Do your Investigation.

☑ **3.** Follow your steps. Ask questions about what you see.

Collect and record data.

☑ **4.** Fill in the chart.

Observations of Evaporation	
Observation 1	
Observation 2	
Observation 3	
Observation 4	

Tell your conclusion.

5. Infer What do you think is the white material on the saltwater cup? Why do you think this?

6. Infer Does the salt in the ocean evaporate? Explain.

Texas

Unit

D

Life Science

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

Content TEKS

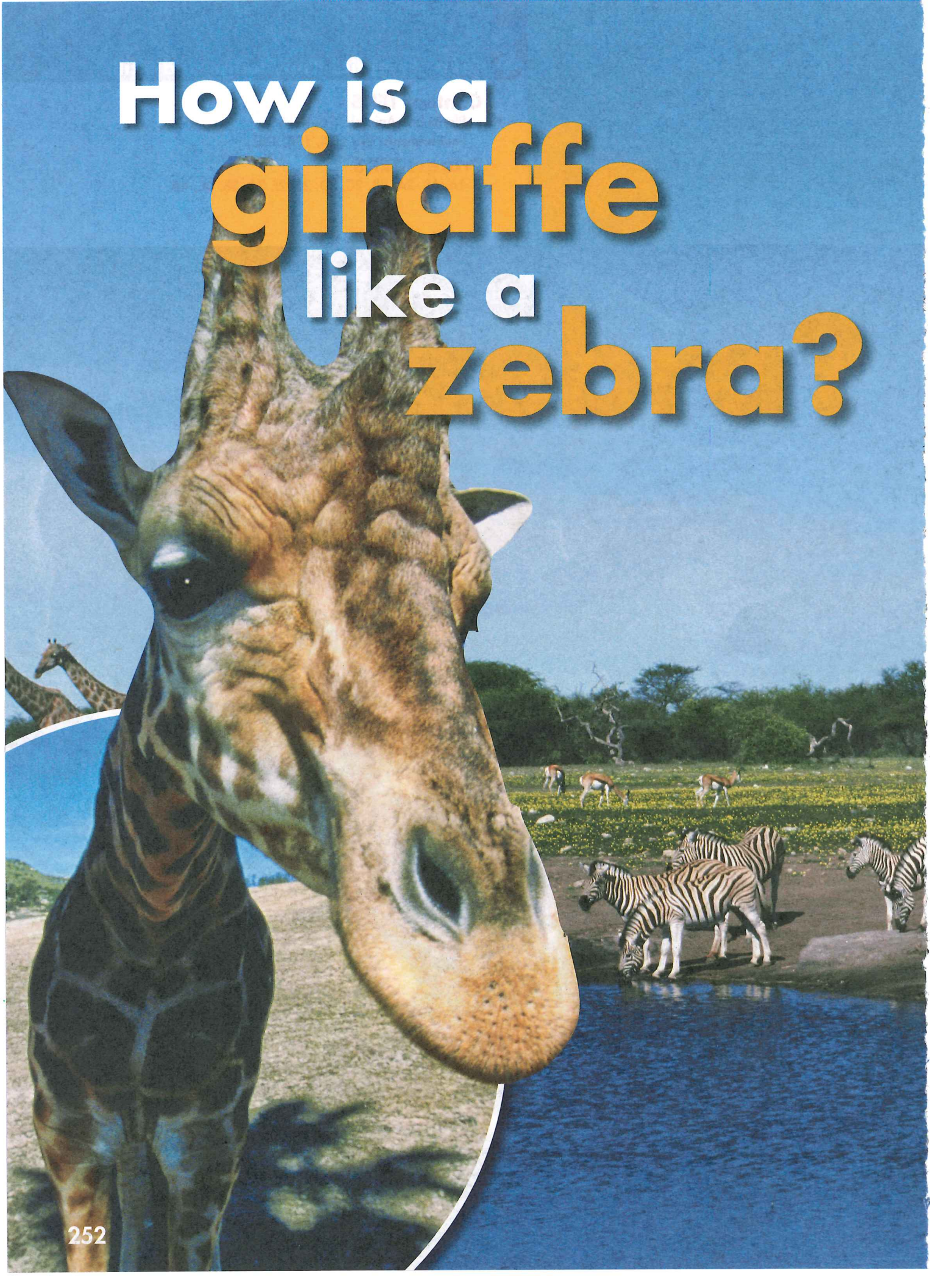
Plants and Animals: 9A, 9B, 9C

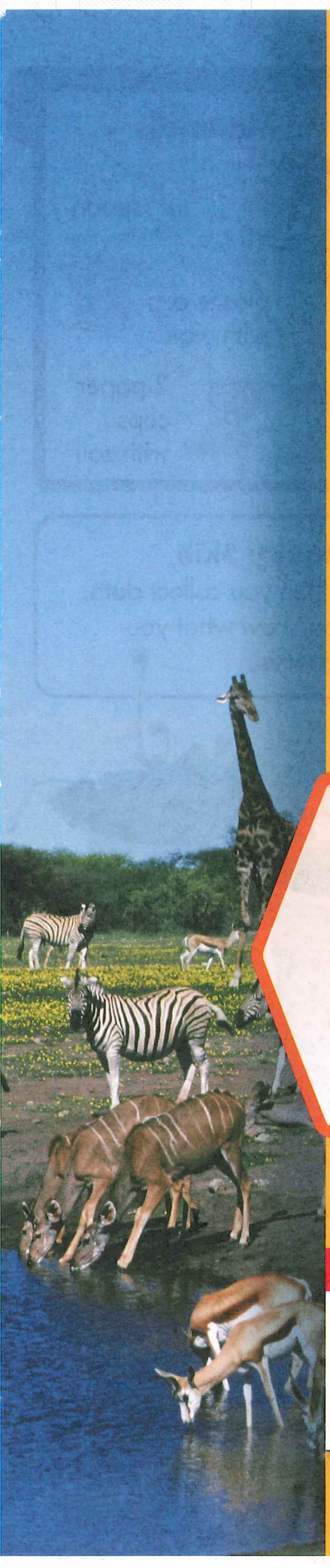
Environments: 9A, 10A, 10B, 10C

Process TEKS

1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4A

How is a giraffe like a zebra?





Texas

Chapter 6

Plants and Animals

Lesson 1 What do plants need?

Lesson 2 What do animals need?

Lesson 3 Where do plants and animals live?

Lesson 4 How does the environment affect growth and behavior?

Lesson 5 How do living things get food?

FOCUS ON TEKS 9A

How do plants and animals live in their habitat?

Draw an X on two things that the giraffe needs. **Tell** how your needs and a giraffe's needs are alike.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

TEKS 9A Identify the basic needs of plants and animals. **9B** Identify factors in the environment, including temperature and precipitation, that affect growth and behavior such as migration, hibernation, and dormancy of living things. **9C** Compare and give examples of the ways living organisms depend on each other and on their environments such as food chains within a garden, park, beach, lake, and wooded area.

Process TEKS: 1A, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4A

Lab zone Inquiry Warm-Up

TEKS 9A, 1A, 2B, 2D, 2E

What do plants need to be healthy?

Materials


90 radish seeds

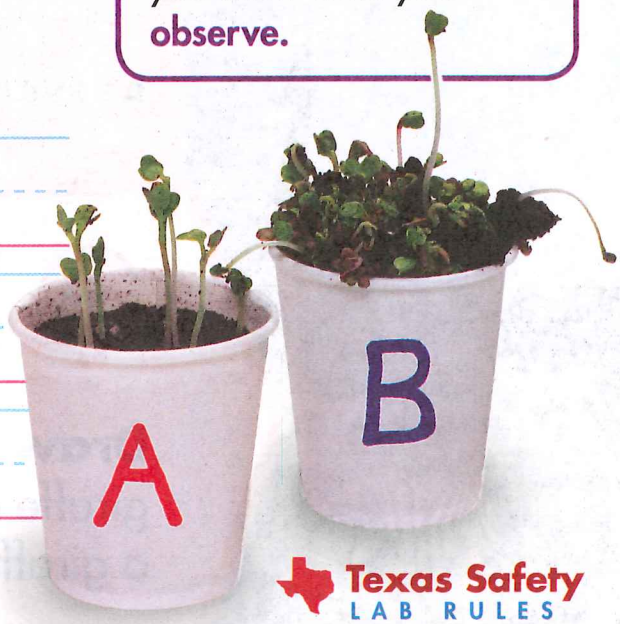

spoon


plastic cup with water

2 paper cups with soil

- ☐ **1.** Put 10 seeds in Cup A.
  Put 80 seeds in Cup B.
- ☐ **2.** Cover the seeds with soil.
  Add 4 spoonfuls of water.
  Put the cups in sunlight.
  Add 1 spoonful of water every day.
- ☐ **3. Observe** How do the plants look after 3 weeks?

Inquiry Skill
When you collect data, you show what you **observe.**



Texas Safety
LAB RULES
Clean up spills.
Wash your hands.

