

## Grade 4 PASS: Unit 4 Using Information Resources

In this test, you are asked to look at some reference materials and then use the materials to answer some questions.

### **Research Topic: Animals in Disguise**

Suppose you wanted to write a report about animals that camouflage themselves to blend in with where they live. You want to learn more about these animals. Six different sources of information about animals that disguise themselves are given in this section of the test. The information sources are listed below.

Skim all of the resources, and become familiar with the information they contain. Remember that these are reference sources, so you do not need to read every word in each source. Once you have skimmed the sources, answer the questions that follow.

Use the information sources to help you answer the questions. As you work through the questions, go back and read the sources that will give you the information you need.

1. Web Page: [CritterClub.org](http://CritterClub.org)
2. Chart from *Creatures of Camouflage*
3. Glossary from *The Encyclopedia of Animal Defenses*
4. Index from *Amazing Facts about Animals and Insects*
5. Table of Contents from *Amazing Facts about Animals and Insects*
6. Fun Facts from the Book *Aardvark to Zebra: An Encyclopedia of Animal Facts from A to Z*

# 1. Web Page: CritterClub.org

## CritterClub.org

### Weird! Wild! Wonderful!

Animal facts & trivia!

Environmental and nature news!

Puzzles, games, photos and screensavers—all free to you from CritterClub.org!

<a href="#"><u>Home</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>All Creatures Striped and Spotted</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Giants and Pygmies</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Critter Trivia Quizzes</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>All the Pretty Critters</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Endangered Species</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Now You See'em, Now You Don't</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Fun for You</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Bright Lights, Big Ocean</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Animals Onstage</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Tooth and Claw</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Screensavers, Photos, &amp; More</u></a>

For today's critter trivia quiz, [click here](#).

You asked for the topic: animal camouflage

Here are some articles containing "animal camouflage":

Click on the title of the article to view the text.

[It's Good to Be Green—When You Live in the Rainforest!](#)  
*The plants are green, and so are the critters. . . .*

[When Creatures of Prey Dress Up Like Predators](#)  
*When does a caterpillar look like a snake? When it. . . .*

[Flowers that Bite: Orchid or Mantis?](#)  
*The female orchid mantis is a vision of lethal loveliness. . . .*

## 1. Web Page: CritterClub.org

### Clearly I Don't See You

*The clearwing butterfly uses transparency to hide in plain sight. . . .*

### Coming or Going: The Confusing Appearance of the Four-Eyed Butterfly Fish

*It's a little surprising when your prey has two faces. . . .*

### Color Me Beautiful: Animals that Adorn Themselves

*A decorator crab might be able to give you a few tips. . . .*

### My New Winter Coat

*Arctic animals get whole new wardrobes when the season changes. . . .*

### Animal Warning Labels

*Eating a blue-tongued skink may be hazardous to your health. . . .*

**Not what you're looking for?  
To start a new search, enter a topic.**

**To post questions for our staff zoologist, click [here](#). To see our readers' most frequently asked questions, click [here](#).**

## [Home to CritterClub](#)

### **Critter-friendly links:**

[News from the Zoos](#)

[Underwaterworld](#)

[Growls and Wags](#)

[Feathers, fur, and fins](#)

[All the Spots](#)

[Migratory Birds](#)

[Big Cats of Africa](#)

[Animals of the Australian Outback](#)

[Wildlife on Lake Baikal](#)

[Mammals of North America](#)

[Fierce Creatures](#)

[Herps](#)

[Bugs, Beetles, & Butterflies](#)

## 1. Web Page: CritterClub.org

To add a link to this list or to offer comments and suggestions, send an email to: [webmaster@critterclub.org](mailto:webmaster@critterclub.org).

To receive the CritterClub newsletter, click [here](#).

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## 2. Chart from a Book, *Creatures of Camouflage*

<b>Creature</b>	<b>Native Habitat</b>	<b>How It Uses Camouflage</b>
anglerfish	Coral Sea, Australia	colors and striped pattern help it blend in with ocean floor; frills make it look like an underwater plant
arsenura moth	Panama	brown color with mottled pattern and gray and black spots on wings make it look like a dried leaf on the ground
comet moth	Madagascar	yellow wings with rust-colored dots look like dried leaves
decorated war bonnets	Japan	odd shape and frills make it look more like coral or an underwater plant than a fish
false-leaf katydid	Central America	has forewings that look like dead leaves, and spots that look like big black eyes on back wings
hawkfish	Coral Sea, Australia	bright stripes help it hide in the brightly-colored coral reefs
leaf frog	Solomon Island	colors help it blend in with the colors of fallen leaves on the forest floor; shape of head resembles a leaf
orchid mantis	South America	is the same cream color as the orchid petals, and has legs that look like orchid petals
red-eyed tree frog	Panama	green skin makes it difficult to see in the green of the rain forest
sand boa	Kenya	colors and patterns of scales help it hide in rocks and dirt
walking stick	Malaysia	looks like a dried twig with leaves on it so it can hide easily among decaying leaves on the jungle floor

