if possible.

11.) Adaptation Experiment

If possible, create some other type of hands or legs for yourself and walk around and see how easy or difficult your creations are to use to do simple things like eat, drink, play a game, etc. Create your own chart in Google Slides explaining what tools were easiest and what were the most difficult and why.

12.) Using all of the information provided try to come up with a graph that you could create for the types of feet, mouths, body covering, prey, predators, etc. that most animals have. Try to create a bar graph, tally chart, pictograph, and line plot to show your data. If you can also come up with questions that we could use when we get back to school then great!

Name _____ Date _____

Plant Adaptations

Plants must adapt, or make changes, in order to survive in their habitat. Climate changes, pollution, and animal behaviors are all causes of plant adaptations. The adaptation of a plant depends on what type of environment they live in and what difficulties they face in order to survive.

Many people are surprised to find plants in a dry desert climate. However, plants have adaptations specifically for living in the desert habitat. Desert plants are able to collect water very quickly when it rains, since it does not do so often. These plants store water in their waxy stems. A waxy stem is an adaptation. The stems have a thick waxy coating which helps seal in the water for storage. Some desert plants, such as a cactus, are covered with sharp spines. These spines discourage animals from trying to eat them.

Plants That Eat

The pitcher plant is a plant that has adapted to eat bugs! While the plant does not actually *eat* like humans do, it does trap bugs for their nutrients. Bugs are attracted to the smell and color of the plant and crawl inside. Then, chemicals inside the plant dissolve the bug.



The color of plants is also considered an adaptation. Bees are more attracted to brightly colored flowers. As bees, or other insects, land on flowers they may gather pollen or seeds. The pollen and seeds are then carried to other places which can allow new flowers to grow. Seed colors are also adaptations. Many seeds are tan or brown. These seeds blend into the dirt easily and are not quickly spotted and eaten by animals. However, seeds that are brighter in color, such as yellow,

can easily be seen in the dirt. These seeds are more likely to be eaten. Plants such as poison ivy and poison oak have toxins that give those who touch it a painful and itchy rash. This adaptation keeps many animals from eating these types of plants and humans from picking them up.

Plants even adapt to the type of soil in their habitat! For example, many plants grow in the mountain regions where the soil is very rocky. These plants, such as grasses, wildflowers, and shrubs, have short roots that do not need to grow very deep. Other plants, like water lilies, grow in very wet and soft soil. Water lilies have adapted by having very long stems, so part of the plant can float on top of the water while the stem and roots grow under the water.

Name _____ Date _____

Animal Adaptations

What are Adaptations?

Adaptations are **traits** that help animals and plants survive. Different species of animals slowly develop adaptations to better live in their **habitat**. As habitats and climates change, animals that are unable to adapt are not likely to survive. Adaptations do not happen immediately and can take many years to develop. Animals have body and behavior adaptations that make it easier for them to live in their environment.

What are Body Adaptations?

Body adaptations are specific body parts an animal has that makes it easier for the animal to find food, water, or defend itself against a predator. The pointed curved shape of a bird's beak is a body adaptation. The shape helps birds gather food more easily. Many birds, like eagles, have sharp talons on their feet. This can help the birds grab food quickly as they fly. Many animals have patterns on their bodies that help them blend into their surroundings. This adaptation

is called camouflage. For instance, turtle shells can look like rocks when a turtle tucks its head and legs inside the shell. Lizards can also easily blend into their surroundings as their color is often similar to leaves. By blending in with their surroundings, predators are less likely to find these animals. In cold weather climates, animals may grow thicker fur to keep warm. This is also an example of a body adaptation.

What are Behavior Adaptations?

Behavior adaptations are ways that an animal acts that helps them survive. During the winter, food is often scarce. Therefore, many animals hibernate and sleep through the cold winter months after storing food. During hibernation, an animal's heart rate slows down and animals are able to conserve, or save, energy. Other animals avoid the cold winter months by migrating. Birds often migrate, or move, to a warmer environment during the winter where food is easier to find.

A Moth or Owl?



The pattern on this moth's body is an adaptation. From far away, predators believe the circle patterns on the moth are actually owl eyes. This body adaptation helps protect the moth.

Glossary

habitat - the home of an animal or plant
trait - a characteristic or feature of a plant or animal

Name _____ Date _____

Checking Your Understanding

Directions: Use the information in the two passages "Animal Adaptations" and "Plant Adaptations" to answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following choices is an example of a behavior adaptation?

- a. Birds migrating to a warmer climate.
- b. A moth looking like the eyes of an owl.
- c. Animals growing thicker fur during the winter.
- d. Birds having a sharp and pointed beak.

2. According to "Plant Adaptations" which of the following colors would a seed need to be to help it not be eaten by an animal?

- a. white
- b. yellow
- c. neon pink
- d. brown

3. How does the adaptation of camouflage help protect animals from predators?

- a. Animals are able to sleep during the cold winter months and not have to look for food.
- b. Animals are able to blend into their surroundings and not be seen by predators.
- c. Animals are able to scare away their predators.
- d. Animals are able to travel to a warmer habitat.

4. In "Plant Adaptations" the author wrote:

Many people are surprised to find plants in a dry desert climate.

Why are people MOSTLY LIKELY surprised to see plants in the desert?

- a. There is too much water in the desert for plants to grow.
- b. Animals in the desert do not like plants to grow in their habitat.
- c. The desert is a dry habitat with little water for plants.
- d. People who live in the desert do not allow any types of plants to grow.

5. Which of the following choices is information that can be found in BOTH passages?

- a. Adaptations form very slowly.
- b. Animals can have body adaptations or behavior adaptations.
- c. Insects are more attracted to brightly colored flowers.
- d. Adaptations help plants survive.

6. If the author of "Animal Adaptations" wanted to add another sentence explaining more about the definition of adaptations, what heading should this information be added under?

- a. What are Adaptations?
- b. What are Body Adaptations?
- c. What are Behavior Adaptations?
- d. A Moth or Owl?