Explain Your Results

4. Which plants look healthier?

5. Draw a Conclusion What is one thing plants need to be healthy?

Connect to Reading

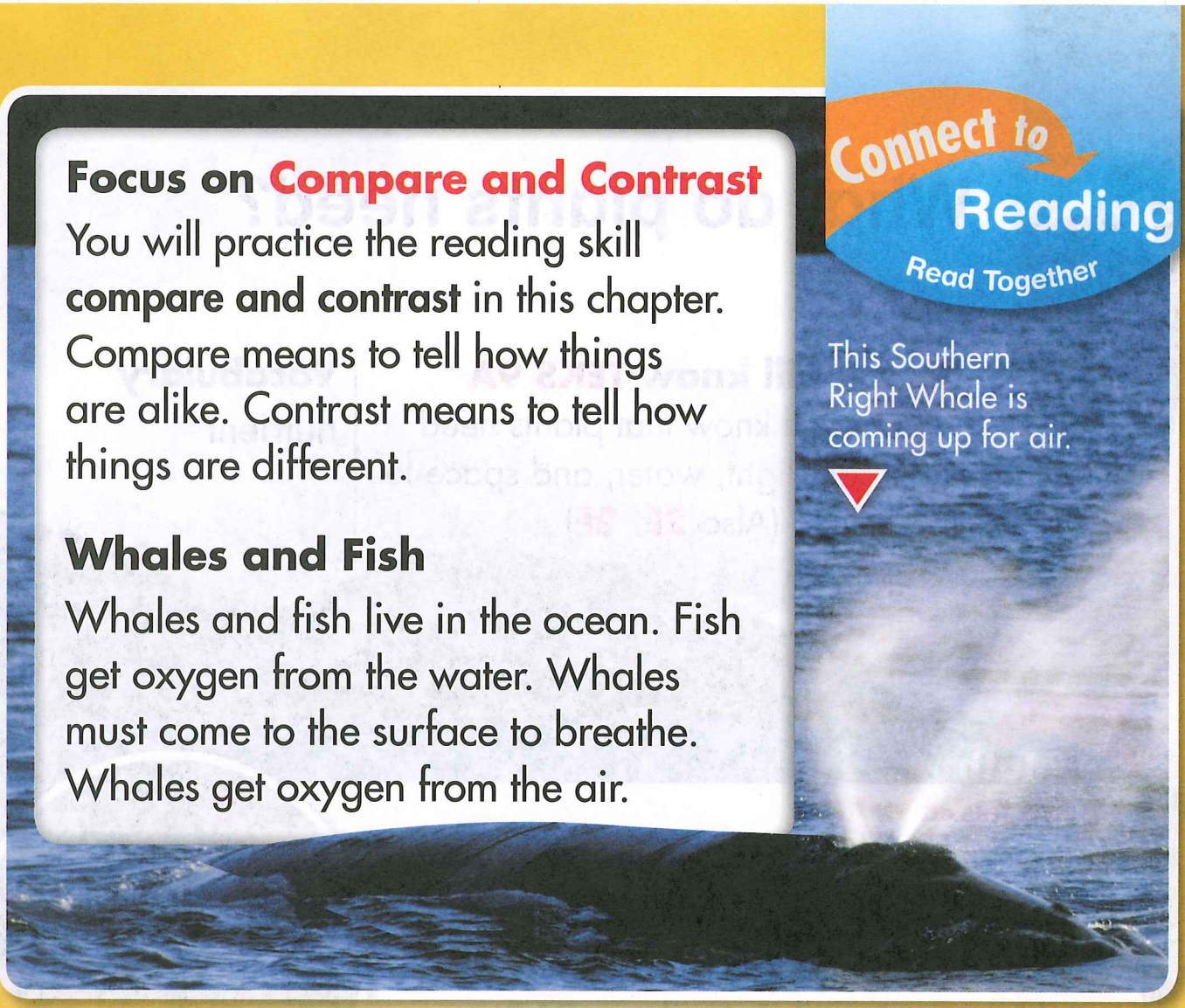
Read Together

Focus on Compare and Contrast

You will practice the reading skill **compare and contrast** in this chapter. Compare means to tell how things are alike. Contrast means to tell how things are different.

Whales and Fish

Whales and fish live in the ocean. Fish get oxygen from the water. Whales must come to the surface to breathe. Whales get oxygen from the air.



This Southern Right Whale is coming up for air.

Practice It!

Compare and **contrast** whales and fish.

Compare	Contrast

Texas

Lesson 1

What do plants need?

I will know TEKS 9A
I will know that plants need air, light, water, and space to live. (Also **2E**, **2F**)

Vocabulary
nutrient

Connect to Math

Math TEKS 4C

The prickly pear cactus is the state plant of Texas. There are many different kinds of prickly pear cactus. The pancake prickly pear is tall. It is about 210 centimeters tall. The plains prickly pear is only about 30 centimeters tall.

How much taller is the pancake prickly pear than the plains prickly pear? Subtract to find out.

plains prickly pear

pancake prickly pear

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Lab zone Quick Lab

TEKS 9A, 1A, 2B, 2E, 4A

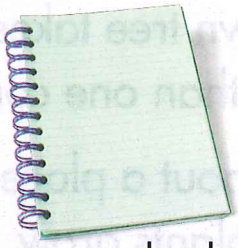
What happens to plants without light?

- [ ] 1. Place one plant by a window. Put the other plant in a dark closet.
- [ ] 2. Water both plants every other day.
- [ ] 3. **Observe** the plants every day. Ask questions about what you see.
- [ ] 4. **Record** your observations in your notebook.

Materials

2 seedlings

water



notebook

Texas Safety LAB RULES

Clean up spills.
Wash your hands.

Explain Your Results

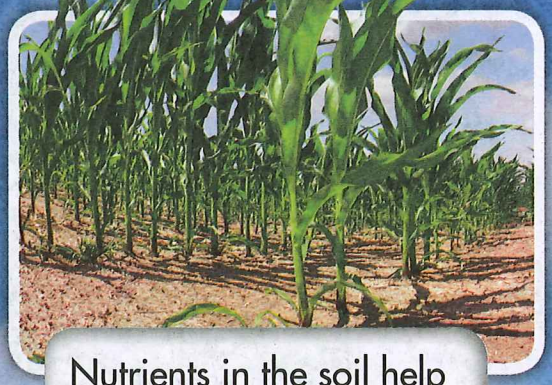
5. **Draw Conclusions** Tell why the plants begin to look different.

Space and Nutrients

Plants need space to grow. Small plants do not need as much space as big plants. Trees are big plants. Trees need more space than smaller plants. A grown tree takes up more space than one corn plant.

Tell about a place where small plants grow.
Tell about a place where big plants grow.

Plants need space to grow.



Nutrients in the soil help plants grow.

The soil is dry.

Plants need nutrients. A **nutrient** is a material that living things need to live and grow. Many plants get nutrients from soil and water. One nutrient many plants need is nitrogen. The plants use nitrogen to help them make food and grow.

Look at the pictures.
Identify two things these plants need to help them live and grow.

The soil is wet.

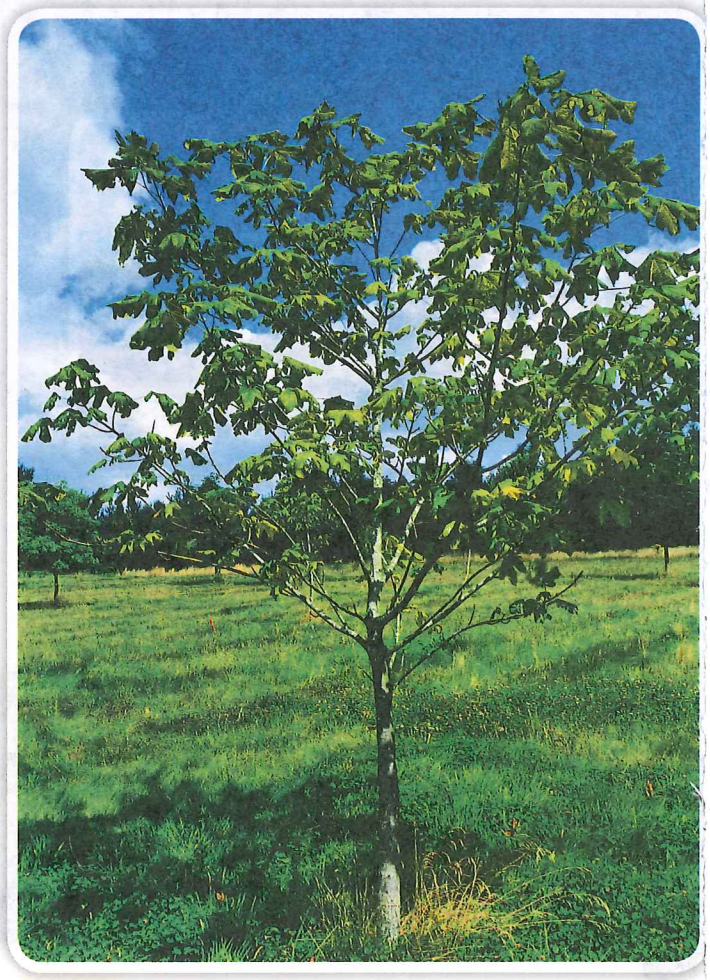
Light

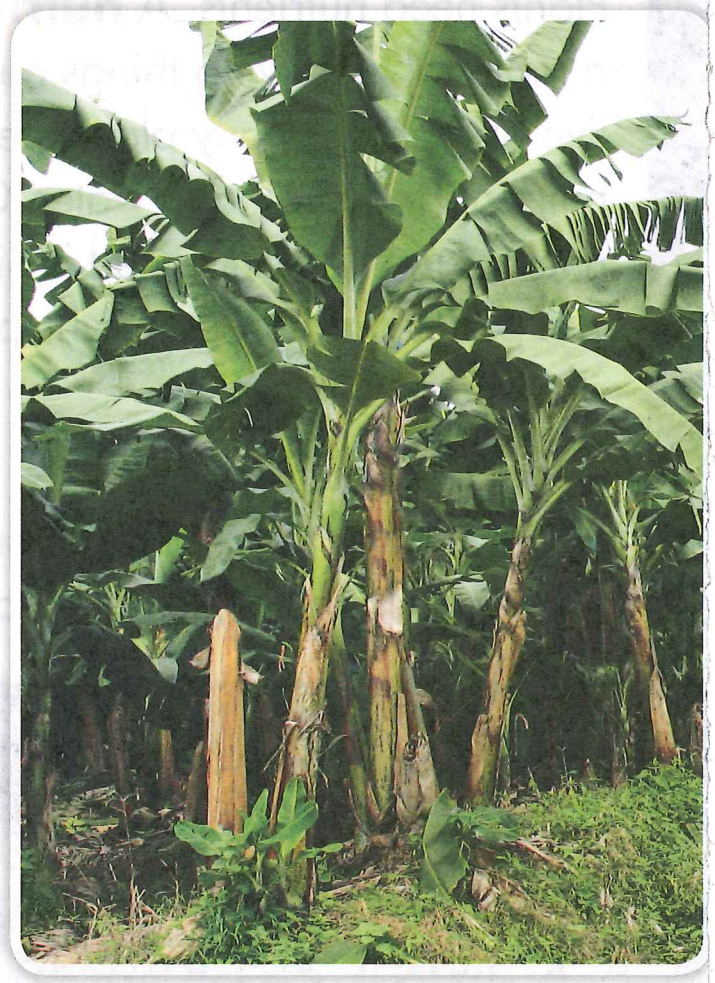
Plants take in light through their leaves. Big leaves can take in more light than small leaves. Too much light might burn a plant's leaves.

Plants need light to live and grow. Plants use light to make food.

Some plants need a lot of light. Other plants need only a little light.

Circle the plant that takes in more light.
Underline how you know.





Lab zone Quick Lab

Water and Celery

Use two pieces of celery. Place one in a cup with water. Place one in a cup with no water. Observe for three days. Write what happens to the pieces of celery.

TEKS 9A, 2B

Air and Water

Plants need air and water. Plants use light to change air and water into food.

The right amount of water is important. Too little water may cause the plant's leaves to droop. Too much water may wash away nutrients in the soil. The leaves may change color. The plant will not be able to make the food it needs.

People can help plants grow by giving them what they need.

Do plants need to be watered every day? **Explain.**

Texas

Lesson 2

What do animals need?

I will know TEKS 9A
I will know that animals need food, air, water, and shelter to live. (Also **2D**)

Vocabulary
energy

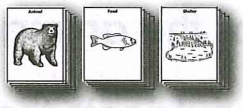
Connect to Math

There are many animals on Mr. Brown's farm. The animals are different sizes. His cow is 152 centimeters (60 inches) long. One of the pigs is 91 centimeters (36 inches) long. One of the ducks is 56 centimeters (22 inches). Arrange the lengths of the animals from shortest to longest. Use the symbol < to order the numbers. Math TEKS 2D

Lab zone Quick Lab

TEKS 9A, 2D

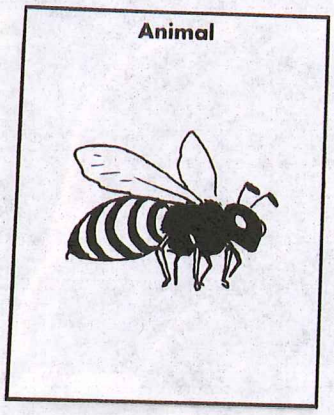
Materials

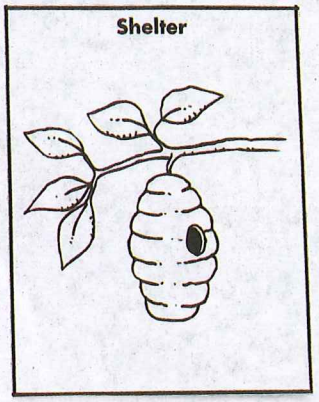


Animal, Food, and Shelter Cards

What do some animals eat, and where do they live?

