

Built to Survive

Read how body parts and life cycles help organisms continue.

3.13 "Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms undergo similar life processes and have structures that function to help them survive within their environments..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each animal external structure, circle the words that tell how it helps the animal survive, and number the four beetle stages in order.

Body Parts and Growing Stages

- ① Animals use body parts to get what they need. On an African grassland, a giraffe's long neck lifts its head to leaves high in trees. This helps the giraffe reach food that many shorter animals cannot reach. Near a pond, a duck uses its webbed feet like paddles. The feet push against water, helping the duck swim to food and away from danger.
- ② Animals also change as they grow. A beetle begins as an egg. It hatches into a larva, which eats and grows. Next, the larva becomes a pupa. Inside the pupa, its body changes. Finally, an adult beetle comes out. The adult can mate and lay eggs, so the cycle can begin again. Beetles may live in gardens, forests, or other places with food and shelter.
- ③ A cricket begins as an egg, then hatches as a nymph. A nymph looks like a small adult but has no wings. It grows, sheds its outer covering, and becomes an adult. A radish starts as a seed, grows roots and leaves, then makes flowers and seeds. Both organisms have stages, but a cricket is an animal and a radish is a plant.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How does a giraffe's long neck help it survive on the grassland?

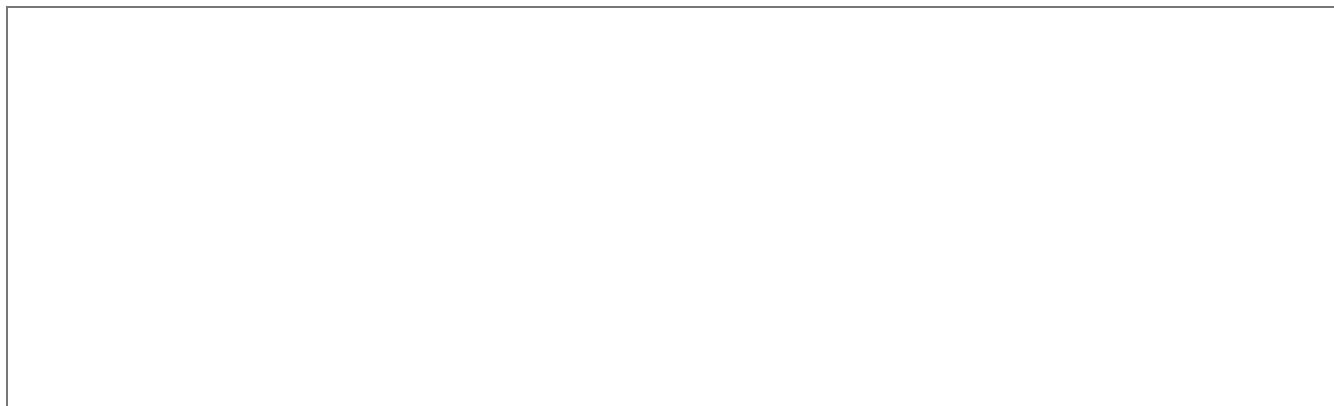
2 What do a duck's webbed feet do in the water?

3 Put the beetle life cycle stages in order.

4 How are the cricket and radish life cycles alike, and how are they different?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose an animal not named in the passage. Draw the animal in its environment, label one external structure, and write one sentence explaining how that structure helps it survive.



PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each animal external structure, circle the words that tell how it helps the animal survive, and number the four beetle stages in order. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How does a giraffe's long neck help it survive on the grassland?	Its long neck helps it reach leaves high in trees for food.
2	What do a duck's webbed feet do in the water?	They push against the water, helping the duck swim to food and away from danger.
3	Put the beetle life cycle stages in order.	Egg, larva, pupa, adult beetle.
4	How are the cricket and radish life cycles alike, and how are they different?	Both have stages as they grow. A cricket goes from egg to nymph to adult, while a radish goes from seed to roots and leaves to flowers and seeds.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Drawing: A beaver in a pond with its webbed hind feet labeled. A beaver's webbed hind feet help it swim through pond water to find food and escape danger.

Accept any accurate animal, external structure, and survival function that fit its environment. The drawing should show the animal, its environment, and a clear label for the structure.