

Chapter 2 Reproduction and Survival Study Guide

1. Every organism uses a(n) **reproductive strategy** to reproduce successfully.
2. A(n) **clone** is an organism which is an exact copy of its parent.
3. A mealworm goes through , **complete metamorphosis** where it has a different body form in each stage.
4. Insects have a(n) **exoskeleton**, which provides a tough outer layer of protection.
5. During the **larva** stage, a butterfly appears to be a wormlike organism called a caterpillar.
6. Some organisms use **budding** to reproduce, in which offspring grow on the parent's body before breaking off to grow on its own.
7. A(n) **life cycle** is an organism's birth, growth, reproduction, and death.
8. A(n) **life span** is how long an organism is expected to live in the wild.
9. Birds build nests because of **instinct** they do not have to be taught by their parents.
10. The stages of **incomplete metamorphosis** do not appear very different from the stage before.
11. A(n) **sea star** can reproduce through regeneration
12. The passing of traits from one generation to the next is called **heredity**.
13. **Learned Behavior** is a behavior that an animal gains through experience.
14. During incomplete metamorphosis, what does it mean when an insect molts?
It sheds its exoskeleton, which is now too small, and grows a new protective layer.
15. During the **pupa** stage of complete metamorphosis, the organism stops eating and moving while it changes into an adult form
16. How does growing wings help a species survive? **Move place to place to find food and mate, increase the population in new regions**
17. How are the life cycles of a hawk and butterfly similar? How are they different?
Alike: begin with an egg, when born- can't breed or fly
Different: Hawk is born with wings; butterflies develop later, hawk resembles parents, butterfly begins life as a caterpillar, hawk gets food from parents, butterfly must find its on food
18. The five stages of a butterfly's complete metamorphosis are:

1. Butterfly lays eggs.	2. Egg hatches into larva.	3. Larva eats.	4. Larva forms pupa.	5. Adult butterfly emerges.
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19. Many insects lay their eggs in water. What would happen to these insects if there was very little rain for several years? **The insects would have less water in which to lay their eggs. The number of insects would decrease until the area began receiving normal rainfall again. If the drought continued longer, these insects may disappear completely.**

20.

Trait	Behavior
Dog barking	Inherited
Boy throwing ball	Learned
Dog sitting on command	Learned
Baby crying	Inherited