7. Why do the spines on a cactus MOST LIKELY discourage animals from eating it?

- a. The spines are sharp and pointy, so they may hurt the animals.
- b. The spines contain toxins that will make the animals itch.
- c. The animals are afraid of the color of the spines.
- d. The spines contain water and the animals do not like to drink the water.

8. Which text feature would best help readers understand why the author included the photograph of the pitcher plant?

- a. bold words
- b. headings
- c. caption
- d. glossary

9. Which of the following choices is NOT a way plant and animals are alike?

- a. Both plants and animals live in habitats.
- b. Both plants and animals have adaptations.
- c. Both plants and animals are able to migrate to warmer weather.
- d. Both plants and animals have adaptations that can protect them from other animals.

10. According to the text, which of the following choices best describes what the term migrate means?

- a. To blend into your habitat.
- b. The place where a plant or animal lives.
- c. A feature of a plant or animal.
- d. To move.

What is an Adaptation?

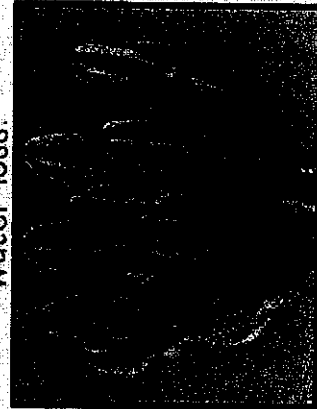
An adaptation is a special characteristic that helps a living thing to survive in its environment. Animals and plants adapt to their environments over time. As they adapt, they are better able to survive and overcome difficulties in the natural environment. Adaptations may help animals and plants to defend themselves against predators, be protected in extreme weather conditions, or find food, water and shelter.

Let's have a look at some examples:



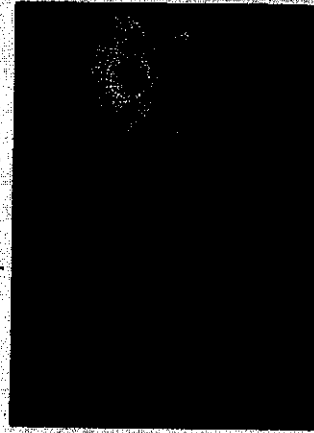
Giraffes have long necks that help them to reach food. The leaves giraffes eat are high in the treetops.

The cactus plant has adapted to survive in the dry desert. It has a large stem to store water, and thick skin that prevents water loss.



Polar bears have a thick layer of blubber that stores energy and helps to keep them warm in the harsh cold.

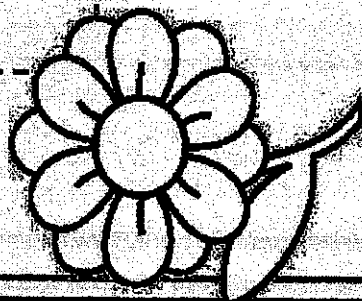
Water Lilies have wide, flat leaves that help them to float and catch as much sunlight as possible.



Types of Adaptations

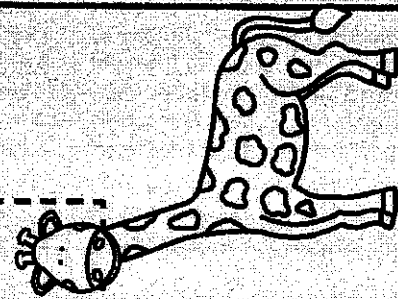
Animals and plants adapt to survive in two main ways. They can adapt physically (changes on their body) or behaviorally (doing something that helps them to survive).

Let's have a look at examples of physical and behavioral adaptations:



Physical (or structural)

Barn owls have extremely soft feathers. Small, hair like parts on the feathers trap air underneath. This helps them to fly silently and smoothly while hunting.



Behavioral

When animals hibernate, they enter a deep 'sleep'. This allows their body to use minimal energy during winter months when food is scarce. Hedgehogs are one animal that hibernates to stay alive.

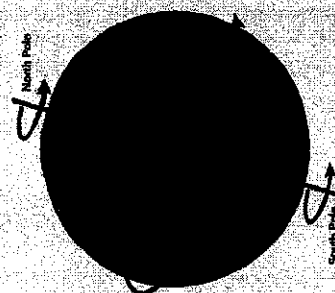


Polar Regions

If you are looking for icebergs, freezing cold waters and high speed winds, the polar regions on our planet are where you'll find them! The polar regions are located in the very north and very south part of our planet. The north pole is called the Arctic, and the south pole is called the Antarctic. These areas only experience two seasons - Winter or Summer. Due to the Earth's tilt, the sun never sets during the Summer months. This means it is daylight for 24 hours a day, six months of the year! During Winter, it is dark for 24 hours a day. These areas are extremely cold and can reach temperatures of -90 degrees Celsius. The Arctic region is a little warmer than the Antarctic area because it is surrounded by land, rather than water.

As you have probably realized, the animals that live in these extreme habitats need to have adaptations that help them to keep warm! Animals found here have bodies that are specially designed and adapted for warmth. Thick layers of fur, warm fluffy coats and dense layers of waterproof feathers are some of the ways that animals keep their body temperatures stable. Many animals here will also hibernate during the dark winter months or migrate to another location. There are few plant species capable of surviving in such freezing temperatures, so most animals need to rely on hunting other animals to survive.

The average temperatures in these habitats are rising almost twice as fast as other parts of the Earth because of climate change. This is already having devastating effects on the land that animals call their home. Ice is melting rapidly and the Arctic region will soon become an ice-free area during the Summer months. For animals such as the Polar Bear, who depend on these ice platforms to survive, their future in these arctic habitats is uncertain.

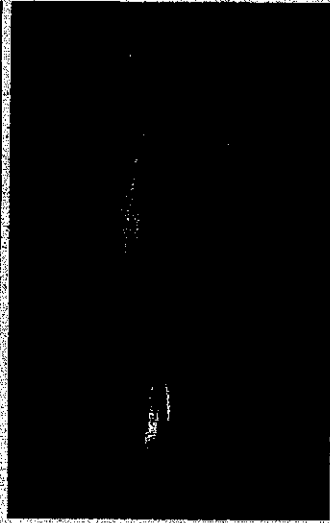


Oceans

Ocean habitats are mysterious, diverse and full of amazing wildlife. The types of marine life living in our seas depends on where the ocean is located and factors such as temperature and depth. Over 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water, and most of this is the saltwater that makes up our seas and oceans. There are five oceans on Earth: Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Southern Oceans.