1. **Classify** Match each animal with one of the foods it eats.
2. Match each animal with its shelter.





Explain Your Results

3. **Communicate** Use the cards. Pick 2 animals. Compare and contrast their food and shelter.

Food

All animals need food to stay alive. Food helps the animals stay healthy.

The nutrients that animals need are in the food they eat. Some nutrients give animals the **energy** they need. Living things use energy to live and grow.

Underline what living things use energy for.

Longhorn cattle get nutrients from the grass.

Some nutrients help build strong bodies. Calcium is one nutrient many animals need. Calcium helps make bones and teeth strong.

Write about why animals need nutrients.

Plants make their own food.

Circle the body part the bear uses to catch the fish.

Water and Air

All animals need water. Animals get water from lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams.

Animals need clean air to breathe too. The air animals breathe helps them get the energy they need from food. Even whales need air to stay alive. Whales surface above the water to take in the air they need.

Draw an X on something that animals need. **Identify** another thing they need.

Shelter

Animals need shelter. Shelter is a place where an animal can stay safe from weather and danger. Animals live in many different kinds of shelters.

prairie dog shelter

Prairie dogs find shelter underground. They make burrows by digging many tunnels.

Circle where you think the prairie dogs might be safest.

Draw a shelter that a bird might use.

Lab zone Quick Lab

Animal Needs

Draw a picture of an animal. Write what it eats and uses for shelter. Share and discuss drawings with a partner. Compare and contrast the animals and their shelters. TEKS 9A

Texas

Lesson 3

Where do plants and animals live?

I will know TEKS 9A, 9B
I will know that plants and animals live in habitats that meet their needs. (Also **2E**, **2F**, **3A**)

Vocabulary
habitat

The Chihuahuan Desert is in both the United States and Mexico.

Connect to Social Studies

Social Studies TEKS 6B, 6C

The Chihuahuan Desert is a very large desert. It is in the United States and Mexico. Part of the desert is in Texas.

Look at the map.

Circle the part of the desert in Texas.

Lab zone Quick Lab

TEKS 9B, 2E, 2F

Where can plants live?

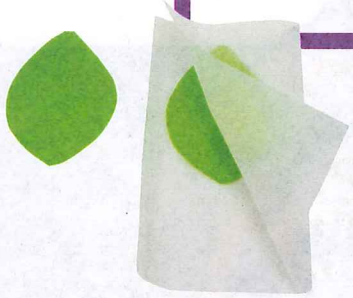
Materials

paper leaves

spray bottle with water

waxed paper

- [ ] 1. Use a spray bottle. Wet 2 paper leaves.
- [ ] 2. Cover one with waxed paper.
- [ ] 3. Put both in a sunny place.
- [ ] 4. Wait 15 minutes. **Observe.**



The waxed paper covers the paper leaf. Some leaves have a waxy cover too.

Explain Your Results

5. **Communicate** How do the leaves feel and look after 15 minutes?

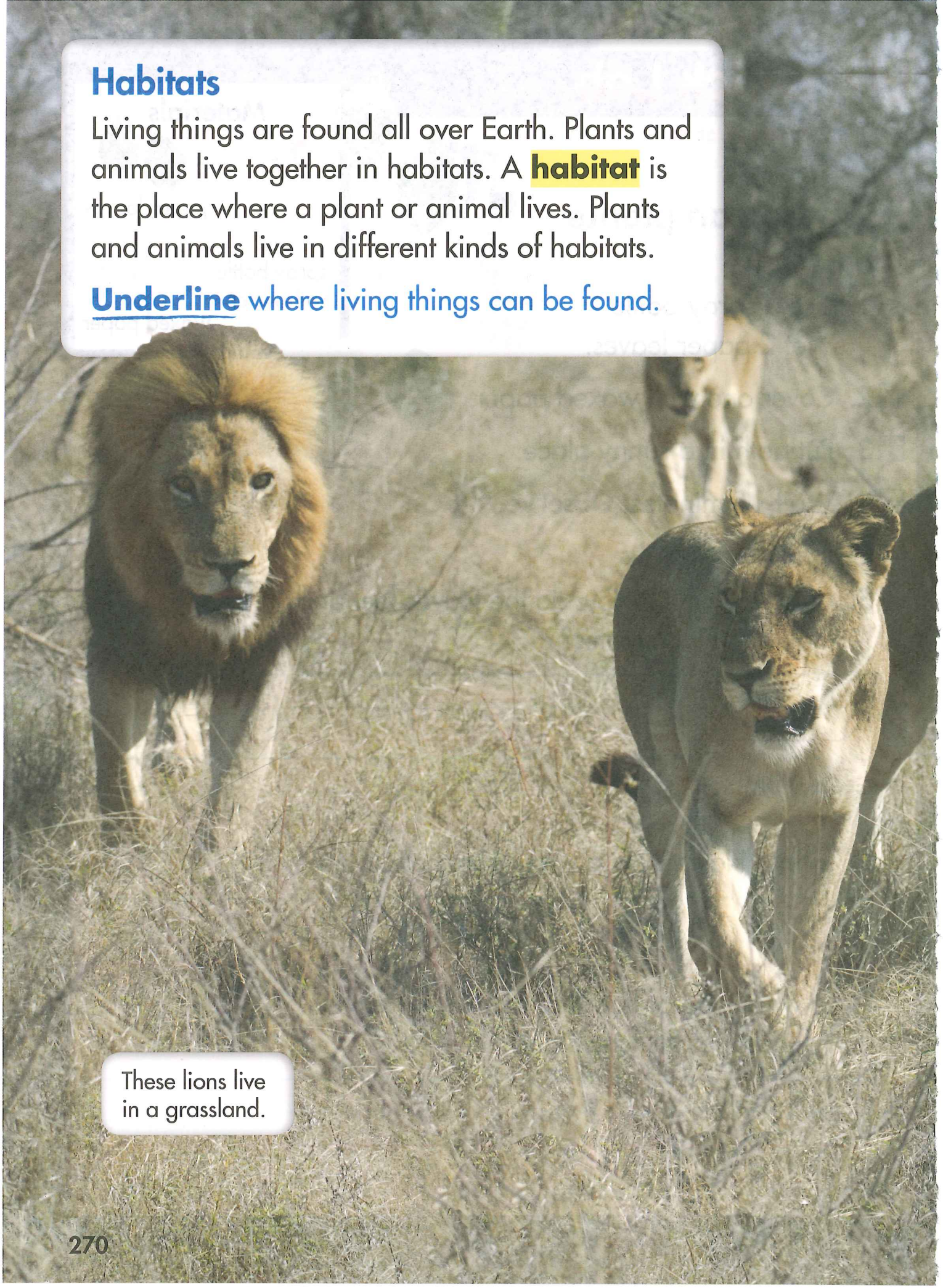
6. **Infer** How might a waxy coat help a leaf?

7. In what type of habitat might waxy leaves be most helpful to a plant?

Habitats

Living things are found all over Earth. Plants and animals live together in habitats. A **habitat** is the place where a plant or animal lives. Plants and animals live in different kinds of habitats.

Underline where living things can be found.



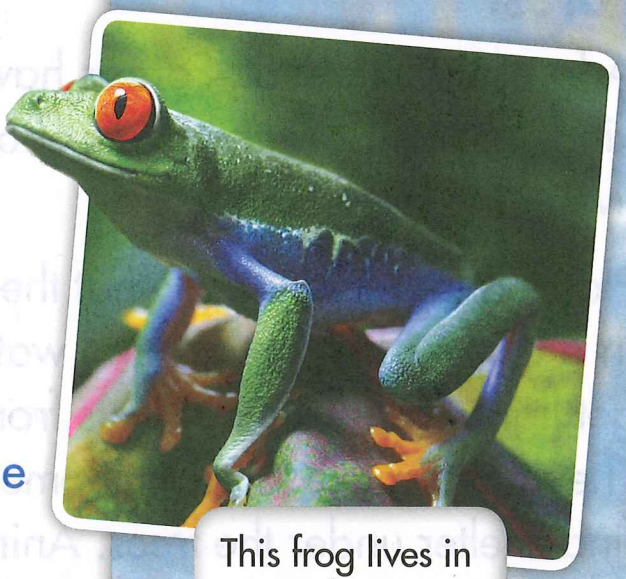
These lions live in a grassland.

A habitat can be hot or cold.
A habitat can be wet or dry too.
Plants and animals can only live in habitats that meet their needs.

Look at the picture of the arctic fox.

Circle the words that tell about the habitat of the arctic fox in winter.

warm cold icy dry



This frog lives in a rain forest.

This arctic fox lives in the tundra.

Forest

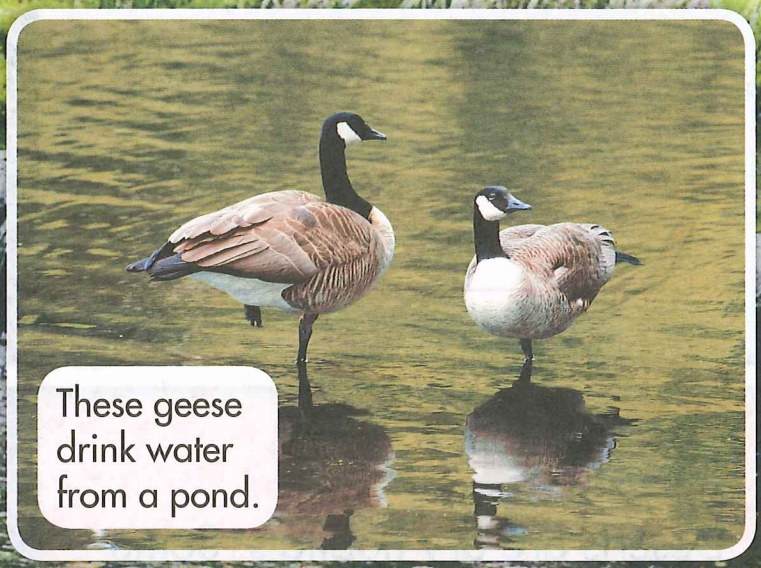
A forest is a habitat. Forests have many kinds of plants. Many kinds of animals live in the forest too.

Plants and animals get what they need in a forest. They get air and water. Plants get light. Plants get nutrients from the soil. They have space to grow. Some animals find shelter under the trees. Animals eat plants or other animals for food. Living things in a forest depend on one another to get what they need.

