

ANIMALS STUDY STACKS

CLASS OF ANIMALS

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Term	Definition
arthropods	Have legs with joints, and a body divided into sections
Exoskeleton	Is a hard covering that protects an animals soft body parts
Invertebrate	Animal without a backbone
Vertebrate	animal with a backbone
birds	vertebrate that is warm-blooded, has feathers, and hollow bones
reptiles	vertebrate, cold-blooded, dry scaly skin, most lay eggs and live on land
amphibians	vertebrate, cold-blooded, slimy skin, starts life in water and moves to land
fish	vertebrate, cold-blooded has scales, fins, and gill that are used to breathe
cold-blooded	body-temperature changes with it's surroundings
mammal	warm-blooded vertebrate with fur or hair. Most give live births and produce milk.
warm-blooded	Maintain body temperature

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Question	Answer
Animals that usually live first on water and later on land are called_____.	amphibians
Animals that have feathers are_____.	birds
_____are animals that live only in water.	Fish
Body features that take in oxygen from water are_____.	gills
When you receive features from your parents, you _____ them.	inherit
_____are animals that feed their young with milk.	Mammals
Land animals that have scales are called_____.	reptiles
Body features that help protect the body of a fish are_____.	scales
A _____is a body feature that an animal is born with.	trait
The process that takes place as a tadpole changes into a frog is called_____.	metamorphosis
_____have fur or hair, breathe with lungs, and feed their young milk	mammals
_____have two legs, most fly with wings, and hatch from eggs	birds
_____live in water when young, breathe in water with gills, usually live on land as adults, and hatch from eggs	amphibians
5 vertebrates are:	mammals, reptiles, fish, amphibians, birds
3 groups of invertebrates are:	1) insects, 2) spiders and ticks, snails, clams, and squid
Which invertebrates have 3 body parts, six legs, and a hard outer body covering?	insects
Which invertebrates have 2 body parts, 8 legs, and a hard outer body covering?	spiders and ticks
Which invertebrates have soft bodies?	snails, clams, and squid

PARTS OF AN ANIMAL BODY

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Term	Definition
abdomen	third section of insects
antennae	thin pointy parts on head of insects
antlers	thin pointy parts on head of deer
beak	mouth of a bird
claws	toenails of tigers, arms on lobsters
compound eye	insect eye, many lenses
fangs	big teeth in some meat eating animals,snakes
feathers	outer covering on birds
flippers	arms or feet of seals, turtles
fore legs	legs at the front by the head
gills	slits in skin for breathing on fish
hind legs	legs at the back by the tail
hooves	bottom of the feet on horses, camels, hippos
horns	pointy hard part on nose of rhinoceros

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Question	Answer
trunk	nose of the elephant
whiskers	hair near the nose of the cat
hump	bump on the camel's back
horn	sharp point on the bull
hoof	the name of the deer's foot
paw	the name of the cat or tiger's foot
quill	sharp feathers of a porcupine

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animals/ecosystems

5th grade science vocabulary for animals and ecosystems

metamorphosis	a change in the shape of characteristics of an organism's body as it grows
complete metamorphosis	the four stages of an insect's life (egg, larva, pupa, and adult) where the larva and pupa do not look anything like the adult
incomplete metamorphosis	the three stages of an insect's life (egg, nymph, and adult) where the nymph is similar in appearance to the adult
adaptation	behaviors or body parts that help organisms survive in an ecosystem(example - birds have webbed feet for swimming; hyenas hunt in packs to drive away cheetahs.)
invertebrate	animals without a backbone, including mollusks, spiny skins, stinging cells, worms, arthropods, and sponges
vertebrate	animals having a backbone, both warm and cold blooded, including birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles
cold-blooded	animals having a body temperature that adjusts to the temperature of their environment (example - snakes)
warm-blooded	animals having a constant body temperature (example-human)
instinct	a behavior that an organism inherits
migration	the movement of animals from one locations to another because of temperature change
learned behavior	a behavior an animal learns from its parents
food chain	the flow of energy through a community in an ecosystem
food web	the relationships between many different food chains in a single ecosystem
producer	organisms that use sunlight to make the food they need from carbon dioxide and water
consumer	organisms that must eat to get the energy they need
decomposer	consumers that break down the tissues of dead organisms (example - mushrooms and bacteria)

predator	animals that hunt other animals for food
prey	animals that are hunted by other animals
herbivore	first-level consumers that eat producers
carnivore	second-level consumers that eat first-level consumers(herbivores)
omnivore	third-level consumers that eat first- and second-level consumers (herbivores and carnivores) and producers
energy pyramid	shows the amount of energy available to pass from one level of the food chain to the next
ecosystem	a community and its physical environment together
habitat	a place where every population lives in an ecosystem (neighborhood or community)
niche	the role of a population in its habitat
camouflage	patterns of body color that allow an animal to stay in hiding
mimicry	an organism has a similar outer appearance to a different organism (example - viceroy butterfly mimics the monarch butterfly)
pollution	any waste product that damages an ecosystem