Some of the most amazing looking creatures live within our oceans. In warm, tropical waters you will find brightly colored fish and coral reefs. Deep within the dark ocean are stranger looking creatures that have remarkable adaptations that allow them to swim into the depths of the sea. Marine animals like the six-grill shark (pictured) swim as deep as 2.5km below sea level, only coming up toward the water surface to hunt. It's a pretty dark and dangerous world down there, so only the strongest creatures can survive!

Unfortunately, not even our ocean habitats are safe from being destroyed by human activity. Pollution, destructive fishing and dredging have huge and long-lasting effects on our marine habitats and wildlife. Climate change is also causing increases in ocean temperatures, which are already starting to greatly impact species that live in the sea. Animals are closely adapted to their environments, and these adaptations have evolved over thousands of years. These animals are unable to adapt to these sudden changes, even if these changes are small, which can have terrible consequences on their ability to survive and thrive.



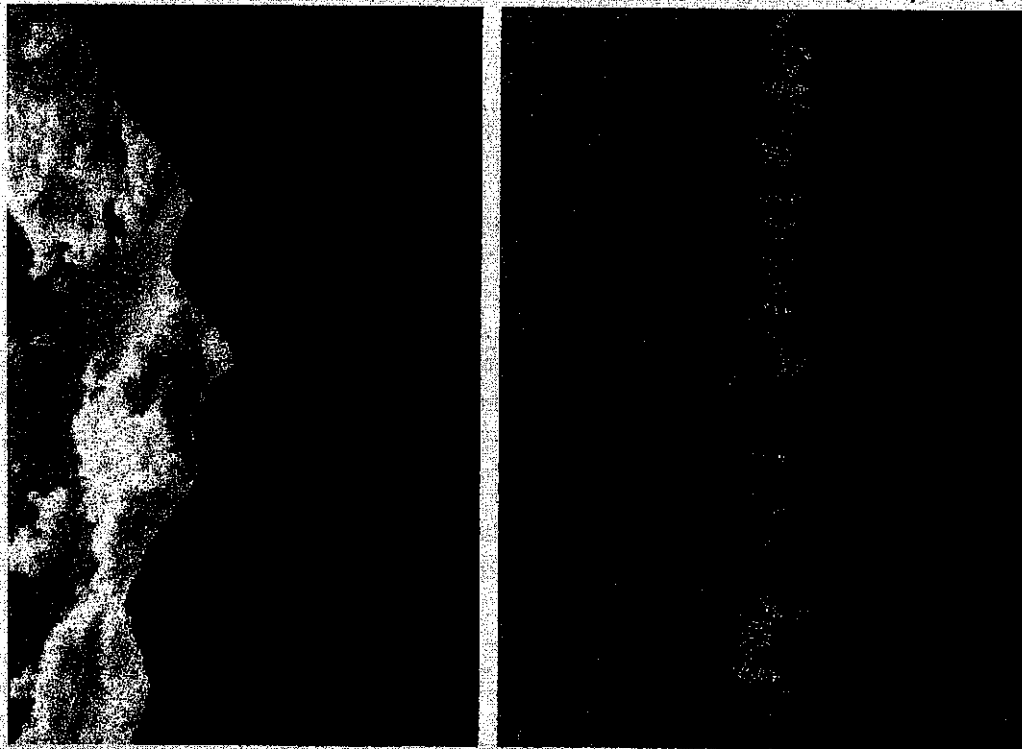
Grasslands

Grasslands, also known as prairies and savannas, are environments that are rich with life. When seasons change, however, grassland animals are forced to move and search for new open plains. The majority of grassland animals are nomadic, meaning they spend their lives moving from place to place, depending on the seasons and food supply.

Grasslands are formed when there is not enough rain in an area for forests to grow. Drought, flood, fire and snow can transform these areas into barren environments where only the toughest of species can survive. As time passes and seasons change, however, grass grows again and grazing animals return - along with the predators that hunt them.

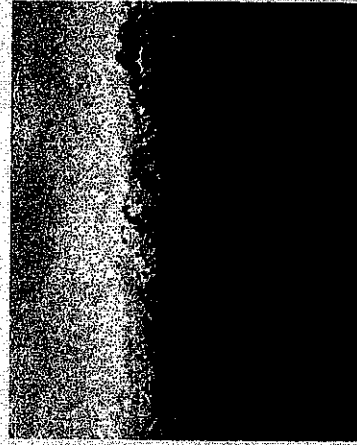
Tropical grasslands tend to have a dry and rainy seasons, while temperate grasslands have dry, windy conditions and can become extremely cold during the winter. The African Savannah is a tropical grassland that is home to elephants, giraffes, lions and zebras. The grass here can be tall and thick - perfect for hiding and hunting! Gazelle, deer, coyotes and jack rabbits live in temperate grasslands where shorter grass that is more suitable for grazing can be found.

The main threat to grasslands is human development. Flat, open plains are ideal for agriculture production, however changing these environments can wipe out whole populations of species that rely on these lands for survival.



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Mountains



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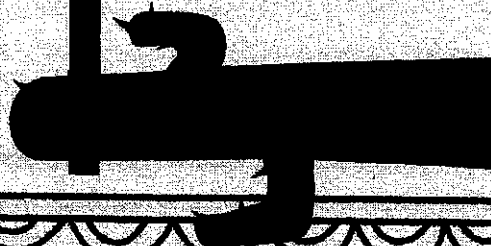
Mountains are beautiful landscapes that are home to some of the most resilient wildlife on Earth. Blistering cold temperatures, scarce food and water, high altitudes and uneven land can make mountains a difficult place to live. It is no wonder that few species choose to live there. The species that do, however, have adapted in amazing ways to thrive in such challenging environments.

