

adaptations

learned behavior

An organism's part of a body (ex. A double coat of fur on a wolf), or learned behavior (where to find water) that help it survive in its environment.

Behaviors learned from parents (driving a car, staying away from cactus, hunting for prey) that you are not born knowing how to do.

inherited trait

3 types of  
animal life cycles

Inherited traits are characteristics or features passed from parent to offspring.  
(examples- hair and eye color, height, facial features)

Direct Development  
Incomplete Metamorphosis  
Complete Metamorphosis

Direct Development

Incomplete Metamorphosis

The only change that occurs is size (gets larger)

3 stages:      1<sup>st</sup> stage egg  
                    2<sup>nd</sup> stage nymph  
                    3<sup>rd</sup> stage adult

Example: grasshopper

Complete Metamorphosis

plant life cycle

4 stages:

1<sup>st</sup> stage egg

2<sup>nd</sup> stage larva

3<sup>rd</sup> stage pupa/cocoon

4<sup>th</sup> stage adult

Example: beetle

4 stages:

1<sup>st</sup> stage embryo

2<sup>nd</sup> stage seed

3<sup>rd</sup> stage seedling

4<sup>th</sup> stage mature plant



organisms

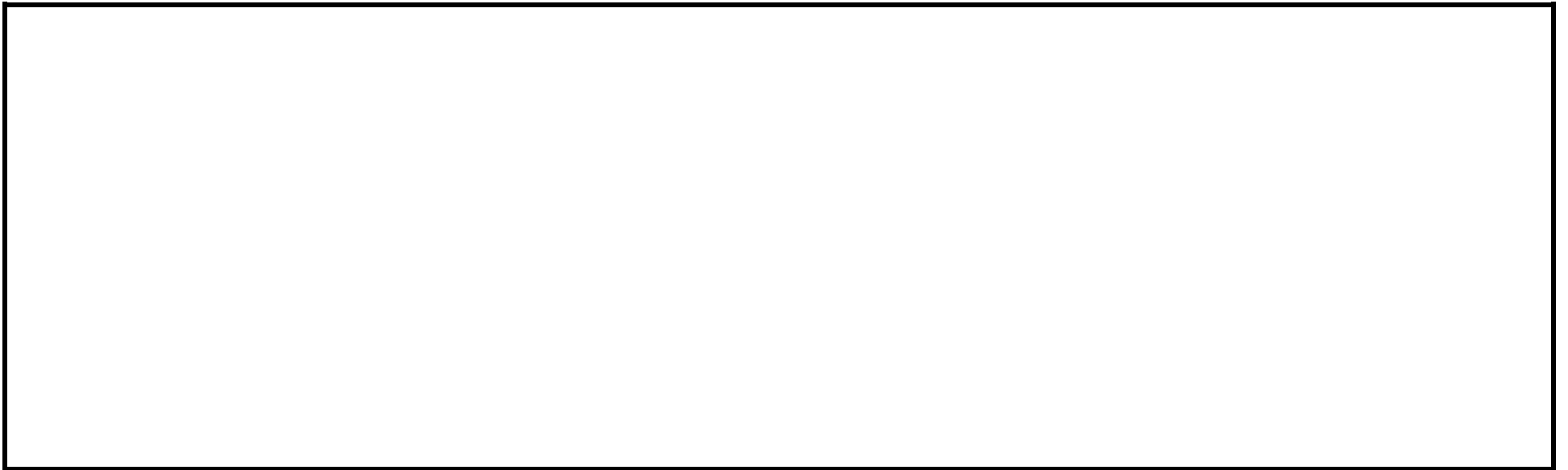
species

Organisms are living things, such as plants and animals, including people.

A species is a group of organisms that have similar traits and can breed with one another.

population

A population is a group of organisms that live in the same area and belong to the same species.



behaviors

instinctive behaviors

A behavior is a response of an organism to its environment. It can be learned or inherited

Instinctive behaviors are inherited from parents and do not have to be learned.

habitat

ecosystem

The place where an animal or a species lives in an ecosystem.

Ecosystems include all of the living and nonliving parts of a place and their relationships/interactions among these parts.



# energy flow

# food chain diagram

plants → grasshoppers → snakes → hawks

Energy is passed from one organism to another in a food chain

Producers (plants)



1<sup>st</sup> level consumers (herbivores)



2<sup>nd</sup> level consumers (carnivores)

food web

niche

A diagram of a series of overlapping food chains that show how energy moves from one organism to another.

An organism's role in its environment and their characteristics that help them survive in their specific ecosystem.

consumer

herbivores

A species that eats [consumes] other organisms.

An animal that eats [consumes] only plants.

carnivore

omnivore

An animal that eats [consumes] only other animals.

An animal that eats [consumes] both plants [producers] and animals [consumers].



decomposers

community

Decomposers get their food by breaking down dead organisms and the wastes of living organisms. (examples: fungi and some types of bacteria)

All of the living things in an ecosystem.

food chain

producers

A food chain is a diagram that uses arrows to show the flow of food and energy from one organism to another in an ecosystem.

A producer is an organism, such as a plant, that can make its own food by photosynthesis.

cell

photosynthesis

The smallest unit of a living organism.

The process by which plants use carbon dioxide, water, and energy from the sun to produce sugar and oxygen.