

BIOLOGY ^{gen.} 9-10

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING

QUESTION SHEETS:

• pgs. 62, 63 RATTLESNAKE NOISE

• pgs. 64, 65 EYESPOTS

• pgs. 66, 67 POISONOUS FROGS

• pgs. 68-71 BUTTERFLIES MIMIC / CLOWN FISH

• pgs. 72-75 WINGLESS ANIMALS GLIDE / FISH
/ SCHOOLS

• pgs. 76-79 HERMIT CRABS

• pgs. 80-87 LIZARDS, SQUIDS...

1.) YOUR OWN SHEETS OF LINED PAPER,

2.) DUE THE FIRST DAY BACK

K.

Science: ANIMAL DEFENCES: RATTLESNAKE NOISE (20 pts)
PSS 62-63

Answer w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet...

- 1.) Why does the rattlesnake shake its tail rapidly? (3 reasons)
- 2.) How does the rattlesnake act when attacking its prey?
- 3.) What are 3 ways poisonous snakes respond to danger?
- 4.) How does a poisonous Southwest Asian snake respond to danger?
- 5.) How does a King cobra snake respond to danger?
- 6.) How does a boomslang snake respond to danger?
- 7.) How does the eastern mud snake respond to danger?
- 8.) How is the rattlesnake's rattle formed?
- 9.) Completion: A rattlesnake gives birth to....
- 10.) Why aren't the number of rattles a rattlesnake has an indication of its age?

Science : Animal Defences : EYESPOTS pgs. 64-65 (20pts.)

Answer w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet of lined paper.

- 1.) What are eyespots?
- 2.) Why are the animal's eyespots usually hidden?
- 3.) Why do other animals have eyespots near their back ends?
What surprise awaited predators who attacked these animals?
- 4.) What happens when luna moths are threatened?
- 5.) What happens when lanternflies are threatened?
- 6.) Define: experiment (noodles or notes)
theory (noodles or notes)
- 7.) What is the variable in the eyespots experiment?
- 8.) How does the Malayan butterfly confuse its attackers?
- 9.) How does the moth larva confuse its attacker?
- 10.) How does the butterfly fish confuse its attacker?

Science, Animal Defences: Poisonous Frogs Bright pgs 66-67 (20 pts)

Answer w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet of lined paper.

- 1) How do the Indians of Colombia use the poison of the dart-poison frogs?
- 2) How does the bright coloring help the predators? the frogs?
- 3) How do other animals use bright colors?
- 4) How did the bird respond to catching the dart-poison frog?
- 5) How does the California newt respond to predators?
- 6) What color is the *Dendrobates pumilio*? (third from the left)
- 7) What colors are the *Dendrobates auratus*?
- 8) What colors are the *Dendrobates leucomelas*?
- 9) What colors are *Dendrobates lehmanni*?
- 10) What colors are *Dendrobates reticulatus*?

Name
or
color it

Science, Animal Defences: Harmless Butterflies Mimic Clownfish pgs. 68, 69 (20 pts)

Answers w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet of lined paper.

1.) What is Batesian mimicry?

2.) Why are some butterflies poisonous?

3.) What happens to a young bird that eats a poisonous butterfly?

4.) Completion: Henry Bates discovered...

5.) What is Müllerian mimicry?

6.) How do sea anemones capture their prey?

7.) 8.) How does the ^{Clown Fish.} ~~sea anemone~~ make itself immune to the poison of the sea anemone?

9.) How does the clownfish protect sea anemones. What reward does the clown fish receive for its efforts?

10.) Define: symbiosis - (noodle or notes)

Science: Animal Defences: Wingless Animals Glide pgs. 72-73 (20 pts)
FISH SCHOOLS 74-75

Answer w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet of lined paper.

- 1.) Why do some animals glide?
- 2.) What happens to an animal's body when he glides?
- 3.) How far can the colugo glide?
- 4.) What body changes make it possible for the flying dragon to glide?
- 5.) What body changes make it possible for the flying gecko to glide?
- 6.) What body changes make it possible for the flying frog to glide?
- 7.) How does the flying squirrel control its glide?
- 8.) Why do many kinds of fish swim in schools³? What is a school of fish?
- 9.) How does a school of fish escape an attacker?
- 10.) What is agility? (DICTIONARY) Why is it important to a school of fish?

Science⁷⁻⁸ Animal Defences: HERMIT CRABS pgs 78-79 (30pts.)

Answer w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet of lined paper.

1.) WHERE DO HERMIT CRABS LIVE?

2.) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ONE HERMIT CRAB STEALS THE SHELL OF ANOTHER HERMIT CRAB?

3.) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ONE HERMIT CRAB STEALS THE SHELL OF A SHELLFISH?

4.) HOW DOES A HERMIT CRAB REMOVE THE OWNER FROM THEIR SHELL?

5.) HOW DOES THE CRAB GRASP THE SHELL?

6.) HOW DOES A HERMIT CRAB MAKE SURE IT WILL FIT IN AN EMPTY SHELL?

7.) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CRAB IS YANKED OUT OF ITS SHELL? (2 THINGS)

8.) WHAT IS A CARAPACE?

9.) WHY DO HERMIT CRABS CARRY SEA ANEMONES? WHAT BENEFIT IS THERE TO THE SEA ANEMONE?

(over)

10.) DEFINE: SYMBIOSIS (NOODLE OR NOTES)

11.) WHY IS A HERMIT CRAB DEFENSELESS AGAINST THE ATTACK OF THE OCTOPUS?

12.) WHY DOESN'T THE OCTOPUS ATTACK THE HERMIT CRAB WITH A SEA ANEMONE?

13.) HOW DO SEA ANEMONES HOLD ONTO THE HERMIT CRAB'S SHELL?

14.) HOW DO HERMIT CRABS REMOVE SEA ANEMONES FROM THEIR SHELL?

15.) HOW DO HERMIT CRABS PLACE SEA ANEMONES ON THEIR SHELLS?

Science^{7,8} Animal Defences: Lizard, Squid, Plover, Goby, Shrimp (20 pts)

Answer w/ complete sentences on a separate sheet of lined paper.

1.) Why are lizards clever escape artists? (2 reasons)

2.) What is regeneration?

3.) What animals grow new parts when attacked?

4.) How do squid fly?

5.) What other advantages has the squid over its predators?
(2 advantages)

6.) How does a plover outfox a fox?

7.) DEFINE: INSTINCTS - (noodle or notes)

8.) What are some animals that bluff their way out of dangerous situations?

9.) How does the goby help the shrimp? How does the shrimp help the goby?

10.) How does the shrimp stay in contact with the goby at all times? How does the goby warn the shrimp to hide?