### 3. Glossary from a Book, *The Encyclopedia of Animal Defenses*

**amphibian:** cold-blooded animals that may exist on land and water, such as frogs, newts, and salamanders

**aposematism:** warning colors and markings of poisonous or bitter-tasting animals and insects, such as the bright pink color of the Bornean stinkbug, the black and yellow stripes of a bee, the orange and black markings of the Monarch butterfly, and the bright coloring of the poison-dart frog

**bivouac:** the nest of cluster of army ants

**burrow:** an animal's underground home; a hole or tunnel in the ground made by an animal

**camouflage:** coloring or patterns that help an animal blend in with its environment

**carapace:** a hard or bony shell or covering, such as the shell of a turtle

**crypsis:** the ability of some animals to blend in with their surroundings

**defense:** the method an animal uses to protect itself

**disruptive coloration:** markings that are distinguished by strong contrast; the markings of tigers and zebras are examples of disruptive coloration

**distraction display:** behavior of some kinds of animals when their young are threatened; a female quail uses a distraction display by pretending to be injured and luring predators away from the nest

**diurnal:** active during the day

**echolocation:** the use of echoes to navigate

**exoskeleton:** the hard outer covering of some animals and insects

**insect:** a small, air-breathing animal with three pairs of legs, two pairs of wings, and a body that has three parts, including a head, a thorax, and an abdomen

**larvae:** the immature stage in the life cycle of an insect

**mammal:** animal that gives birth to live young

**molt:** to shed an outer layer, such as skin, feathers, fur or an exoskeleton

**pheromones:** chemical signals that animals give off to locate or communicate with each other

**predator:** an animal or insect that hunts for its food

**prey:** animals or insects that are hunted by predators

**reptile:** cold-blooded animal, such as the turtle, snake, lizard, or crocodile

**species:** a biological category of animals that are related

**spines:** quills or needles

**venom:** poison

**nocturnal:** active during the night

## 4. Index from *Amazing Facts about Animals and Insects*

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## 6. Fun Facts from the Book *Aardvark to Zebra: An Encyclopedia of Animal Facts from A to Z*

### Fun Facts

- ❖ Even though their name means “hundred-footed,” centipedes can have more than 100 feet or as few as 30.
- ❖ There are more than 2,000 different species of walking stick insects.
- ❖ There are more than 2,600 species of frogs.
- ❖ The Arctic tern has the longest route of any migrating bird, traveling as many as 22,000 miles to go south for the winter.
- ❖ The Eastern spadefoot toad can live in its underground burrow for months at a time to stay cool and escape dehydration during the dry season.
- ❖ Some turtles are able to grow new sections of their shells when their shells are damaged by hunters or predators.
- ❖ A colony of termites can build a nest that is over 20 feet tall and 100 feet across.
- ❖ The burning sting of the furry Brazilian flannel moth caterpillar is so painful that the caterpillar is nicknamed the *bizo de fuero* or “beast of fire.”
- ❖ The copepod, a marine crustacean, confuses predators by switching from its usual transparent appearance to a display that looks like fireworks or flashing lights.
- ❖ A 3-foot-high fire ant mound can be home to as many as 100,000 ants.
- ❖ Weighing less than a penny, the tiny bee hummingbird is only two and a half inches tall.
- ❖ The narwhal, a kind of whale, has a tusk that can grow to a length of 10 feet.
- ❖ When the phronima, a tiny and transparent marine animal, goes househunting, it first invades the “shell” or clear casing of the salp, and then eats the salp.
- ❖ Some species of turtles, such as box turtles and sea turtles, can live to be more than 100 years old.
- ❖ The green algae that grows on the fur of the sloth is a natural camouflage that allows it to be nearly invisible in the dark green of the rainforest.
- ❖ Some deep-sea fish, such as tuna and marlin, swim continuously, not even stopping when they sleep.
- ❖ The tuatara, a New Zealand reptile, has three eyes.
- ❖ Even though it has gills, the robber crab of the southwest Pacific has adapted so well to life on land that it is able to climb trees in search of food. The robber crab, also known as the coconut crab, is so large (over three feet long) that it has no natural predators.
- ❖ The hippo is a nocturnal animal that eats 80 to 100 pounds of food each night.