Mountain ranges can be very different, depending on where they are located. The Himalayas have the highest mountains on Earth, such as Mount Everest with freezing cold temperatures, blizzards, avalanches and wild storms, the Himalayas are a dangerous place and few plants and animals survive there. Other mountains, such as the Arabian Peninsula, can experience extreme scorching hot

temperatures as well as icy cold weather depending on the time of year. The Rockies, located in North America and Canada have a long winter of great snowfall and blistering winds. As Spring arrives, the valleys transform into beautiful green prairies, providing much needed food and water for animals that have endured a long and tough winter.

The wildlife that can be found in mountain habitats are as varied and unique as mountains themselves. The highest mountain peaks cannot support tree life, so animals tend to live further down mountains where there are more plants. Brown bears, yaks, golden eagles and snow leopards are just some of the animals that you can find living in these hard-to-reach homes. The higher the altitude, however, the fewer the species, which makes hunting for food a challenge for mountain dwelling creatures.

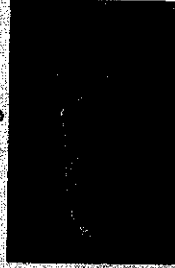
Deserts



Desert life is tough, which has forced animals and plants that live there to adapt in amazing ways to survive. The main challenges for desert dwelling species are keeping cool, finding food and staying hydrated. The well-known cactus plant has adapted by storing water in their thick stems and covering their bodies in sharp spines so that animals cannot reach the water. Cacti are so well adapted that they dominate desert environments.

Desert Elephants live in herds and the older females have amazing memories that allow them to lead younger elephants to waterholes that they may not have visited in decades. Lions struggle when hunting due to lack of vegetation to hide in, so they hunt in packs and work strategically to capture their prey as a group, rather than alone. Other animals, like the kit fox, bury themselves below the sand dunes during the day and will only hunt during the cooler nights.

As global warming continues to increase Earth's temperatures, desert environments are growing at an alarming rate. Only time will tell whether desert dwelling wildlife will be able to adapt even further to these changes in the Earth's land and survive in deserts that are more hostile than they are today.



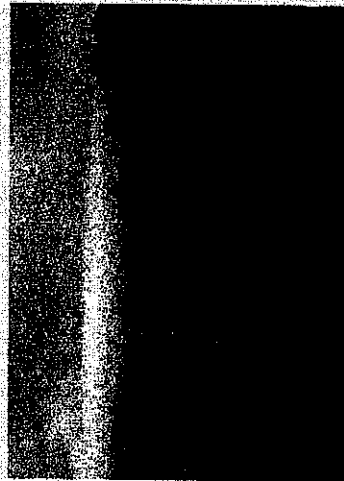
An environment that has little water, scarce food and scorching hot temperatures doesn't seem like a good place to live. Deserts, however, are rich with wildlife and home to some of the most remarkable species on Earth. An environment is classified as a desert if less than 25cm of rain falls per year and it loses more water through evaporation than it receives. These types of environments cover more than one fifth of the Earth's land. Although we usually think of sandy and hot places when we hear 'desert', some cold environments such as the Gobi in Asia and continent of Antarctica are also classified as deserts because of their little rainfall.

One of the oldest deserts in the world is located in Namibia in Africa - the Namib Desert. This area of land has been dry for about 50 million years! The Sahara desert is one of the hottest environments in the world, with temperatures reaching around 130 degrees Fahrenheit (55 degrees Celsius).

The Jungle

Jungles are rich in water and nutrients, making them an ideal environment for plants and animals. Jungles are home to more species of life than anywhere else on Earth. Jungle life, however, is extremely competitive. The fight for space and food has forced animals and plants to adapt in amazing ways to give their species the best possible chance of surviving in this fierce habitat.

Jungles are home to half of Earth's plants and animals that live on land, even though less than 6% of the planet's surface is covered in jungle. Jungles have lush vegetation and about 40% of the animals that live there spend their lives up in the treetops. These animals have had to adapt to treetop living by developing ways of moving between trees easily and quickly.



One of the special features of jungles is their ability to make their own weather. Water rises from trees as vapor and clouds are created. These clouds eventually burst, raining fresh water onto the jungle environment below. This water provides life to the huge range of species living within the jungle habitat.

In just the past ten years, over one million hectares of the jungle in Madagascar alone have been destroyed. Over 80% of all Earth's natural forests have disappeared - all because of humans. It won't be long before there are none of these precious habitats left - which means the amazing species that live there will be gone too.