science chapter 14

animals

Question	Answer
What is an Embryo?	a plant or animal at an early stage of development
what is a consumer?	an organism that eats other organisms or organic matter
How many species do scientists estimate live on Earth?	about 3 million
how many species have scientist named?	more than 1 million
Vertebrates include which animals?	fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
Less than 5 % of known animal species are what?	Vertebrates
what is a vertebrate?	a animal with a backbone and a skull
what is a invertebrate?	a animal without a backbone or a skull
What does it mean to reproduce sexually?	Animals need an egg and a sperm to create an embryo.
what are you in stage one?	zygote
specialized cells create	cell form tissue, tissue forms organs

what?	
What is differentiation of cells?	Cells develop into different kinds of cells such as skin cells or muscle cells.
List 6 characteristics the all animals share?	they are multicellular, they usually reproduce sexually, they develop embryos, they have specialized parts, they move from place to place and they are consumers.
what is innate behavior?	an inherited behavior that has not been learned or experienced
what is learned behavior?	a behavior that has been experienced-- ALL ANIMALS CAN LEARN
what is territory?	an area that is occupied by a animal or a group that do not allow other member of the species to enter
What is an example of an innate behavior?	the tendency to fly or burrow
name specific examples of defensive behavior in animals	camouflage, horns, spines, and poisons
5 survival behaviors:	1. Find food and water 2. Mark territory 3. Defensive actions 4. Courtship 5. Parenting
three seasonal behaviors:	hibernation, migration, and estivation
Migration	the animals travel when its cold and food is scarce
hibernation	a period of inactivity and lower body temperature than other animals
estivation	reduced activity over the summer
What is a biological clock?	the internal control of an animals natural cycle
Circadian rhythm is...	a sleeping cycle
What does circadian mean?	Around the day
What do animals rely on to migrate?	Landmarks such as mountains, rivers, or coastlines

What do animals use to help navigate?	sun, moon and stars
What is social behavior?	the interaction between animals of the SAME SPECIES
What is communication?	a transfer of a signal or message from one animal to another that results in some type of response.
6 ways communication helps animals survive:	1. Defend territory 2. find food 3. warn others of danger 4. identify family members 5. frighten predators 6. find mates
4 ways animals communicate:	1. sound 2. touch 3. chemicals- Pheromones 4. Sight
what are some disadvantages of living in a group?	1. you can attract predators 2. you have to compete for food and mates 3. you may give each other diseases
what are the benefits of living in a group?	1. spot predators or other dangers 2. can cooperate to defend themselves 3. can hunt cooperatively to kill animals
How do animals use landmarks to help them migrate?	by navigating using fixed objects such as mountains, coastlines, rivers.

Study Guide question

Animals

Question	Answer
list the 5 kingdoms	fungi, bacteria,vertebrates, invertebrates,protists
example of a fungi	moss, mushrooms
example of a bacteria	germs
example of an invertebrate	jellyfish
example of an vertebrate	human
example of a protist	algae
when an animal changes completely from one stage to the next	complete metamorphosis
when an animal looks like an adult when it is born, but just gets bigger	direct development
which traits are determined by heredity?	eye color, hair color, nose shape
Where do offspring genes come from?	Parents, grandparents
Name an animal that goes through direct development	cat, dog, spider,etc.
when animals, like snakes, shed their skin when they are growing	molting
Name the 2 mains groups of plants	vascular and nonvascular
How are humans classified?	infant,child, adolescent, adult,

	senior
What carries instructions for your growth and development	genes
Animals that look like adults when they are born, but don't have all the adult parts	incomplete metamorphosis
List the stages in a moth's life cycle	egg,larva,pupa,adult
Name a vascular plant	flowering plants
Name a nonvascular plant	moss,spores
What animal goes off on it's own and can take care of itself right after it is born?	fish
How do ferns and moss reproduce?	They produce spores in moist environments
How do potatoes grow?	From a storage stem called a tuber(eye) of the potato
Which group of animals has a backbone and can move about?	vertebrates
What group of animals doesn't have a backbone and live mostly in oceans?	invertebrates
What kingdom absorb food and can't move about?	fungi
This kingdom has the most organisms on earth.Some cause disease.	bacteria
This kingdom is made up of algae and prtozoans.	protists

Question	Answer
A place or object that protects and animal and keeps it safe	shelter
something that you are taught or learn from experience	learned trait
to move to another place	migrate
a group of cells that are alike	tissue
a group of tissues that work together	organ
to rest or sleep through the cold winter	hibernate
a group of parts that work together	system
a change in the body form of an organism	metamorphosis
a characteristic that comes from parents	inherited trait
an animal that lives its whole life in water	fish
an animal that lives on land and has waterproof skin	reptile
an animal with fur that feeds its young with milk	mammal
an animal that has a beak, feathers, two wings and two legs	bird
An animal that spends part of its life on land and part in water	amphibian
food gives animals _____	energy
when a dolphin swimming underwater comes up for air it is responding to an	inner need
The caterpillar and pupa are 2 stages of	metamorphosis
example of offspring that grow and develop inside the body of a female	bear
ecosystem	All the living and nonliving things in an environment
community	All the living things in an ecosystem
population	All the members of a single type of organism in an area

	ecosystem.
habitat	The home of a living thing.

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