

Sum It Up»

The outline below is a summary of the lesson.
Complete the outline.

I. Habitats: The place where a living thing lives is called its habitat.
Earth has many different types of habitats.

A. Example: _____

B. Example: _____

C. Example: _____

D. Example: _____

II. Adaptations: A characteristic that helps a living thing survive is called an adaptation. Kinds of adaptations include:

A. Physical Adaptations

1. Example: _____

2. Example: _____

B. Behavioral Adaptations

1. Example: _____

2. Example: _____

C. Life Cycle Adaptations

1. Example: _____

2. Example: _____



(b) Carnemolla/StockPhoto.com



Name _____

Vocabulary Review

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Use the words in the box to complete each sentence.

1. An adaptation that helps a living thing hide in its environment is called.
_____.
2. The place where an animal lives is its _____.
3. An animal that is active at night is described as being _____.
4. All of the stages a living thing goes through as it develops are called its
_____.
5. An example of _____ is birds flying south for the winter.
6. An _____ is any characteristic that helps an animal survive.
7. _____ is a behavior that causes an animal to be inactive for a long period of time.
8. A behavior that an animal doesn't learn is an _____.

adaptation

camouflage

habitat

hibernation

instinct

life cycle

migration

nocturnal

Apply Concepts

- 2** Draw a picture of three habitats described in this lesson. Underneath each drawing, label the habitat.

- 3** Circle the camouflaged animal.



- 4** In winter, ground squirrels retreat into burrows and do not come out until spring. Circle the term that best describes this behavior.



Communication *Hibernation*
Migration *Nocturnal hunting*

- 5** A narrow-mouthed frog's eggs do not hatch into tadpoles. Instead, they hatch directly into tiny frogs. What type of habitat would you expect the narrow-mouthed frog to live in? Explain your answer.

Take It Home!

See *ScienceSaurus*® for more information about animals.