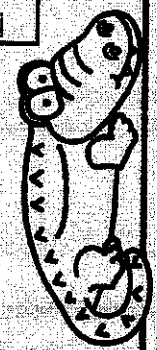
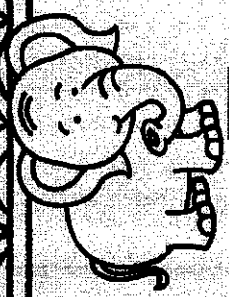
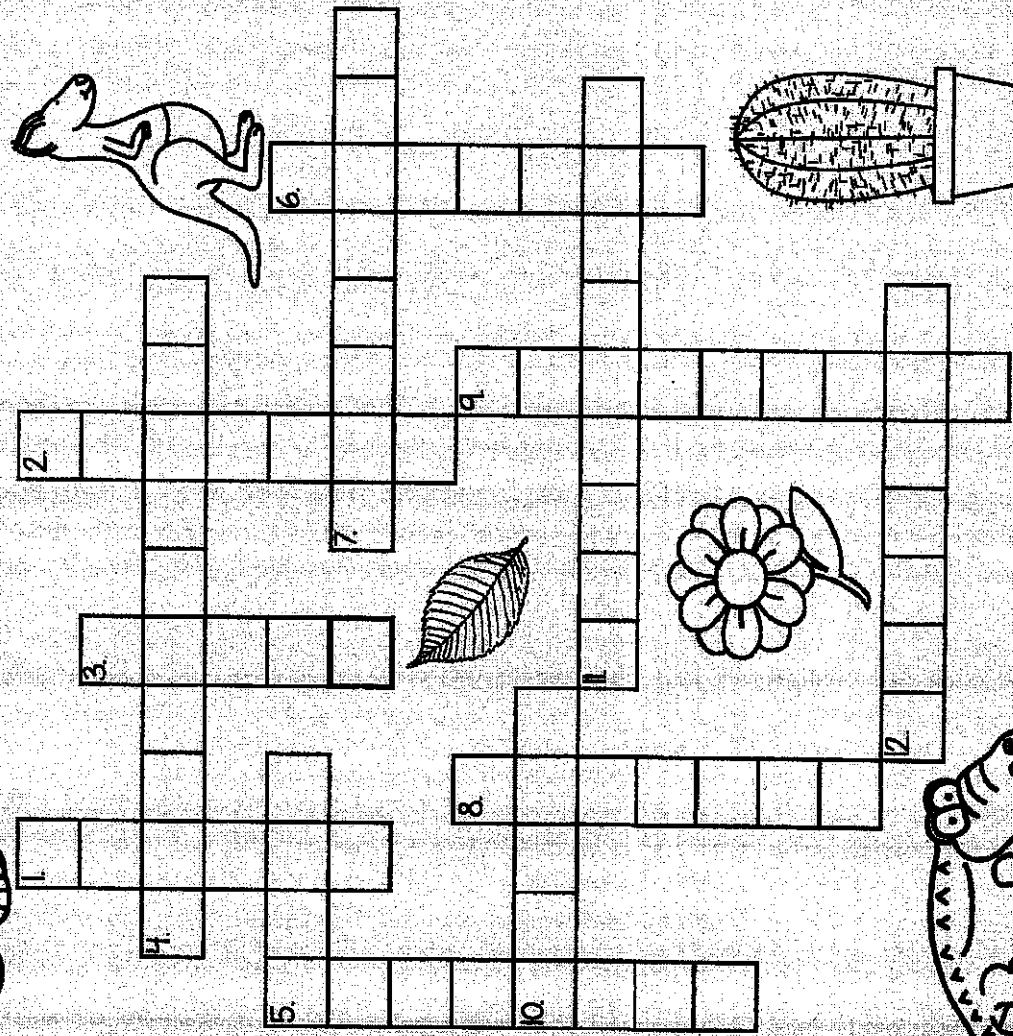
Adaptations Crossword

Across

4. Blending in to the surrounding environment.
5. An animal that is hunted by another animal for food.
7. The actions of a living thing.
10. Changing to suit the conditions of an environment.
11. A living thing will _____ by entering into a deep sleep during the cold winter months.
12. Copying or imitating another living thing.

Down

1. Reptiles are covered with this protective skin.
2. One of the many soft growths that cover a bird's body. Many of these together help a bird to fly.
3. When an animal looks for food.
5. An animal that hunts another animal.
6. To move from one place to another because of changing seasons or to search for food, water or shelter.
8. A group of living things that share the same characteristics.
9. An animal that only eats meat.



4th Art at Home Choice Board

Choose one or two activities per week to complete if desired. Use whatever materials you have permission to use at home. Have fun and be creative! Photograph your work and upload it to Seesaw if you can. I would love to see your creations!

ALWAYS get permission before you gather and use household materials!

Design a card for someone you love and send it to them!	Look Up 'Art for Kids Hub' on YouTube. Watch a video & draw along with them.	Create a fun mask out of paper. Make it colorful.	Draw a picture of a friend or a family member.
Draw a really big sandwich with lots of crazy fillings.	Create a nature journal. Draw closeup pictures of animals, flowers, leaves, and other natural objects near your home.	Make a color wheel out of household items or magazine photos for the 6 main colors: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet.	Teach a family member how to do something you learned in Art class.
Create a puppet out of a paper bag.	Read a book and draw your favorite part of the story.	Draw a super cool ice cream sundae with ALL the extra toppings!	Design your best paper airplane. See how far you can make it fly, then color it with images or patterns.
Draw your name in bubble or block letters. Fill the letters with cool designs or patterns.	Create a collage of your favorite things. Use drawings or magazine photos.	Make a model of a robot from recycled materials.	Make a sketchbook and fill it with drawings.

3rd and 4th Grade Computers at Home Choice Board

Choose one activity per week to complete if desired. Use whatever materials and/or tech you have permission to use at home. Have fun and be creative!

<p>Type or write a short journal entry every day this week.</p> <p>You can use paper and pencil or any word processing program such as Google Docs, Pages, or Microsoft Word.</p>	<p>Design a car that runs on a brand new alternative fuel. What is this new fuel and how will it help protect the environment?</p>	<p>Ask an older family member what technology was like when they were your age. How was their childhood different than your life?</p>
<p>Albert Einstein famously said, "Necessity is the mother of all invention." Write about a time you had to invent something out of necessity.</p>	<p>If you could invent a new form of transportation, what would it be? Write about your idea.</p>	<p>Design an experiment that will be conducted on board the International Space Station. How will you know if the experiment is a success?</p>
<p>You are going to be on the first flight to Mars and you will be gone for an entire year! What do you need to pack to take with you? Make a list of your essentials.</p>	<p>What invention do you think is the greatest invention of all time? How did that invention change the world or the lives of people? Write why you think that invention is the best.</p>	<p>Invent a new way to clean plastic out the ocean. Draw your invention and show how it works. How can you recycle all of that plastic into something useful?</p>

PE

This is a progressive exercise chart. Start on Monday, top left of the chart, and progress through each day for 3 weeks.

