**Test Date*:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** ***Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

***Science***

**Parent’s Signature:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Sign saying that you have reviewed the material with your child.

**Unit 6 Study Guide**

**Vocabulary**

Life Cycle—The stages an organism goes through in its life

Hibernation—A deep, sleeplike state in which normal body activities slow

Cones and Fruit—Holds seeds

Migration—To travel a long distance at the same time each year

Instinct—A behavior that an animal is born with

Adaptation—Any trait that helps a living thing survive

Metamorphosis—A major change in an animal’s appearance

Resources—Helps living things survive (Ex: plants need sunlight & air)

Shelter—a safe place for animals

Structures—animals and plants use these to get what they need to survive

 (Ex: giraffe uses its long neck to get food from high in a tree)

Organisms—all living things

**Facts**

Animals form groups to catch prey and for their safety.

The Pitcher plant has an adaptation that allows it to catch and digest insects.

The frogfish looks like a stone, so his adaptation is mimicry.

The polar bear blending into his environment is using the adaptation camouflage.

Animals mostly spread seeds from fruits.

Wind and Insects spread pollen.

The best time to make a graph of a plant’s height, is after recording the data.

Porcupine and Hedgehogs have many spines or quills to scare predators away.

 Instinctive behavior:

* Tiger searching for food
* Spider spinning a web

Students will need to be able to apply what they have learned to some higher order thinking questions.

* Geese knowing when to migrate
* Bear going into hibernation
* Lizard getting warm in the sun

 Learned behavior:

* Monkey using a tool
* Birds building a nest
* Kids riding a bike
* People speaking a language

Plants and animals differ by:

 Plants—(oak tree) makes its own food & cannot move

 Animals—(lion) cannot make its own food & can move

Reproduction:

* To make more of their own kind Ex. Cat having Kittens
* Happens with two parents, offspring will have traits from both parents Example—(people) Curly Hair, freckles, blue eyes

 (plants) flower color, leaf shape

 Parent/Offspring: (match)

* Larva/Butterfly
* Nymph/Grasshopper
* Tadpole/Frog
* Ostrich/Chick

Short Answer:

* Pollination is needed to make seeds. If a fruit has less seeds inside, this plant didn’t get enough pollination.
* Plant and animal have similar defenses: Both can have spines to keep away predators, taste bad to keep animals from eating them, or use camouflage to avoid being eaten.
* Mimicry is an adaptation used when one organism imitates another organism for survival.
* Nymph stage and adult grasshopper stage similar: The nymph has a shape that is similar to the adult’s body. The adult is larger and has wings.