

Quiz # 2 Review
Science 60

Terms

Species: Are living things that can breed together to produce offspring that can also breed together.

Exoskeleton: is a hard supporting structure on the outside of the body.
Example) lobster's shell.

Endoskeleton: is a hard supporting structure on the inside of the body.
Example) bones

Terrestrial: Lives on land

Aquatic: Lives in water

Invertebrates: any animal that does not have a back bone.

Vertebrates: is any animal that has a backbone

Warm Blooded: creatures, like mammals and birds, try to keep the inside of their bodies at a constant temperature.

Cold blooded: creatures, like reptiles often like to stay in the sun to warm up and increase their metabolism.

Habitat: The place where an organism lives. Specific characteristics that the organism needs to survive. Typically, a species cannot survive for very long if their habitat changes too drastically.

Know the definition and an example of each of the following:

Herbivores, such as cows, obtain energy by eating only plants.

Carnivores, such as snakes and owls, eat only animals.

Omnivores, such as humans and bears, eat both plants and animals.

Detritivores, such as earthworms, feed on dead matter.

Decomposers, such as fungi, break down organic matter.

Scavengers, such as vultures, consume the carcasses of other animals.

Short Answer:

Why are frog's disappearing? (you only need the reasons not explanation).

Loss of habitat: _human development has caused areas needed for frog populations to diminish.

Air and water quality: _Harmful bacteria forming air pollution gets absorbed into the skin of a frog. Reproduction rates decrease with increasing levels of acid rain.

Increased exposure to ultraviolet radiation: high levels of UV radiation burns skin and damages skin cells.

Climate change: _higher temperatures are hard for frogs to adapt to.

Explain the two types of adaptations.

Physical adaptation: Body structures that allow an animal to find food, defend itself and reproduce its species. Helps animals survive in its environment.

Behavioral adaptations: This allows animals to respond to life needs. We can divide behavioral adaptations in two groups: **Instinctive and learned.**

Give an example of two physical adaptations and what animals might use them.

Camouflage: Use of color in surroundings.

Mimicry: Looking or sounding like another living organism.

Chemical Defenses: Animals use venom, ink and sprays.

Body Covering and parts: Claws, beaks, armor plates, skulls and teeth. Think of an elephant with its trunk, it uses it to eat drink and clean its body.