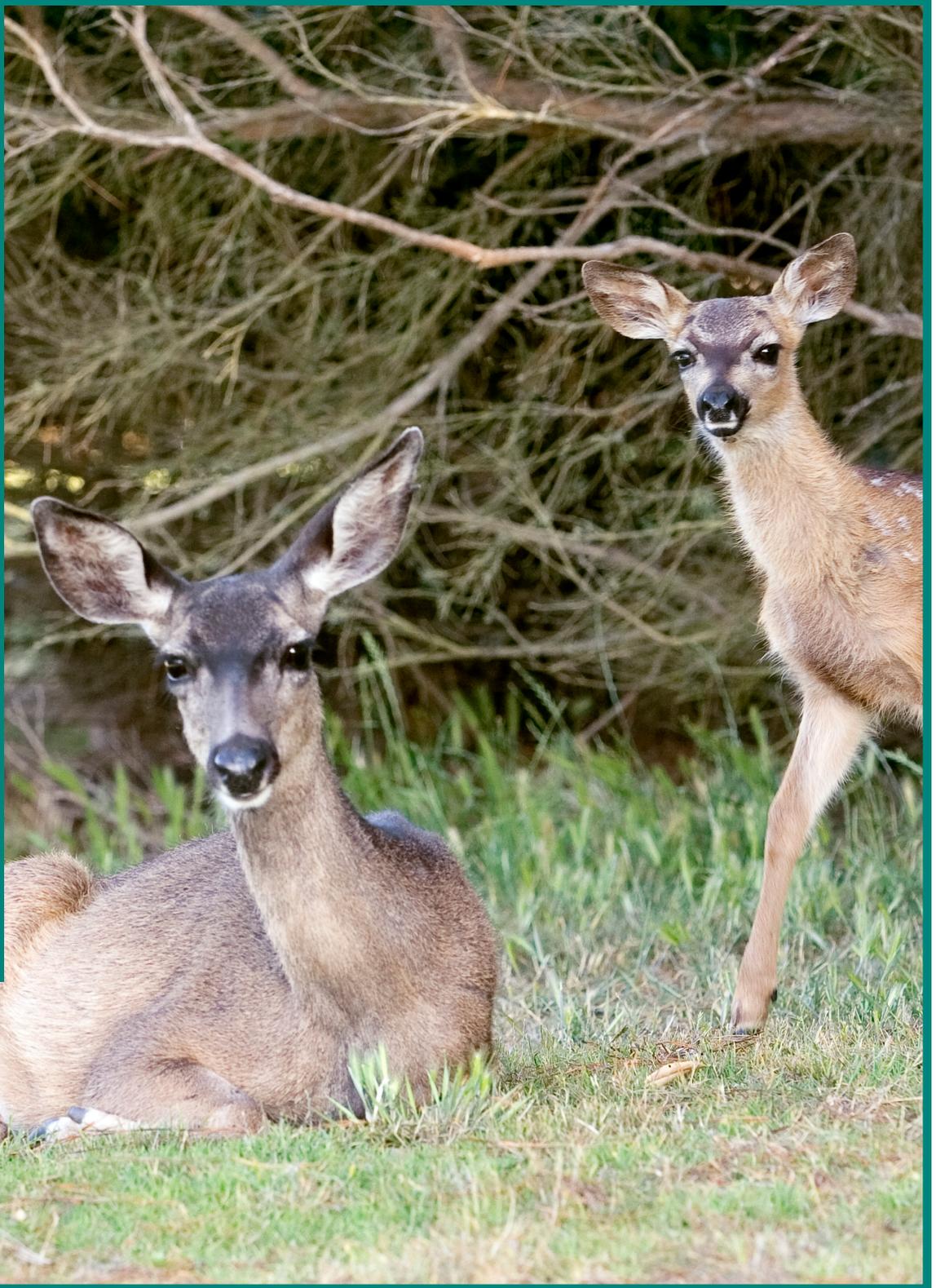


# 2

Science Standards  
2.2.c. and 2.2.d.

Supports  
ELA Standard:  
Reading 2.2.4.