Underline where plants get nutrients.
Write where this deer gets the nutrients it needs.

Draw lines from the deer to two things it needs.

This fox uses a log for shelter.



These geese drink water from a pond.

Lab zone® Quick Lab

Clean Habitats

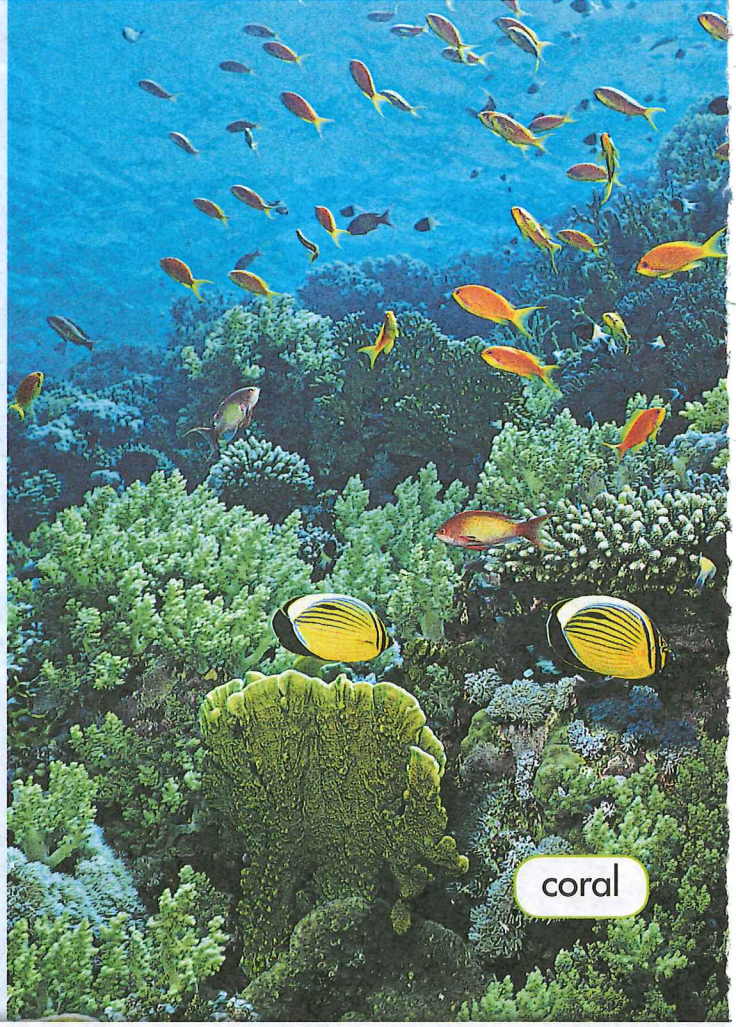
Living things need air, shelter, and clean water. Tell what happens if the air and water are dirty. Write down three ways to keep habitats clean.

TEKS 9A, 9B, 3A

Ocean

The ocean is a habitat. The ocean has salt water. The ocean is large and deep. Many different plants and animals live in the ocean. They get what they need from their habitat. These fish find the food they need in the coral reef.

Write how these fish get what they need.

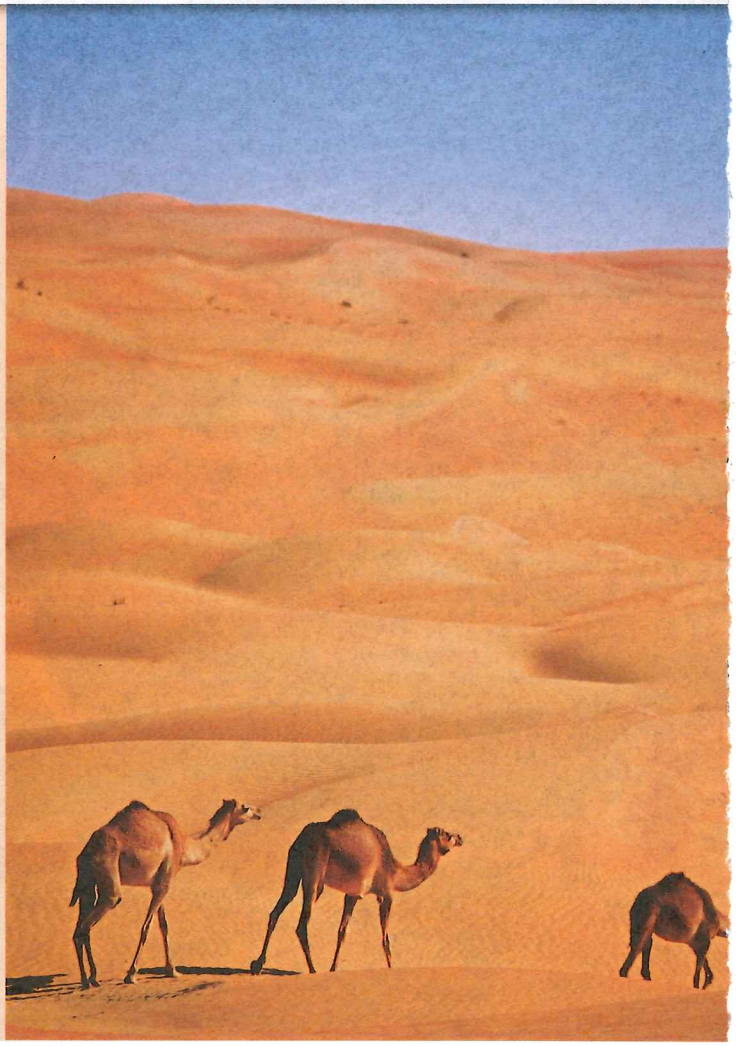


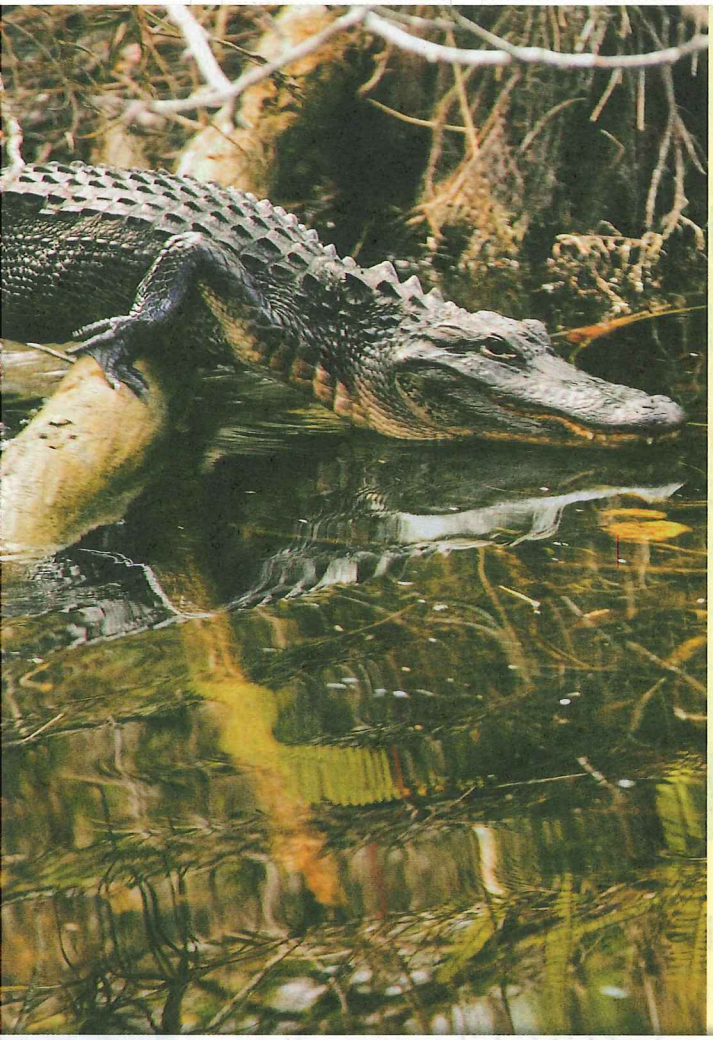
Desert

Deserts are dry habitats. Some plants and animals can live in a desert. Food and water can be hard to find in a desert.

Cactuses and camels live in some deserts. Cactuses can hold water in their stalks and roots. Fat in its hump helps a camel live in dry places.

Underline how a cactus can live with very little water.



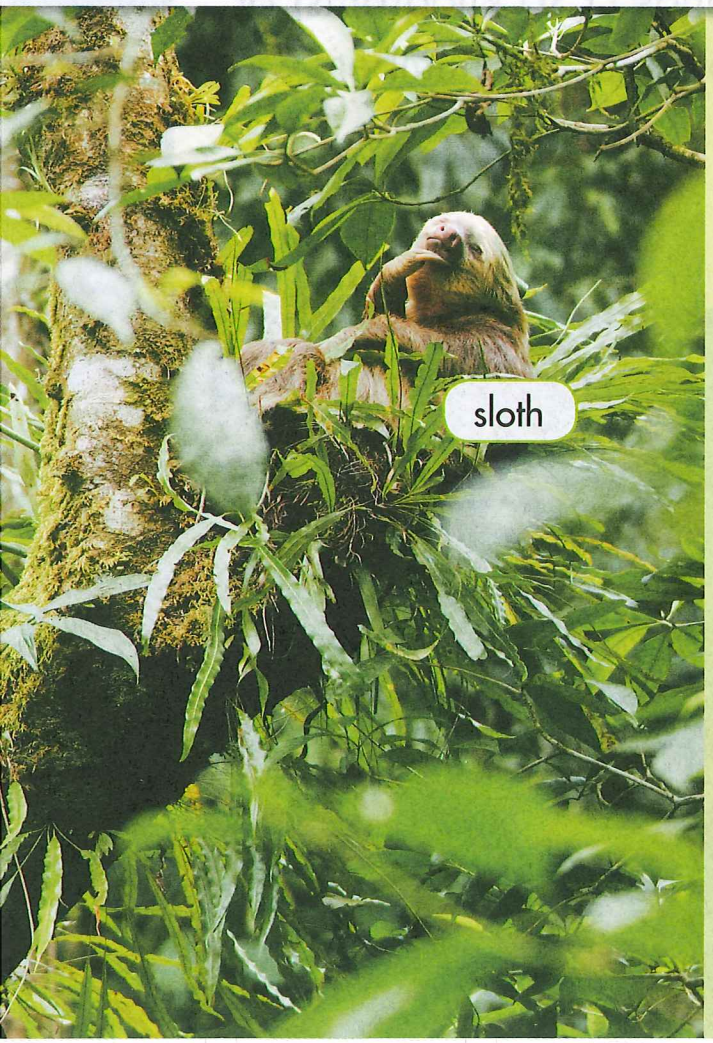


Wetland

A wetland is mostly covered with water. Plants that need a lot of water grow in a wetland.

Plants and animals depend on one another to get what they need in a wetland. Animals eat plants or other animals in a wetland. This alligator eats fish that live in the water.

Tell what kinds of plants grow in a wetland.



