

Unit 3.1: Wild survival

B. RESTATE Use your notes to summarize these types of deception with one example of each. Compare your answers with a partner.

1. physical change: _____

2. chemical change: _____

3. adaptation: _____

C. IDENTIFY Listen again. Circle the word or phrase that best completes each statement.

1. ~~The ptarmigan lives in Europe and (North America / Asia / Africa).~~
2. In the winter, the ptarmigan grows long white feathers on its (head / feet / back).
3. Camouflage is the (last / best / only) protection for the ptarmigan in the Pacific Northwest.
4. The moth lays eggs (between two / on the underside of / on top of) oak tree leaves.
5. The caterpillars mimic the (movement / scent / color) of the oak tree flowers.
6. The caterpillars use camouflage to avoid being eaten by (snakes / rats / birds).
7. The body of a praying mantis can look just like (a predator / a flower / another insect).
8. The (lizard / frog / spider) is prey for the desert snake.
9. When it hides on the ocean floor, only the (fin / tail / eyes) of the flounder can be seen.
10. *Survival of the fittest* is a synonym for (adaptation to the environment / natural selection / useful traits).

E. VOCABULARY Here are some words from Listening 1. Read the paragraphs. Then write each bold word next to the correct definition.

Animals and plants are in a constant battle for survival as they compete for limited resources. In the process of natural selection, the species that can **adapt** to the challenges of their environment will survive. Those that are not capable of adapting move out or die. Different animals use different ways of coping in nature. For example, animals that are **predators** learn how to hunt in ways that allow them to surprise their **prey**. The prey, in turn, sometimes use **camouflage**, such as changing colors, to protect themselves. Some species **shift** roles – they may be predators of smaller animals and prey of larger ones.

1. _____ (n.) animals that kill and eat other animals
2. _____ (n.) the way in which an animal's color or shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to be seen
3. _____ (v.) to move or change position or state
4. _____ (n.) animals that are hunted, killed, and eaten by other animals
5. _____ (v.) to change in order to be more suitable for a new situation

In addition to using color for camouflage, some animals, like the praying mantis, naturally **resemble** the shape of a rock or a leaf, so they can hide very well in their environment. Some birds can **mimic** other birds and so in springtime they defend their nests from predators by copying the call of a stronger or more dangerous bird. Disguises like these allow many animals to **mature**, safe from predators until they are old enough to defend themselves.

6. _____ (v.) to copy the behavior of someone or something
7. _____ (v.) to be or look like something or someone else
8. _____ (v.) to become fully grown or developed

There's an almost **infinite** variety of living things on the planet, so scientists are constantly discovering new examples of animals using these **tricks** to survive. Some are **obvious**, and some are harder to see. However, what is clear is that **virtually** every species has developed a clever and **elaborate** system to protect itself and ensure its survival.

9. _____ (adj.) complicated; done or planned carefully
10. _____ (adv.) almost or nearly
11. _____ (adj.) easily seen or understood; clear
12. _____ (adj.) without end or limits

IDENTIFY Listen to these excerpts from *Wild Survivors*. Match the appositives with the words or ideas they explain. There is one extra appositive.

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| ____ 1. conditions that change | ____ 3. summer outfit |
| ____ 2. the ptarmigan | ____ 4. the Caribbean flounder |
- a. a bird about the size of a pigeon that lives in Europe and North America
 - b. a fish whose flat body is the color of the ocean floor
 - c. speckled grey and brown feathers
 - d. availability of food and water, temperatures, the presence of predators both animal and human
 - e. hiding among the rocks, moss, and wildflowers