Write what the following refers to:

- They are characteristics that help living organisms to survive and reproduce in the ecosystem.
- It's a type of adaptation animals use to hide by blending in with the surrounding environment.
- It is a change in the behavior of a living organism to survive.
- It is a change in the structure of a living organism to survive.

Compare between:

1. in inhalation diaphragm moves down (contracts) to pull air in rich in oxygen, while in exhalation diaphragm moves up (relaxes) to push air out rich in carbon dioxide.

Identify

1. Exhausts from cars and factories.
2. Throwing waste materials in waterways.
3. Throwing waste materials in waterways (water pollution and air pollution).
4. **Types of adaptations are:**
   - **Behavioral adaptation:** Example (bird's migration)
   - **Structural adaptation:** Example (Having thick fur)

Explain:

1. Having long ears, living in burrows during day, panting and finding shade areas.
2. Having blood vessels that weave around each other.
3. It's a feature (property) happens when the animal has a dark back and lighter belly.
4. By having long trunk, sharp spines and producing poison.
5. The wall of the small intestine absorbs nutrients through tiny blood vessels.
6.
   - **Teeth:** crush the food
   - **Saliva:** moistens the food and begins food digestion
   - **Tongue:** mixes food with saliva.
7. It helps in pulling air in and pushing air out by contraction and relaxation.
8.
   - **Similarities:** both take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide gas.
   - **Differences:** fish get oxygen from water by gills, while humans get oxygen from air by lungs.
9. By removing pollutants from air and water, replanting the cleared forests and preserving plants and animals in their ecosystems.
10. Because its warm blood vessels weave around the cold blood vessels, helping the cold blood heats up again.
11. Because its warm blood vessels weave around the cold blood vessels, helping the cold blood heats up again.
12. Both have blood vessels that carry oxygen to all body parts.

Write the scientific term:

1. Camouflage	2. Adaptations
3. Camouflage	4. Structural Adaptation
5. Acacia Tree	6. Digestive system
7. Respiratory System	8. Kapok Trees
9. Acacia trees	10. Acacia Trees
11. Digestive System	12. Respiration Process
13. Digestion Process	14. Diaphragm
15. Respiratory System	16. The Mouth
17. Gills	18. Behavioral Adaptation
19. Lungs	20. Gills
21. Air pollution	

Give reasons for:

1. To blend in with the snow (Camouflage).
2. To blend in with the surrounding environment (camouflage).
3. To blend in with the surrounding environment (camouflage).
4. To keep its body warm.
5. To cool its body.
6. To warn the nearby acacia trees begin producing their poison.

What happens if?

1. It can't camouflage, so it can't hunt easily.
2. It will feel hot.
3. It can't hold tightly to branches of the tree.
4. They will die.
5. It can't camouflage in winter.
6. It can't hold firmly in the soggy soil, so it will fall down.

Mention the type of adaptation of the following:

1. Structural Adaptation
2. Behavioral Adaptation
3. Behavioral Adaptation

Mention one example of:

1. Panting of fennec fox& Fennec fox eats all types of food (or any other examples)

2. Fennec fox has long ears. (or any other examples)
3. Polar bear can camouflage by its white fur. (or any other examples)
4. It has wide leaves
5. It has sharp spines. (or any other examples)
6. It has hand shaped leaves. (or any other examples)

Mention:

1.
   - Fennec fox lives in hot desert, arctic fox lives in Tundra (cold) desert.
   - Fennec fox has long ears, arctic fox has short ears.
2.
   - **Behavioral Adaptation:** It is a change in the behavior of the plant to survive.
   - **Structural Adaptation:** It is a change in the structure of the plant to survive.

Observe the opposite image then answer:

- Bull Shark
- saltwater and freshwater

What happens when:

1. It may cause lung damage, heart diseases (problems)and asthma.

Remember the name of the body systems:

• Digestive. • food digestion. • mouth - crushing food. • anus - getting rid of waste (or) removing waste.	• (1) Esophagus. • it allows the Food to pass from Pharynx to stomach. • (2) Stomach. • It mixes food with Stomach acid and digestive juice. • (3) Small intestine. • It completes the food digestion and absorb nutrients. • (4) Large intestine. • It absorbs the water from the undigested food.
• respiratory. • respiration process (provides the body with oxygen). • Trachea- two lungs- diaphragm. • diaphragm. • increases and decreases the size of the chest.	• inhalation • exhalation • diaphragm. • carbon dioxide

Complete:

1. it is the process of breaking down food into smaller parts.
2. thick
3. tough
4. triangular
5. Inhalation Process.
6. Alveoli.
7. Lungs - skin.
8. cutting down forests - clearing lands and building communities.
9. carbon dioxide- oxygen

Give reasons for:

1. To do (carry out) its activities.
2. Because it supplies the body with oxygen to get energy.
3. Because they are surrounded by sharp spines.
4. Because it has buttress roots.
5. To absorb a large amount of sunlight.
6. Because it helps in pulling air in by contraction and pushing air out by relaxation.
7. Because it moistens the food and begins food digestion.
8. Because it helps us to get (extract) oxygen from air and expel carbon dioxide.
9. Due to exhausts from cars and factories and throwing waste materials in waterways.
10. Because they can't get oxygen from air by gills.
11. Both take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide.
12. Because they can get oxygen from water by skin, and from air by lungs.

What would happen if:

1. They Can't absorb the digested food.
2. Blood vessels can't carry oxygen to all body parts.
3. It can't adapt and may die.
4. It can't resist the strong wind.
5. Animal can eat its leaves.
6. We can't moisten the food or begin its digestion.
7. We can't absorb water or get rid of wastes (undigested food)
8. We can't pull air in or push it out.
9. It will die.
10. Many living organisms will disappear, and the environment is negatively affected.
11. Many living organisms will disappear, and the ecosystem is negatively affected.
12. Many living organisms will disappear, and the ecosystem is negatively affected.