

Chapter 3 Study Guide

1. Some animals **hibernate** to avoid the cold of winter.
2. When one living thing looks like a different living thing, it is called **mimicry**.
3. A(n) **stimulus** is something in an environment that causes a living thing to react.
4. Traits that help an organism survive in its environment are called **adaptations**.
5. A(n) **accommodation** is an organism's response to change.
6. A species becomes **extinct** when it dies out.
7. The responses of plants to light, water, and gravity are **tropisms**.
8. Animals that blend in with their environment have an adaptation called **camouflage**.
9. Organisms are **endangered** when there are very few of their species alive.
10. When trees and shrubs are cut down through **deforestation**, ecosystems are destroyed.
11. An example of mimicry **an insect's body that is shaped like a plant's thorn**.
12. Plants respond to stimuli by **changing their pattern of growth**.
13. After a flood, a mouse starts to eat food it normally would not eat. This is an example of **accommodation**.
14. Pandas endangered because **people destroyed most of their food supply**.
15. A camel's adaptation to desert life include
 1. **nostrils can close to keep out sand**
 2. **humps store energy when food is scarce**
 3. **wide hooves to walk on sand**

16. What changes might occur in a forest ecosystem after a large forest fire?

Trees and plants will be destroyed, but decaying matter will help to enrich the soil and help new plants grow from seeds. Also, the population of some animals will decrease because of the loss of food and shelter. Other animals might change what they eat in order to survive.

17. Fill in the chart below with the responses most plants have to the following stimuli.

Stimulus	Response
Light	Turns and grows towards it
Gravity	Roots grow down and stems grow up
Water	Roots grow toward it

18. Explain how camouflage can help an animal survive in its environment. Give one example of how an animal uses camouflage.

An animal uses camouflage to blend in with its environment. This helps the animal hide from its predators and sneak up on its prey. An arctic fox's coat turns white in the winter to blend in with the snow. It becomes dark again in the summer.

19. How do plants adapt to cold winters?

Some plants in colder climates lose their leaves each winter, so the plant does not die from the cold. To save energy, some plants do not photosynthesize during winter and live on stored energy.

20. How is a brightly colored flower on a plant an example of an adaptation? **The bright flower will attract animal pollinators. The plant is adapted to attract animal pollinators to spread pollen in order to reproduce and survive.**

21. An ecosystem is severely flooded. What can people do to help save this ecosystem?

Once the floodwaters recede, people could plant trees and other plants to help the native organisms in the region. People could volunteer with animal rescue organizations to help save the animals and bring them back to their homes when the land is dry.