Rain Forest

A rain forest is a wet habitat. It gets a lot of rain. Many trees grow tall to get sunlight. Short plants get little or no sunlight.

Many different animals live in a rain forest. Animals find food and shelter in a rain forest. This sloth gets what it needs from the rain forest.

Look at the picture.
Circle one thing the sloth needs.

Texas

Lesson 4

How does the environment affect growth and behavior?

I will know TEKS 9B
I will know that some living things respond to changes in their environment. (Also **2E**, **2F**, **3A**)

Vocabulary
adapt
migrate
hibernate
dormant

Connect to Math

Math TEKS 2B

The black bear sleeps through most of the winter. A black bear is a big animal. It can weigh 300 pounds (136 kilograms) or more! Circle the words for the number 300.

three | thirty

three hundred | three thousand

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Lab zone Quick Lab

TEKS 9B, 2E, 2F, 4A

What do seeds need to grow?

Materials

2 plastic cups

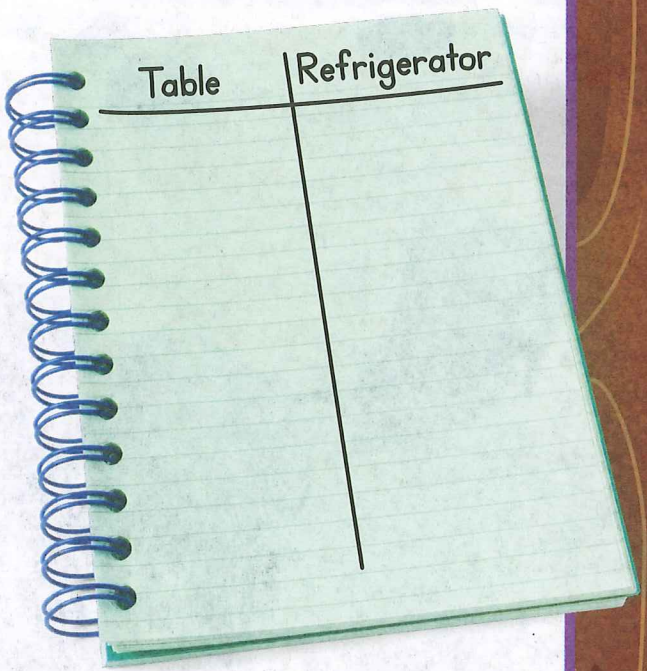
potting soil

radish seeds

water

notebook

- [ ] 1. Fill both cups with potting soil. Push about 5 radish seeds into the soil.
- [ ] 2. Add water to one of the cups. Place that cup on a table. Put the other cup in a refrigerator.
- [ ] 3. Water the cup on the table every other day.
- [ ] 4. **Observe** the cups every day. **Record** your observations.



Explain Your Results

5. **Communicate** Tell 2 things seeds need to grow.
6. **Draw Conclusions** Would a seed begin to grow outdoors during a very cold winter? Explain.

Changing Environments

An environment is all the living and nonliving things in a place. An environment can change over time. One kind of change is the change in seasons. Summer may be hot. Spring and fall may be warm or cool. Winter may be cold.

Plants and animals adapt to changes in their environments. To **adapt** means to change. By adapting, plants and animals can survive.

Bison live in grasslands.

Bison

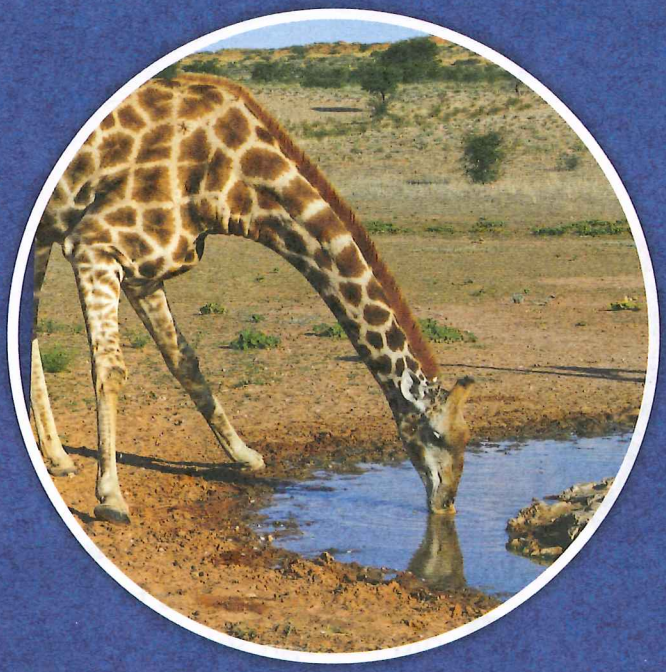
A bison lives in a grassland environment. It eats grass. The grass grows during the warm months. The bison can easily find its food. In winter, the grass stops growing. Bison may not be able to find food easily. They may have to dig through snow to find grass to eat.

A bison may have to dig through snow to find food in winter.

The grasslands can be very cold in winter. A bison grows a thick coat. The coat helps it stay warm. For warm months, the bison sheds its thick coat. It has a thin coat in summer.

A bison sheds its winter coat in spring.

Tell how grasses adapt to winter.
Tell how bison adapt to winter.



Animals need to get water from their environment.

Animals on the Move

Animals respond to changes in seasons in different ways. Some animals migrate when seasons change. **Migrate** means to move.

Some places get very little rain during part of the year. Water holes may dry up in the dry season. Animals need water. Some of them migrate to find water. Some places have very cold winters. Some animals migrate to warmer places when the weather gets cold.

Underline the words that tell when some animals migrate.

Lab zone® Quick Lab

Identify a Way to Adapt

Look at the dry water hole. How would this affect animals that come to the water hole? How could the animals adapt to this change in the environment? TEKS 9B, 3A

This water hole is dry.

Birds and Butterflies

Many kinds of animals migrate. Some birds, insects, and sea animals such as gray whales migrate.

Whooping cranes are birds that migrate. Some whooping cranes migrate to Texas from Canada every fall. Texas is much warmer in winter than Canada is. In spring the whooping cranes leave Texas. They return to Canada.

Monarch butterflies are insects that migrate. They migrate south when the weather gets cold in the north. They return north when the weather gets warmer there.

whooping cranes

monarch butterflies

Write about how temperature affects the behavior of some whooping cranes.

These groundhogs sleep through the winter.

This black bear sleeps during the winter.

Animals at Rest

Some animals migrate to warmer places when the weather gets cold. Some animals hibernate in winter. To **hibernate** is to sleep or rest throughout the winter. Hedgehogs and groundhogs hibernate. They sleep all winter long. Some bats hibernate too. The animals do not use much energy when they sleep. So they do not need food or water as they hibernate.

Other animals sleep through winter too. Sometimes they wake up during warmer winter days. Bears and raccoons are animals that sleep in winter.

Circle the names of animals that hibernate in winter.

bear whooping crane groundhog

Every year some trees lose their leaves and go dormant during cold months.

Plants at Rest

Like animals, plants adapt to their environment too. Some plants go dormant as the weather gets colder. **Dormant** means at rest or not active. Some kinds of trees lose their leaves in fall. Without leaves, a tree cannot make food. The tree does not grow. The tree goes dormant. When the weather gets warmer, the tree grows new leaves. The leaves make food for the tree. The tree grows again.

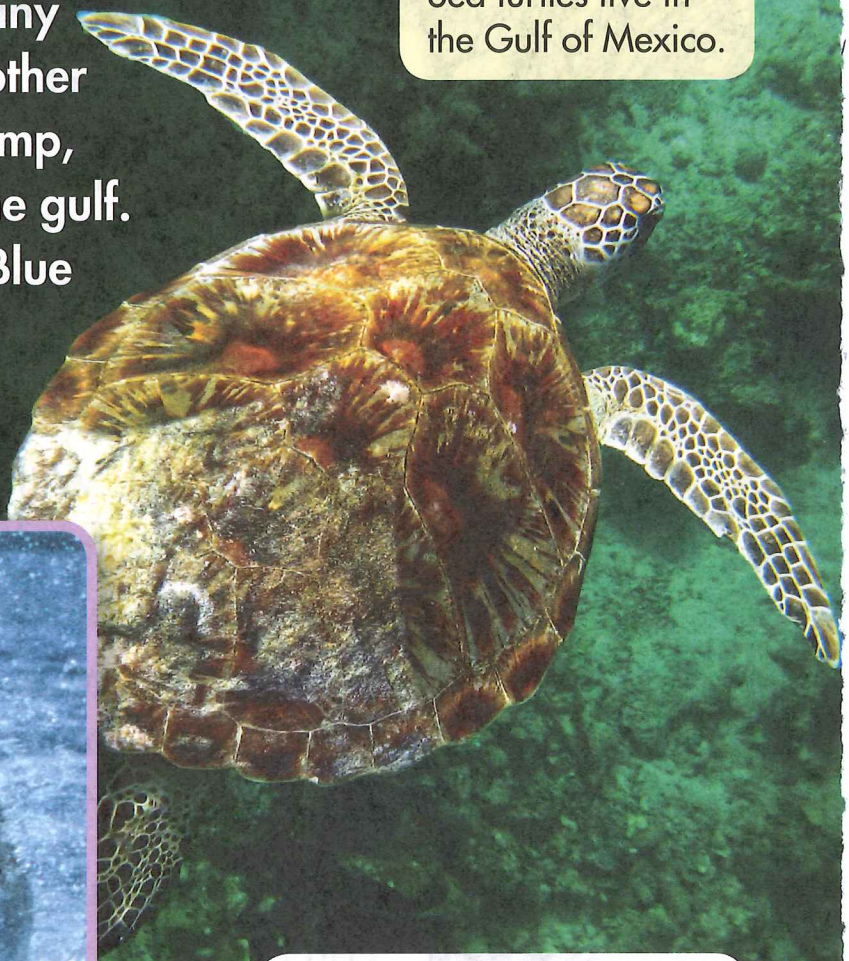
Many plants grow from seeds. The seeds can be in the ground a long time. They do not grow. The seeds are dormant. With water and warm weather, they can begin to grow.

Tell when a tree is dormant.

