

Circle 100

5. Paragraph 1 states, "This also keeps them away from herbivores that may eat them." Explain what the word herbivores defines with one context clue for

herbivores are animals that eat plants.

6. What does the word herbivore

- a. fat
- b. size
- c. brightness
- d. greenness

7. Read the sentence from the text.

The amazing frog is a **herpetologist**.

In your own words, write a brief glossary that helped you define the

herpetologist means someone who studies reptiles and amphibians. The frog is a herpetologist.

Circle 100

Answer the following questions (circle the correct answer in the circle marked)

1. Read the sentence from paragraph 1 of the text.

Plants and animals **adapt** to their environments to survive.

What is the meaning of adapt as it is used in the text?

- a. eat
- b. live
- c. change
- d. survive

2. What does the word anatomical mean as it is used in the text?

- a. born
- b. body
- c. life
- d. life

3. What

- a. life
- b. life
- c. life
- d. life

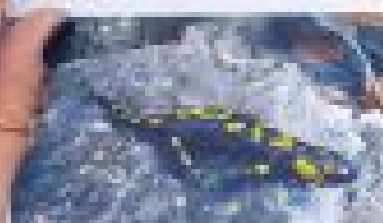
Praying Mantis

Praying mantises have long, thin bodies that are highly adaptable. They along with their multiple eyes, they can see in all directions. Praying mantises are mostly green in color, which camouflages them to the surroundings.



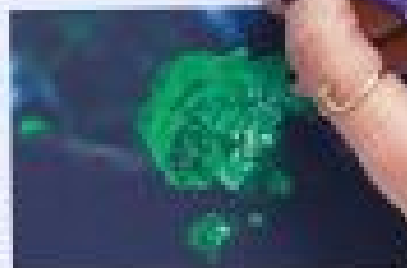
Salamanders

A salamander is able to drop its tail when it is caught by a predator. The detached tail continues to wriggle, distracting the predator while the salamander flees. Some species of salamanders are able to regenerate their lost tails in a matter of a few weeks. Salamanders have a long history of being used in traditional medicine.



Parasitic Shylock

The parasitic shylock is a small, green, worm-like creature that lives in the soil. It is a parasite that feeds on the roots of plants. The shylock is a small, green, worm-like creature that lives in the soil. It is a parasite that feeds on the roots of plants.



Plant and animal adaptations are necessary for many species to survive. It is fascinating to study how living things have developed their adaptations throughout time.



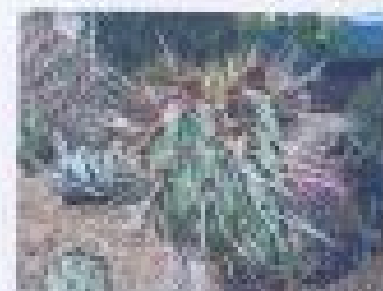
Circle 100

Name _____

Date _____

Plant and Animal Adaptations

Plants and animals adapt to their environment to survive. They change color to match their environment. Adaptations can also be learned.



Desert Mongoose

Desert mongooses have developed a more complex language than many animals. They are able to communicate different signs of danger. They have different calls for warnings about snakes, eagles, and humans. Dolphins, whales, and porpoises also have similar complex languages.



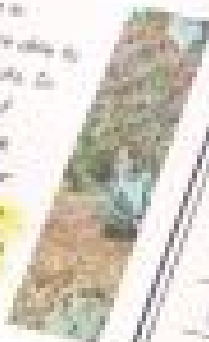
Plant and Animal Adaptations

Plants and animals adapt to their environments to survive. Some adaptations are physical, while others are behavioral.

Check

Plants have adapted to live in extreme, dry conditions. They are able to store water in their stems and roots. In addition, some have waxy instead of leaves. Fleshy plant leaves have large surface areas for evaporation to occur.

Some animals, like camels, have adapted to survive in the desert. They have a hump to store fat and a long neck to reach water.



Desert life

Some animals are able to store fat. They have a hump, like camels, to store fat.



