**BILINGUAL EDUCATIVE UNIT LICEO ALBONOR**

**SCIENCE 2ND PARTIAL 1ST QUIMESTER WORKSHOP**

**SCHOOL YEAR 2021-2022**

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| **STUDENT'S NAME:** | |
| **COURSE:** | **7th DEMOCRATIC / ELECTORAL** |
| **TEACHER:** | **LOURDES VELEZ** |
| **DATE:** | |

## 1.- LOOK AND MATCH THE ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS TO THEIR FUNCTIONS.

1.- 

2.- 

3.- 

4.- 

**A)** Large eyes on the front of their heads can help animals gauge distance for attacking prey with precision.

**B)** Strong sense of smell which helps them to sense their prey.

**C)** Humps enable some animals to store fat for periods of time when resources are scarce.

**D)** Thick fur provides insulation for animals living in cold climates.

## 2.- SELECT THE CORRECT OPTION FOR EACH KIND OF ADAPTATION.

**1.- Physical adaptation**

**A)** actions that allow the animal to respond to life needs

**B)** animals go into a dep winter sleep in which their body slows down and they survive off of stored food.

**C)** behaviors that are taught to an animal in order to survive

**D)** something on its body that helps the animal survive in its environment

**2.- instinct**

**A)** actions that allow the animal to respond to life needs

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**B)** animals go on a long distance journey from on place to another as seasons change

C) behaviors that animals are born with; they need these in order to survive

D) animals that look like other plants or animals to avoid being eaten

**3.- hibernation**

A) behaviors that animals are born with; they need these in order to survive

B) animals go into a deep winter sleep in which their body slows down and they survive off of stored food

C) something on its body that helps the animal survive in its environment

D) animals blend into their environment in order to protect themselves from enemies, and to help predators catch their prey.

**4.- migration**

A) something on its body that helps the animal survive in its environment

B) animals go on a long-distance journey from one place to another as seasons change

C) actions that allow the animal to respond to life needs

D) behaviors that animals are born with, they need these in order to survive

**5.- animals that look like other plants or animals to avoid being eaten**

A) hibernation

B) mimicry

C) physical adaptation

D) behavioral adaptation

**3.- READ AND COMPLETE USING THE CORRECT WORDS FROM THE BOX. (2 MARKS)**

| hatchlings - available - growth - lay |
|---|

**Life Cycle Variations**

Different animals have different life cycles, which help them survive in their environment for example, many birds **A)** _____their eggs in the spring when the weather warms up. The young

**B)** _____then have several months of good weather when food is

**C)** _____. This makes it easier for then have several months of good weather when food is available. This makes it easier for them to complete their **D)** _____.

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**4.- READ. THEN LOOK AND SELECT TRUE or FALSE. (2 MARKS)**

**Behavioral Adaptations**

Were you born knowing how to build a house? That is imposible! Atlantic ghost crabs, though, are born knowing how to dig deep holes in the sandy beaches where they live. This behavior is due to genes passed from parent to offspring.



Behavioral adaptations are inherited behaviors that help animals survive. Behavioral adaptations are sometimes called instincts. They affect how an animal behaves around other animals. Some animals, like the ghost crab, have an instinct to burrow into the ground to hide from predators, such as shore birds.

Not all behaviors are instincts. Some behaviors are learned by trial and error or as a result of training. For example, lion cubs learn to hunt by watching their parents and other animals.

A lion cub learns to pounce on its prey by pouncing on its mother's twitching tail. When a zebra is separated from the herd, the adult lions will chase it toward a group of lions that are hiding. The lions will then pounce on their prey. The cub learns these behaviors over time.

**1.-** The Atlantic ghost crab had to learn how to dig a hole

**A)** TRUE

**B)** FALSE

**2.-** It learned to dig holes from watching its parents dig.

**A)** TRUE

**B)** FALSE

**3.-** It has natural digging instincts.

**A)** TRUE

**B)** FALSE

**4.-** It needs a tool to dig.

**A)** TRUE

**B)** FALSE

**5.- READ AND COMPLETE THE ANSWERS. THEN MATCH THE ANSWERS WITH THEIR QUESTIONS. (2 MARKS)**

**Seasonal Changes**

In places with cold winters, there is little food for part of the year. Some animals deal with this food shortage by migrating, or moving. In spring and summer, Canada geese live in Canada and the northern United States. They migrate south to scape cold winter weather and to find food.

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Another type of seasonal behavior is hibernation. Hibernation is a state of inactivity that occurs in some animals when there is a shortage of food. These animals slow down or become inactive to conserve energy. Some mammals hibernate. Some reptiles and amphibians enter a state like hibernation.

**1.** How can animals deal with food shortages?

**A)** When there is little_____

Some animals migrate or hibernate.

**2.** Which animals migrate for survival purpose?

**B)** When animals_____

They slow down or become inactive to conserve energy.

**3.** When do Canada geese live in the Northern United States?

**C)** Canadian geese _____

South when it gets cold. There, they can find food.

**3.** What happens to animals when they hibernate?

**D)** In spring and _____they live in the Northern United States

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| | **TEACHER** | **ENGLISH COORDINATOR** |
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| **NAME:**<br>**SIGNATURE:** | Prof. Lourdes Vélez | Lcda. Joseline Yagual |
| **DATE:** | August 30th ,2021 | August 30th ,2021 |

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