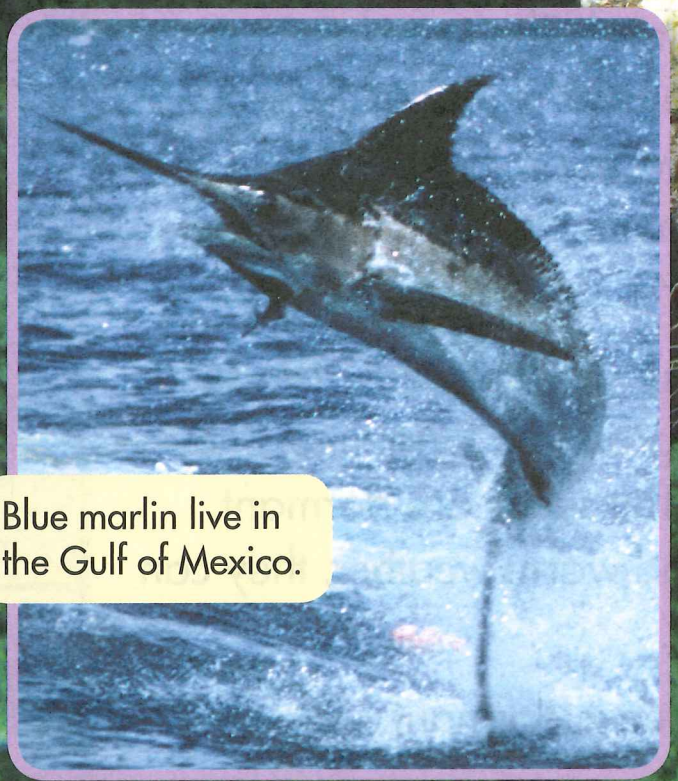
APPLY THE TEKS 9A

Life in the Gulf of Mexico

Texas borders the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf of Mexico is part of the ocean. It has salt water. Many different kinds of fish and other sea life live in the gulf. Shrimp, crabs, and oysters live in the gulf. Sea turtles live in the gulf. Blue marlin and gulf kingfish live there too.



Sea turtles live in the Gulf of Mexico.



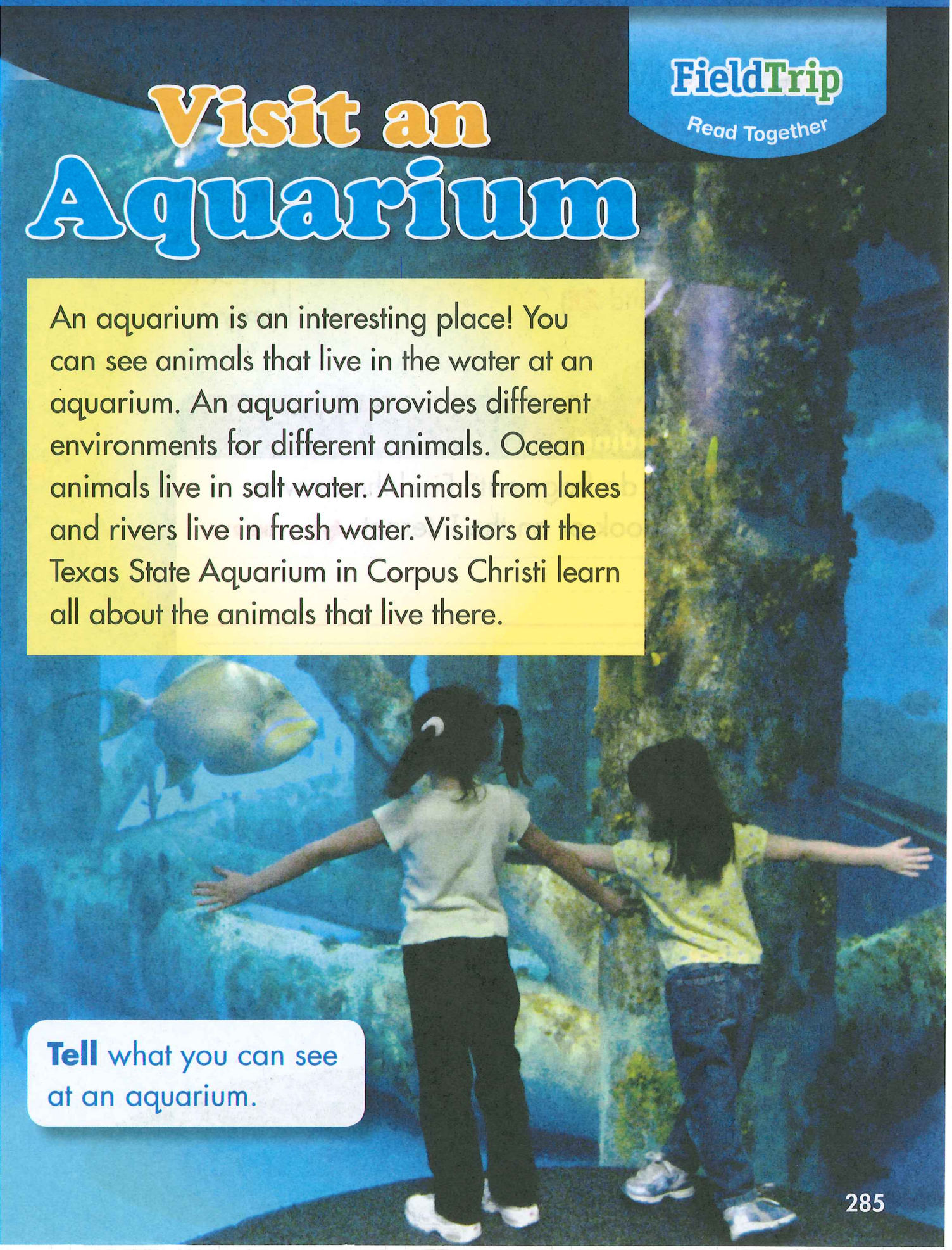
Blue marlin live in the Gulf of Mexico.

Name two kinds of sea life that live in the Gulf of Mexico.

FieldTrip
Read Together

Visit an Aquarium

An aquarium is an interesting place! You can see animals that live in the water at an aquarium. An aquarium provides different environments for different animals. Ocean animals live in salt water. Animals from lakes and rivers live in fresh water. Visitors at the Texas State Aquarium in Corpus Christi learn all about the animals that live there.



Tell what you can see at an aquarium.

Texas

Lesson 5

How do living things get food?

I will know TEKS 9C
I will know how food chains work. (Also **1A**, **2B**, **2D**, and **2E**)

Vocabulary
food chain
predator
prey

Connect to **Reading**

What do frogs eat? Find the answer in a book or on the Internet. ELA TEKS 21A

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Lab zone Quick Lab

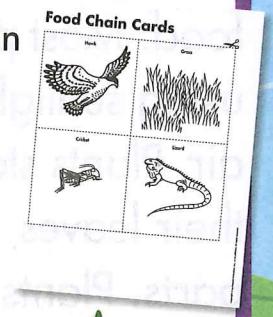
TEKS 9C, 1A, 2B, 2E

What is the order of a food chain?

- [ ] 1. **Make a model** of a food chain.
  Color the sun on the plate.
  Tape the yarn to the plate.
- [ ] 2. Cut apart the cards.
  Tape the cards in order on the yarn.

Materials

Food Chain Cards



scissors

paper plate

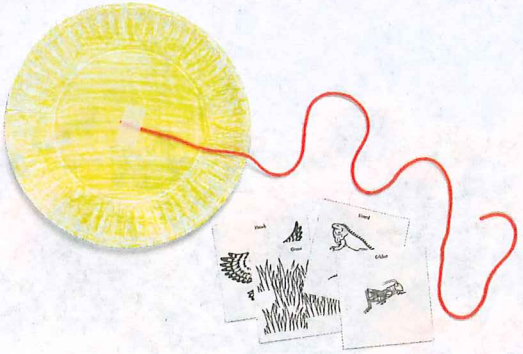
crayons

yarn

tape

Explain Your Results

3. **Communicate** How did you decide the order of your food chain?

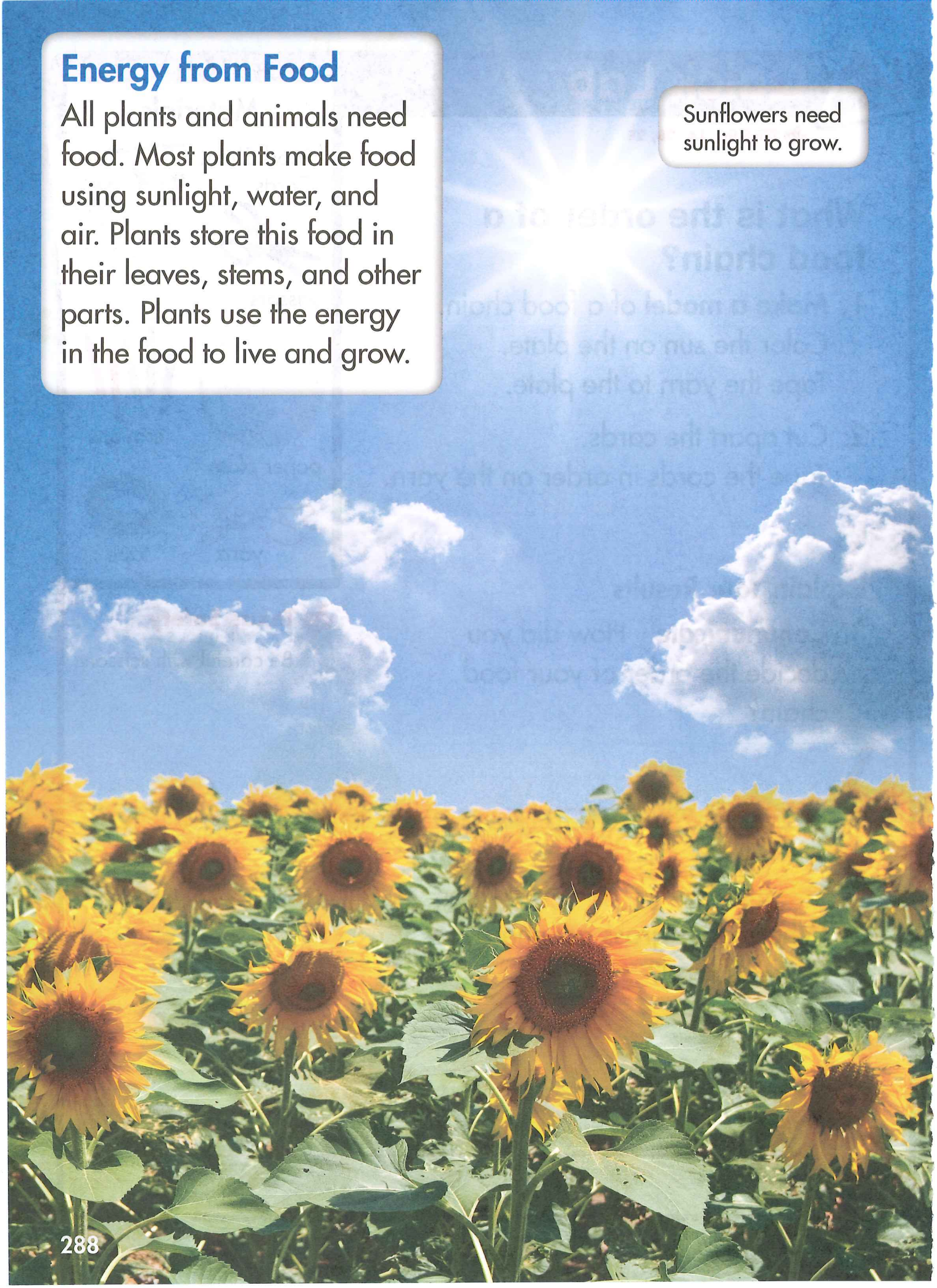


4. Where does grass get energy to make its food?

Texas Safety
LAB RULES
Be careful with scissors.

Energy from Food

All plants and animals need food. Most plants make food using sunlight, water, and air. Plants store this food in their leaves, stems, and other parts. Plants use the energy in the food to live and grow.