A plank is when you put your elbows and toes on the ground, kind of like pushup position and hold your body straight and off the ground.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Day Off	5 Push-ups	5 Lunges Each Leg	Stretch routine from PE	7 Pushups	7 Lunges Each Leg	Day Off
WEEK 1	15 count Plank (Count to 15)	5 Body Squats	Touch toes	20 Count Plank	7 Body Squats	
	5 Pushups	5 Burpees	Spread feet R/L	7 Pushups	7 Burpees	
	5 Situps	5 Squat Jumps	Flamingo	7 Situps	7 Squat Jumps	
			Back Saver sit and reach			
Day Off	9 Push Ups	10 Lunges Each Leg	Stretch routine from PE	12 Pushups	12 Lunges Each Leg	Day Off
WEEK 2	25 Count Plank	15 Body Squats		30 Count Plank	18 Body Squats	
	9 Pushups	15 Burpees		12 Pushups	18 Burpees	
	9 Situps	15 Jump Squats		12 Situps	18 Jump Squats	
Day Off	15 Pushups	15 Lunges Each Leg	Stretch routine from PE	20 Pushups	20 Lunges Each Leg	Day Off
WEEK 3	35 Count Plank	21 Body Squats		40 Count Plank	25 Body Squats	
	15 Pushups	21 Burpees		20 Pushups	25 Burpees	
	15 Situps	21 Jump Squats		20 Situps	25 Jump Squats	

PE

Choose any of the activities listed below for the day and go exercise.

Make sure to find a safe place to do the exercises. Do not play in the street or other unsafe places.

All of these exercises are good for your heart and lungs. Try to do this for at least 20 minutes before you stop!!! Have fun and get some good exercise.

Ride your bike	Play basketball	Find a family member or 2 or 3 and run a relay race	Take a walk at a fast pace (make sure to take an adult)
Run around your house 2 times then walk 1 time around, then do it again and again (maybe make it a race with someone in your family)	Jump Rope, either by yourself or with 2 people swinging and you jumping	Dance to Cha-Cha Slide or any other song that you want to dance to.	Play catch with someone, or throw a ball against a solid wall and chase it down.
Rake the leaves in your yard or clean up sticks and trash	Find a ball and start a kickball game with family members	Hula Hoop, throw the Hula Hoop and chase it, roll the Hula Hoop and try to jump through it while it's rolling	Play on your playset or go to the park when it's not busy and play on a playground set there
Jump on a trampoline if you have one	Play Hopscotch	Play Soccer	If you're stuck inside you can always run in place, do high knees, pushups, sit-ups, jumping jacks, do our stretches.

Have fun and be safe.

4th Grade Library Choice Board #1



Please select at least one of these (hopefully fun!) activities to complete.

Let me know which one you choose to do either message me in Canvas or o.

Please message me if you have questions or just want to say, "Hi!"

Choice #1- Read a book!	Read your library book or any book you have in your house. Fill out this simple review form and tell us what you thought of the book. <u>book review printable</u>
Choice #2- Non-Fiction	Go to <u>https://www.pebblegonext.com/modules</u> and find a non-fiction book on a subject that interests you. Username: engaged password: learning
Choice #3- Bingo	Are you feeling antsy at home? Let's play some Bingo <u>Reading Bingo</u> Send me a picture of your scoreboard for a chance to win a prize.
Choice #4- Story Time from Space	This awesome website has videos of astronauts reading books while traveling through space! How cool is that?! <u>Story Time from Space</u>

Name: _____

Grade 4 Music Scavenger Hunt

Cross off each box that you are able to complete while you are out of school. See how many you can do!

Make up a folk dance that has AB form. Teach it to a family member.	Create a rhythm using only things you find in your bedroom. Teach it to someone else.	Read a book and make up an ostinato to say while you turn the page.	Write down an 8 beat long rhythm using music notation.	Make up a silly song about the worst food ever.
Pick 5 different colors. Draw shapes that represent different sounds. Perform your creation.	Turn on your favorite song and have a dance party.	Create a body percussion piece with ABA form.	Read a book and use your toys to re-tell the story.	Write a song about what you did this morning.
Learn a new song on your recorder.	Play 3 songs you already know on your recorder.	Sing a song in your head and walk on the steady beat. See how far you travel.	Make up an 8 beat long rhythm using only the names of objects in your kitchen.	Read a picture book and make up a song for the main character.
Create and write down a new song for your recorder. See if you can play it from your notation.	Take your recorder apart and give it a bath in warm soapy water. Let it dry completely.	Learn a new note on your recorder. Make up a song that uses that note.	Take a walk and write down 10 things you hear that make sound.	Sing each note of the musical scale as you walk up or down your stairs. Do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, do
Figure out how to play a new song by ear on the recorder.	Play your recorder as badly as possible for one minute. Now play it as perfectly as possible.	Give a recorder concert to your family.	Have someone time how long you can hold each note you know on your recorder.	Teach a family member a singing game.

**THE FOLLOWING
PAGES ARE THE
ANSWER KEYS.**

**PLEASE LET
YOUR PARENTS
KNOW.**

Answer Key

Find each sum or difference.

1. $89 + 74$ 163	2. $627 + 913$ 1,540	3. $723 + 11$ 734
4. $2,354 + 3,728$ 6,082	5. $1,925 + 89$ 2,014	6. $7,627 + 836$ 8,463
7. $53 - 31$ 22	8. $682 - 426$ 256	9. $844 - 79$ 765
10. $2,365 - 1,299$ 1,066	11. $3,014 - 45$ 2,969	12. $5,200 - 845$ 4,355

Round the number 245,382 to the nearest given place value.

13. hundred 245,400	14. ten-thousand 250,000	15. thousand 245,000	16. ten 245,380
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Find each product.

Answer Key

17. 24×7 168	18. 96×3 288	19. 57×2 114
20. 845×5 4,225	21. 910×8 7,280	22. 341×6 2,046
23. $1,387 \times 4$ 5,548	24. $8,452 \times 9$ 76,068	25. $5,023 \times 8$ 40,184
26. 34×21 714	27. 84×13 1,092	28. 45×64 6,080
29. 32×20 640	30. 67×89 5,963	31. 72×44 3,168

Answer Key

Find each quotient. Check your answers using multiplication.

