

Animal Adaptations

1. Life Cycles - must show the adult starting the cycle over again
ex. frog-eggs, tadpoles, adult, then eggs again
beetle- eggs, larva (caterpillar), pupa (cocoon), adult
2. Producers (plants -produce their own food) and Consumers (eat plants & animals):
 - producers & consumers supply food for other groups
 - producers & consumers both must have water to survive
 - producers change light energy into food energy
 - producers take in water, light energy, minerals from soil and carbon dioxide to make sugar (glucose) and oxygen
 - consumers depend on other organisms, such as plants and other animals for food
3. All animals need gasses from the air in order to survive. They receive the gasses they need by using a process called respiration. During respiration, oxygen is taken into the body and carbon dioxide is given off by the body.
4. Animal adaptations:
 - insects have colors & patterns that blend in with their environment, hatch lots of young, taste bad
 - monkeys have long tails for balance
 - lizards have long tails to protect themselves from prey
 - earthworms have little bristles on their body to help them move through the soil to stay moist. Moving through the soil loosens it and enriches the soil.
 - beavers have big teeth to gnaw trees and build dams
5. The nitrogen cycle:
 - all living things require nitrogen to live
 - animals get nitrogen by eating plants or other animals that eat plants
 - the nitrogen cycle is the circulation of nitrogen among the atmosphere, soil, water, plants and animals.
 - nitrogen exists in solid, liquid and gaseous forms.
6. Teeth
 - animals with flat teeth eat plants (herbivores)
 - animals with all very pointy, sharp teeth eat meat (carnivores)
 - animals with a combination of sharp and flat teeth (omnivore) eat both plants & meat
 - animals with a bunch of little pointy teeth are fish eaters