

Chapter 6 Adaptations of Living Things

Study Guide

* Chapter 6 Lesson 1 “What Adaptations Do Plants Have?”

behavior- the way that a plant or animal acts.

instincts- A plant or an animal knows how to do something without being taught.

adaptation- A body part or a behavior that helps a living thing survive in its environment.

- * The “knees” of a bald cypress tree are an example of a/an adaptation.
- * Which plant is adapted to live in a dry, windy habitat? prickly pear cactus
- * A plant has thick stems that store water and have a waxy covering. The plant is adapted to conditions that are most likely dry.
- * Wide leaves is an adaptation of a plant that grows on the forest floor.
- * What is a positive effect of fire on the longleaf pine tree? It leaves behind bare soil in which seeds can grow.
- * How is cordgrass able to survive in salt water? It has parts that filter salt out of the plant.
- * How are the spines on a cactus an adaptation? Their shape helps reduce water loss in a dry habitat.

carnivorous plant- A plant that gets some of its nutrients by trapping and digesting insects and other small animals.

- * The Venus’ flytrap is able to live in soil that lacks nutrients because it is adapted to get these nutrients from insects.

* Chapter 6 Lesson 2 “What Adaptations do Animals have?”

aquatic animal-An animal that lives in a water habitat such as lake, pond, river, stream, swamp, marsh, or the ocean.

- * Which device do marine biologists use to track the movements of aquatic animals such as dolphins? Computer
- * An animal has webbed feet. Its eyes, ears, and nose are on top of its head. What can you infer about the habitat where this animal lives? The habitat is aquatic.
- * A mussel’s foot helps a mussel attach to underwater rocks.

trait-A body feature that an animal is born with.

instincts-Behaviors an animal knows how to do.

- * *Some adaptations are behaviors, or things animals do to help them survive.*

prey-Any animal that is hunted for food by another animal.

- * A fox sees a rabbit. Which statement is true about these animals? The rabbit is prey for the fox.

hibernate-Go into a deep sleep for the winter months.

- * Animals that hibernate: a little brown bat, bears, bog turtles

migrate-To move to warmer regions during cold months when food becomes scarce.

- * Herons from northern states migrate to coastal Georgia to find food in warmer regions during the winter.

talons-Curved claws that help a bird grab and hold prey.

- * What adaptations for getting food does a hawk have? Sharp talons and a hooked beak, which help it grab prey and tear meat.
- * What would make the best model for the beak of a bird that eats seeds from the ground? Tweezers

- * *Defense and protection:*

mimicry-Imitating the features of another animal to keep predators away. “An adaptation that allows an animal to protect itself by looking like another kind of living thing that is poisonous or otherwise harmful.

- * Ex: A non-poisonous snake looks very much like a poisonous snake.

- * What type of adaptation does the non-poisonous snake have? mimicry

camouflage-Colors, markings, patterns, and shapes that help an animal blend in with its surroundings.