<p>32. $95 \div 6$ 15 R5</p>	<p>33. $58 \div 2$ 29</p>	<p>34. $86 \div 3$ 28 R2</p>
<p>35. $232 \div 4$ 58</p>	<p>36. $512 \div 7$ 73 R1</p>	<p>37. $203 \div 8$ 25 R3</p>
<p>38. $625 \div 5$ 125</p>	<p>39. $442 \div 9$ 49 R1</p>	<p>40. $102 \div 3$ 34</p>
<p>41. $2,304 \div 6$ 384</p>	<p>42. $1,832 \div 7$ 261 R5</p>	<p>43. $9,203 \div 8$ 1,150 R3</p>

Answer Key

Find the greatest common factor of each pair or group of numbers.

44. 20 & 15 5	45. 12 & 18 6	46. 24 & 30 6	47. 22 & 28 2
48. 20 & 40 20	49. 18 & 27 9	50. 6, 8, & 12 2	51. 12, 18, & 24 6

Find the least common multiple of each pair or group of numbers

52. 8 & 10 40	53. 9 & 6 18	54. 8 & 12 24	55. 7 & 8 56
56. 9 & 12 36	57. 10 & 15 30	58. 6, 9, & 12 36	59. 4, 6, & 10 60

Answer Key

Simplify each fraction.

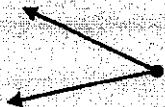
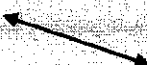

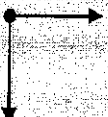


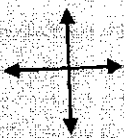

60. $\frac{9}{12}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	61. $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	62. $\frac{6}{15}$ $\frac{2}{5}$	63. $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
64. $\frac{8}{24}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	65. $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	66. $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{5}$	67. $\frac{10}{30}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Compare each pair of fractions using $<$, $>$, or $=$ by renaming them with a common denominator.

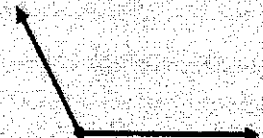
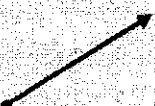
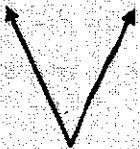

68. $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{2}{10}$	69. $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{6}$	70. $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{7}{10}$
71. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$	72. $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{4}{15}$	73. $\frac{2}{4} < \frac{1}{3}$
74. $\frac{7}{8} > \frac{3}{4}$	75. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{6}$	76. $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$

Answer Key

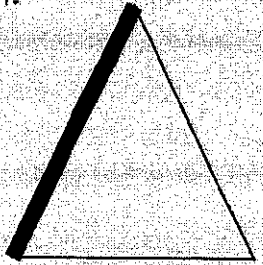
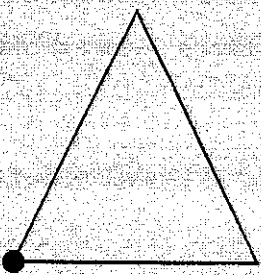
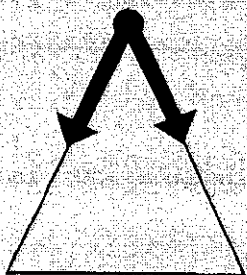
Identify each geometric figure.

77.  Angle (or Acute Angle)	78.  Line	79.  Point	80.  Angle (or Right Angle)
81.  Parallel Lines	82.  Line Segment	83.  Perpendicular Lines	84.  Ray

Draw your own example of each geometric figure. (sample answers – student answers may vary)

85. obtuse angle 	86. ray 	87. acute angle 	88. parallel lines 
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Use a geometry term to identify the bold part of each triangle.

89.  Line Segment	90.  Point	91.  Angle (or Acute Angle)
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Solve each word problem.

<p>92. Tina left her house at 6:45 AM. She came home at 1:35 PM. How long was she out of the house?</p> <p>6 hours, 50 minutes</p>	<p>93. Greg made \$18 per hour doing yardwork. If he worked for 6 hours, how much money did he make?</p> <p>\$ 108</p>	<p>94. Mrs. Appleton baked 24 cookies. If she split the cookies evenly among her 5 children, how many cookies did each child get? How many cookies were leftover?</p> <p>4 cookies each; 4 cookies leftover</p>
<p>95. If Tyler is currently 51 inches tall, how many inches more does he need to grow to be 5 feet tall?</p> <p>9 inches</p>	<p>96. 24 out of the 30 students in Mr. Willow's class ride the bus to school. What fraction of the class does not ride the bus? Express your answer in simplest form.</p> <p>$\frac{1}{5}$</p>	<p>97. Xavier played video games for 1 hour and 45 minutes before he went to bed. If he went to bed at 9:00 PM, what time did he start playing video games?</p> <p>7:15 PM</p>
<p>98. Hot dogs come in packages of 12. Hot dog buns come in packages of 8. What is the least number of hot dogs & buns you can buy so that you have the same number of each?</p> <p>24 hotdogs & buns (2 packages of hot dogs & 3 packages of buns)</p>	<p>99. Joelle makes \$9 each hour she babysits. If a new phone costs \$12, how many hours must she babysit so that she has enough money to buy the phone?</p> <p>13 hours</p>	<p>100. Heather goes to ballet three times a week for 30 minutes each time. She tap dances twice a week for 45 minutes each time. How much time in all does she dance per week?</p> <p>180 minutes (or 3 hours)</p>

Name

Answer Key

Date

Checking Your Understanding

Directions: Use the information in the two passages "Animal Adaptations" and "Plant Adaptations" to answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following choices is an example of a behavior adaptation?

- ☒ a. Birds migrating to a warmer climate.
- b. A moth looking like the eyes of an owl.
- c. Animals growing thicker fur during the winter.
- d. Birds having a sharp and pointed beak.

2. According to "Plant Adaptations" which of the following colors would a seed need to be to help it not be eaten by an animal?

- a. white
- b. yellow
- c. neon pink
- ☒ d. brown

3. How does the adaptation of camouflage help protect animals from predators?

- a. Animals are able to sleep during the cold winter months and not have to look for food.
- ☒ b. Animals are able to blend into their surroundings and not be seen by predators.
- c. Animals are able to scare away their predators.
- d. Animals are able to travel to a warmer habitat.