Air Plants

Air plants, or epiphytes, stay attached to other plants rather than rooting in soil. Attaching to plants above ground gives them more light than ground plants. This also keeps them away from herbivores that may eat them. Air plants get water and nutrients from rain and air moisture.



Context Clue

Paragraph 4 states, "This also keeps them away from herbivores that may eat them." Explain what the word *herbivores* means as it is used in the passage. Support your definition with one context clue.

Herbivores are animals that eat plants.

Context Clue

Answer the following questions. Underline the best evidence in the text indicated. Read the sentence from paragraph 1 of the text.

Plants and animals adapt to their environments to survive.

What is the meaning of *adapt* as it is used in the text?

- a. eat
- b. live
- c. change
- d. survive

2 What does the word *anatomical* mean as it is used in the passage?

- a. learned
- b. physical
- c. related
- d. behavioral

3 What does the word *drought* mean as it is used in the passage?

- a. predators
- b. evaporation
- c. excess water
- d. lack of water

4 Paragraph 3 says, "Vervet monkeys have developed a more complex language than many animals." What is the meaning of *complex* as it is used in the text?

- a. easy
- b. simple
- c. single
- d. complicated

The missing flag is below.

In your own words, write a sentence that helped you define *herbivorous*.

Because they eat plants. This light and eats.

Context: Class

12 Paragraph 3 states, "Piranhas tend to breed in shoals of 20 fish." Explain what the word shoals means as it is used in the passage. Support your definition with one sentence due from the passage.

Shoals means groups. Piranhas tend to breed in groups of 20 fish.

13. What does the word aggressive mean?

- a. fierce
- b. fearful
- c. peaceful
- d. aggressive

14. Read the sentences from the text.

Piranhas are more prone to attack levels are lower.

In your own words, write a definition that helped you define the word.

More prone likely attack in the day.

Context: Class

Answer the following questions using the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. Read the sentences from paragraph 1 of the text.

Piranhas have a fearsome reputation.

What is the meaning of reputation as it is used in the text?

- a. goal
- b. teeth
- c. story
- d. opinion

2. What does the word inhabit mean as it is used in the text?

- a. inhabit
- b. learn
- c. hurt
- d. learn

3. Paragraph 1 says, "The piranha's preys on animals as it is used in the text?"

- a. coming
- b. catching
- c. eating
- d. digging

4. What does the word omnivorous mean as it is used in the text?

- a. fish-eating
- b. plant-eating
- c. animal-eating
- d. plant and animal-eating

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Context: Class

Name

Date

TEST: Piranhas

Piranhas have a fearsome reputation due to their sharp teeth. Piranha actually means "fish that" in the Brazilian language of Tupi.

There are between 30 to 80 species of piranhas. They live in rivers in South America and have been around for millions of years. Many species are found in the Amazon basin, including the black piranha and the red-tailed piranha.

Piranhas vary from about 5 to 10 inches long. They have a single row of sharp, pointed, sharp teeth that interlock. Their teeth are used for puncturing and shredding. Piranhas have one of the strongest bites of any bony fish. The black piranha has one of the most powerful bites of any vertebrate. Piranhas lose their teeth and replace them throughout their lives. Black piranhas can bite with a force of 72 pounds.

The piranha's predators include humans, which are known to target piranhas, and dolphins. People are also predators of piranhas since people eat the fish. They are often caught for use as pets, however, having a piranha is illegal in most of the United States and other parts of the world. South American natives catch piranhas and use their teeth to make tools and weapons.

Piranhas are omnivorous. Some species of piranhas consume plant matter, while others are strictly carnivorous. They also eat other fish. Piranhas tend to travel in schools. Shapley's and black piranha are known to attack and eat other fish. Piranhas are the species of piranha that have a reputation for being the most aggressive.

Piranhas have a feared reputation due to popular movies and myths. While piranhas have attacked humans, humans are not their choice of prey. Many rivers in South America have warning signs about the dangers of piranhas. Piranhas are known to attack and eat other fish.



Red-tailed Piranha