Sunflowers need sunlight to grow.

Animals cannot make food. They must eat plants or other animals. Some animals eat only plants. Some animals eat only other animals. Some animals eat both plants and animals. Animals get energy from the food they eat.

Compare and Contrast **Write** how the way plants and animals get food is different.

This bird eats fruits and insects.

This rabbit uses energy from the plants it eats to live and grow.

Quick Lab

Draw a Food Chain

Choose a habitat, such as a garden, park, beach, lake, or wooded area. Draw a food chain that shows how energy passes from one living thing to another in that habitat. Tell about your food chain.

TEKS 9C, 2B, 2D, 2E

Food Chains

A **food chain** shows how energy passes from one living thing to another. The energy in a food chain comes mostly from the sun. Plants use the sun's energy to make food. Some animals get energy by eating the plants. Other animals eat those animals.

Look at the food chain. Energy passes from sunlight to the hawk through this food chain.

Complete the sentence.

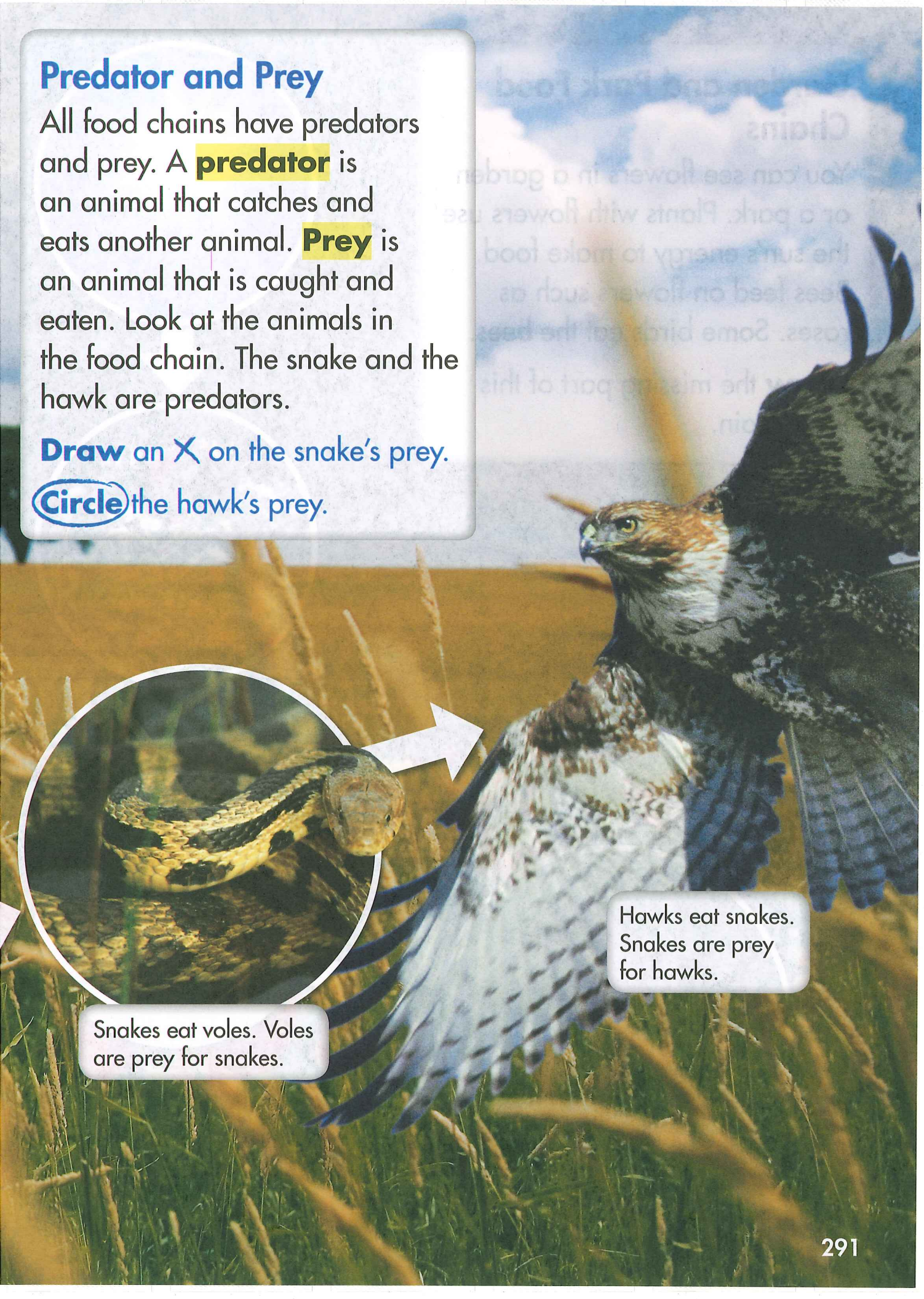
Energy in most food chains begins with the _____.

Predator and Prey

All food chains have predators and prey. A **predator** is an animal that catches and eats another animal. **Prey** is an animal that is caught and eaten. Look at the animals in the food chain. The snake and the hawk are predators.

Draw an X on the snake's prey.

Circle the hawk's prey.



Snakes eat voles. Voles are prey for snakes.

Hawks eat snakes. Snakes are prey for hawks.

Garden and Park Food Chains

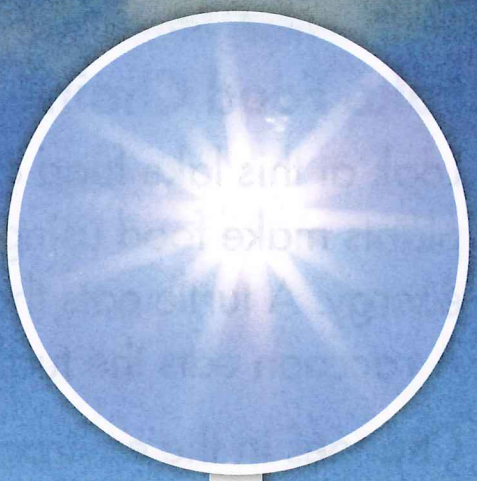
You can see flowers in a garden or a park. Plants with flowers use the sun's energy to make food. Bees feed on flowers such as roses. Some birds eat the bees.

Draw the missing part of this food chain.

Dallas Arboretum

Beach Food Chain

Some plants and animals live near the beach. Tiny water plants use the sun's energy to make food. Tiny animals in the water eat these plants. Sand crabs live along some beaches. They feed on these plants and animals. Fish and birds eat the crabs.



Compare and Contrast **Write** about one way beach and park food chains are alike.

Lake Food Chain

Look at this lake food chain. Water plants make food using the sun's energy. A turtle eats the plants. A raccoon eats the turtle.

Changes in the environment can affect food chains. Suppose many plants die. The turtles would have less to eat. Some might die. There would be fewer turtles for raccoons to eat.

Suppose a lake becomes much hotter than usual. **Discuss** what might happen to the plants and animals in the food chain.

Forest Food Chain

A wooded area has many food chains. Some wooded areas have oak trees. An oak tree uses the sun's energy to make food. The tree makes nuts called acorns. A squirrel eats the acorns. A fox eats the squirrel.

Draw arrows to show how energy passes through this food chain.

Lab Investigation

TEKS 9A, 1A, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F, 3B

How does water affect plant growth?

Materials

2 bean plants

plastic cup with water

tape

marker

Follow a Procedure

- [ ] 1. Label one cup **water**. Add water when the soil feels dry.
- [ ] 2. Label the other cup **no water**. Do not add water.
- [ ] 3. **Observe** the plants daily for 5 days.

Inquiry Skill

Scientists make careful observations and record them accurately. They use their observations to make **predictions.**

Texas Safety
LAB RULES

Clean up any spills. Wash your hands.

4. **Record** your observations below.

Plant Observations		
Day	Water	No Water
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		
Day 5		

Analyze and Conclude

5. Do plants need water? Explain.

6. **Predict** What might happen if you watered the **no water** plant? Test your prediction.

TEXAS FieldTrip
Read Together

Visit a Texas Arboretum

TEKS 9A, 3C

The Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Garden is a fun place to visit. The arboretum includes forest areas, flower gardens, and the White Rock Lake. Ferns, maple trees, magnolia trees, and many different kinds of flowers are found in the gardens.

A great way to learn is to explore! You can explore the arboretum's Trial Gardens. Here plant scientists grow many different kinds of plants. They are learning what plants grow best in north Texas.

Tell what plant scientists do in the Trial Gardens.

You can see a waterfall at the arboretum.

Vocabulary Smart Cards

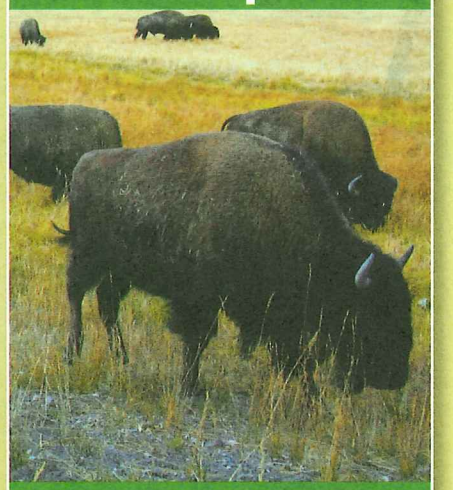
adapt
dormant
energy
food chain
habitat
hibernate
migrate
nutrient
predator
prey

Play a Game!

Cut out the cards.

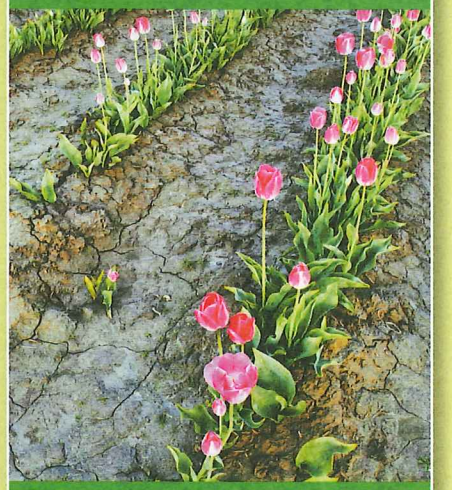
Work with a partner. Pick a card. Cover up the word.

Look at the picture and guess the word.