# Alike and Different

## California Education and the Environment Initiative

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

### The Education and the Environment Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:

California Environmental Protection Agency  
California Natural Resources Agency  
Office of the Secretary of Education  
California State Board of Education  
California Department of Education  
California Integrated Waste Management Board

### Key Leadership for the Education and Environment Initiative:

**Linda Adams**, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency  
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**Mark Leary**, Executive Director, California Integrated Waste Management Board  
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### Key Partners:

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### Office of Education and the Environment

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**Lesson 5 Habitat Change and Variations Within Populations**

Taking Care of Our Own ..... 11

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks using each word one time. (1 point each)

**Word Bank**

bills	ears	claws	color	big
parents	sharp	spots	wings	traits

1. Animal babies look like their \_\_\_\_\_ in many ways.
2. Animal parents pass on \_\_\_\_\_ to their offspring.
3. Ermine babies get \_\_\_\_\_ teeth and \_\_\_\_\_ from their parents. They get a coat that changes \_\_\_\_\_, too.
4. Mule deer give their fawns big \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ eyes, and white \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Cowbirds give their offspring short \_\_\_\_\_ and long \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks using each word one time. (1 point each)

**Word Bank**

eat	run	kick	hide	meeting
louder	high	other	babies	prey

- 6. Animal \_\_\_\_\_ act like their parents in many ways. These traits are passed down.
- 7. Young ermine \_\_\_\_\_ mice and rabbits. They sneak up on \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ from predators.
- 8. Mule deer fawn grow up to \_\_\_\_\_ fast and leap \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ hard.
- 9. Cowbird hatchlings beg for food \_\_\_\_\_ than other hatchlings. They grow up without \_\_\_\_\_ their parents. Female cowbirds lay eggs in \_\_\_\_\_ birds' nests.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks using each word one time. (1 point each)

**Word Bank**

food	camouflage	host	survive	predators
teeth	offspring	climb	parents	escape

10. White spots \_\_\_\_\_ fawn, helping them hide from \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ trees to \_\_\_\_\_ from predators.

12. Sharp \_\_\_\_\_ help animals get \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Begging loudly gets cowbird hatchlings food from \_\_\_\_\_ parents.

14. All these traits help animals \_\_\_\_\_ to become \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Parents pass their traits to their \_\_\_\_\_.

## Mule Deer Survival Traits

Lesson 2 | page 1 of 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Record your answers in the boxes on the chart below.

### Mule Deer Survival Traits

Survival Traits: Fawn	How it Helps: Fawn	Survival Traits: Adult Deer	How it Helps: Adult Deer

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Read the questions. Answer the questions on the lines.  
(4 points each)

1. How do white spots help a fawn to survive?

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2. How do sharp hooves help adult mule deer to survive?

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3. Why are a mule deer's long legs important?

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4. How does brown fur help an adult mule deer?

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5. Why are big eyes important to a mule deer's survival?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Select the best answer and circle the correct letter.  
(5 points each)

1. What helps a fawn survive in woodlands?
  - a. short legs
  - b. white spots
  - c. black nose
  
2. How does an ermine blend in with snow?
  - a. It lives in a white house.
  - b. It covers itself with white snow.
  - c. In winter, it grows white fur.
  
3. What is it called when an animal's colors make it hard to see the animal?
  - a. camouflage
  - b. trait
  - c. environment
  
4. Traits get passed on so an animal can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. change color
  - b. survive to have offspring
  - c. find water

# Counting Beans

Lesson 4 | page 1 of 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** With your partner, take turns drawing beans and putting a check under the correct heading.

Bean Draw			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Answer the following questions.

1. How many draws were 2 solid-colored beans? \_\_\_\_\_

2. How many draws were 1 solid-colored and 1 speckled bean?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Using the beans, figure out how many puppies will have solid-colored fur.

\_\_\_\_\_ solid-colored beans

+ \_\_\_\_\_ one solid, one speckled bean

= \_\_\_\_\_ Number of puppies that will be solid-colored

4. How many draws were 2 speckled beans? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Will the “2-speckled bean” puppies have a solid color or patches?

\_\_\_\_\_

Variations in Other Populations

Lesson 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Look at the pictures. Answer the questions on the lines.  
(5 points each)



1. What variation do you see among these cocker spaniels? (5 points)

\_\_\_\_\_



2. What variation do you see between these two deer bucks? (5 points)

\_\_\_\_\_



3. What variation do you see among these cowbird eggs? (5 points)

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Answer the questions on the lines. (5 points each)



1. What change in habitat caused cowbirds to move where least Bell's vireos live?

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2. What variation is found in some red-winged blackbirds that is not good for cowbirds?

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3. Why are there fewer least Bell's vireo in California?

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