4. In "Plant Adaptations" the author wrote:

Many people are surprised to find plants in a dry desert climate.

Why are people MOSTLY LIKELY surprised to see plants in the desert?

- a. There is too much water in the desert for plants to grow.
- b. Animals in the desert do not like plants to grow in their habitat.
- ☒ c. The desert is a dry habitat with little water for plants.
- d. People who live in the desert do not allow any types of plants to grow.

5. Which of the following choices is information that can be found in BOTH passages?

- a. Adaptations form very slowly.
- b. Animals can have body adaptations or behavior adaptations.
- c. Insects are more attracted to brightly colored flowers.
- ☒ d. Adaptations help plants survive.

6. If the author of "Animal Adaptations" wanted to add another sentence explaining more about the definition of adaptations, what heading should this information be added under?

- ☒ a. What are Adaptations?
- b. What are Body Adaptations?
- c. What are Behavior Adaptations?
- d. A Moth or Owl?

7. Why do the spines on a cactus MOST LIKELY discourage animals from eating it?

- ☒ a. The spines are sharp and pointy, so they may hurt the animals.
- b. The spines contain toxins that will make the animals itch.
- c. The animals are afraid of the color of the spines.
- d. The spines contain water and the animals do not like to drink the water.

8. Which text feature would best help readers understand why the author included the photograph of the pitcher plant?

- a. bold words
- b. headings
- ☒ c. caption
- d. glossary

9. Which of the following choices is NOT a way plant and animals are alike?

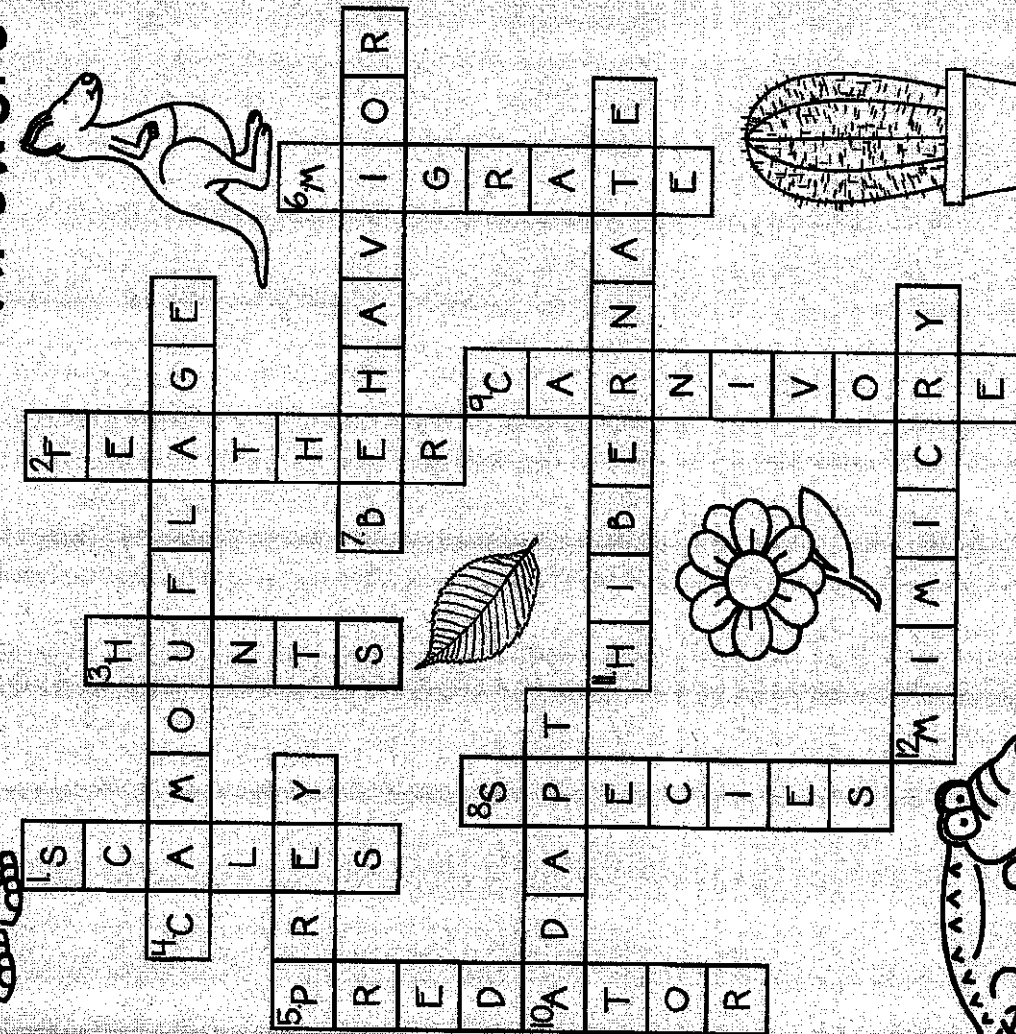
- a. Both plants and animals live in habitats.
- b. Both plants and animals have adaptations.
- ☒ c. Both plants and animals are able to migrate to warmer weather.
- d. Both plants and animals have adaptations that can protect them from other animals.

10. According to the text, which of the following choices best describes what the term migrate means?

- a. To blend into your habitat.
- b. The place where a plant or animal lives.
- c. A feature of a plant or animal.
- ☒ d. To move.

Adaptations Crossword

Answers



Across

4. Blending in to the surrounding environment
5. An animal that is hunted by another animal for food
7. The actions of a living thing
10. Changing to suit the conditions of an environment
11. A living thing will _____ by entering into a deep sleep during the cold winter months
12. Copying or imitating another living thing.

Down

1. Reptiles are covered with this protective skin
2. One of the many soft growths that cover a bird's body. Many of these together help a bird to fly.
3. When an animal looks for food
5. An animal that hunts another animal
6. To move from one place to another because of changing seasons or to search for food, water or shelter.
8. A group of living things that share the same characteristics
9. An animal that only eats meat