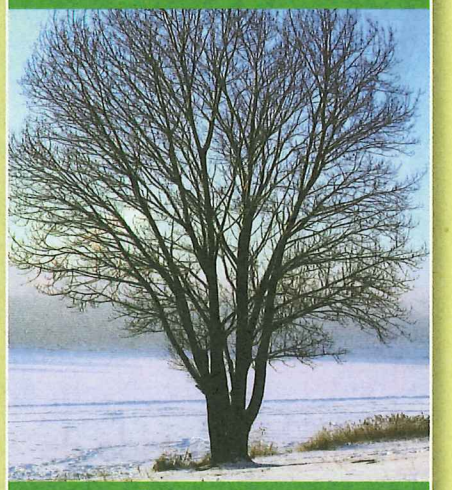
adapt

adaptar



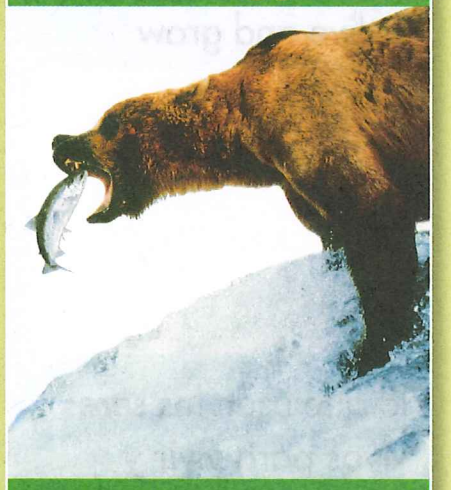
nutrient

nutriente



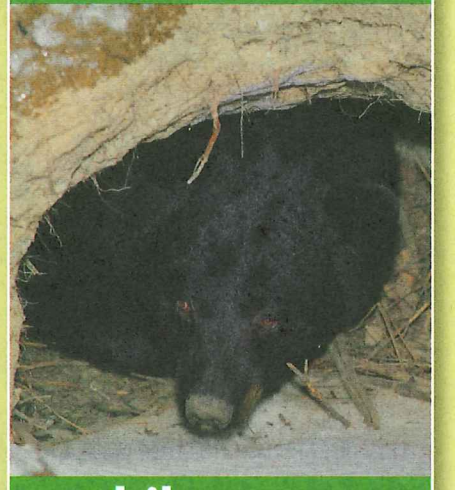
dormant

latente



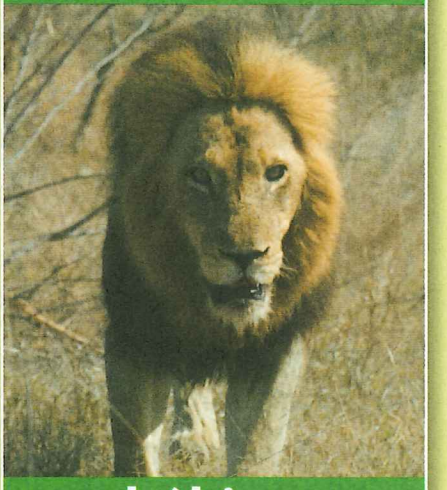
energy

energía



hibernate

hibernar



habitat

hábitat

a material that living things need to live and grow

un material que los seres vivos necesitan para vivir y crecer

to change

cambiar

what living things use to live and grow

lo que usan los seres vivos para vivir y crecer.

not active; at rest

inactivo; en estado de descanso o reposo

a place where a plant or animal lives

un lugar donde vive una planta o un animal

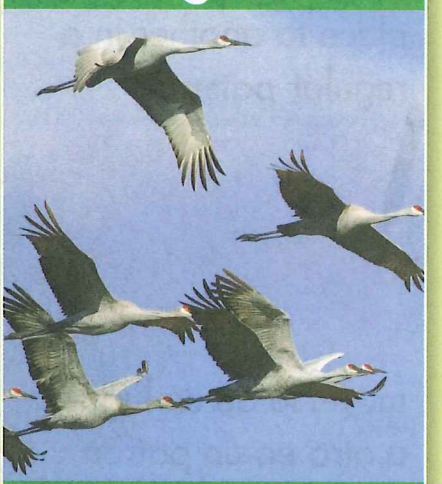
to spend all winter sleeping or resting

pasar todo el invierno durmiendo o descansando

prey

presa

migrate



migrar

food chain

cadena alimenticia

predator

predador

to move from one place to another in a regular pattern

moverse de un lugar a otro en un patrón regular

an animal that is caught and eaten

animal que es cazado y comido

a model that shows how energy passes from one living thing to another

modelo que muestra cómo se transmite la energía de un ser vivo a otro

an animal that catches and eats another animal

animal que caza y se alimenta de otro animal

TEKS Practice

Lesson 1 TEKS 9A

1. **Identify** **Write** about one thing that plants need to live.

2. **Vocabulary** **Complete** the sentence.
A material that living things need to live and grow is called a _____.

Lesson 2 TEKS 9A

3. **Identify** Which of these basic needs is a place for animals to live? **Circle** the letter.

A water
B food
C air
D shelter

Lesson 3 TEKS 9A, 9B

4. **Explain** **Write** why wetland plants wouldn't grow well in a desert.

TEKS Practice

Lesson 4 TEKS 9B

5. **Classify** **Draw** an animal that migrates.

Lesson 5 TEKS 9C

6. **Vocabulary** **Complete** the sentence.
A model that shows how energy passes from one living thing to another is a

7. **Apply** **Circle** the predator in the food chain.
Draw an X on the prey.

8. **Compare and Contrast** **Write** one way beach and lake food chains are alike.

TEKS Practice

Chapter 6

Lesson 1 What do plants need?

TEKS: 9A

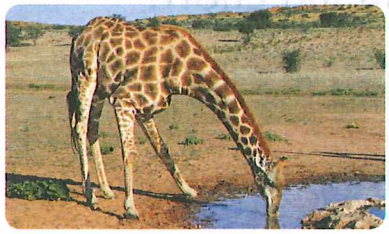
Lesson 2 What do animals need?

TEKS: 9A

Lesson 3 Where do plants and animals live?

TEKS: 9A, 9B

Lesson 4 How does the environment affect growth and behavior?



TEKS: 9B

Lesson 5 How do living things get food?

TEKS: 9C

★ TEKS Practice: Chapter Review

Read each question and circle the best answer.

1 A scientist studies desert animals for one week. She records what she learns in a chart.

Times When Desert Animals Were Seen in a Week

Animal	Day	Night
Owl	3	7
Lizard	1	8
Snake	4	6
Rabbit	0	5
Coyote	2	4

Which sentence matches what you see in the chart?

A Desert animals do not come out during the day.

B Desert animals are mainly active when the sun is out.

C Most desert animals spend the night resting.

D Desert animals often come out at night when it is cooler.

2 Where does most of the energy for a food chain come from?

F Plants

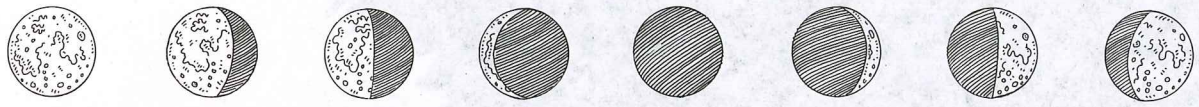
G Plant eaters

H Sun

J Predators

★ TEKS Practice: Cumulative Review

3 The diagram shows moon phases, or how the moon looks on different nights of the month.



What is the reason for moon phases?

A Changes in how much sunlight reflects off the moon

B Changes in how much light the moon makes

C Changes in the size of the moon

D Changes in the moon's craters

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4 Nick plans to walk to a park near his home. He steps outside to check the weather. He decides it is not safe to go to the park. What does Nick most likely find out about the weather?

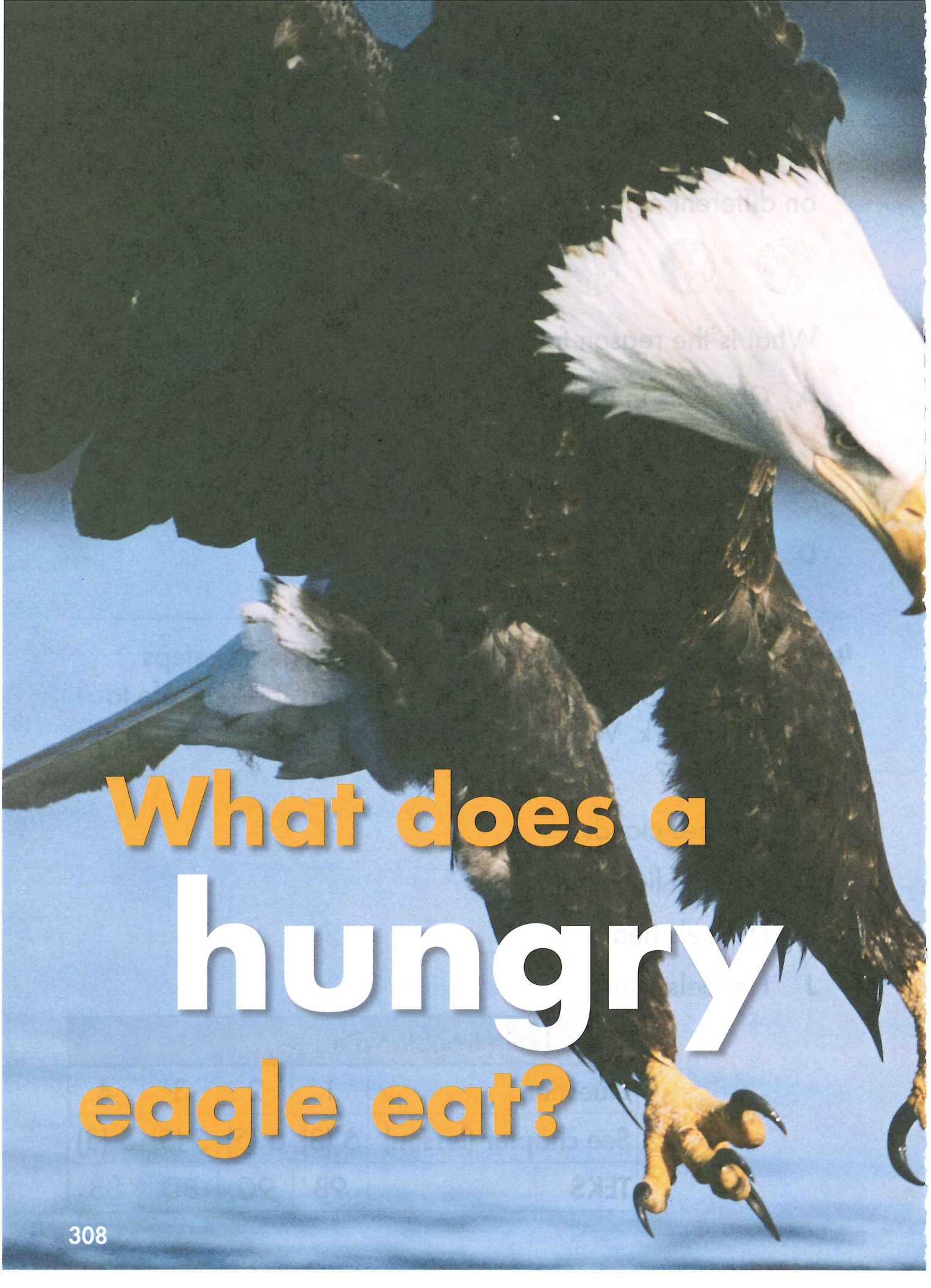
F He sees clouds.

G He sees lightning.

H He feels heat.

J He feels wind.

If you have trouble with . . .				
Question	1	2	3	4
See chapter (lesson)	6 (3)	6 (5)	5 (5)	5 (3)
TEKS	9B	9C	8D	8B



What does a hungry eagle eat?