

UNIT 8: When Habitats Change

Name: _____

Help the Warblers!

The golden-cheeked warbler is a small bird. It lives in Texas. These warblers only nest in trees called Ashe junipers. They find their food in these trees. The birds eat the insects they find. They use spider webs and the bark of Ashe junipers to build their nests. The Ashe juniper is where the warbler lives and eats!

Sometimes, people do things that cause harm to an animal species. They build roads, homes, and farms on animal habitats. People in Texas have cut down many Ashe juniper trees for wood and also to build roads, farms, and homes. What happens when Ashe junipers are cut down? The golden-cheeked warblers cannot find food. They cannot nest. They cannot raise babies. That is why these birds are endangered.



Golden-cheeked warbler

But people can also help fix things! They can **restore** habitats. This means they can work to make a place the way it was before. This helps endangered animals and plants. People are working to restore the habitat for the little birds. They are planting new Ashe juniper trees.

1. Why does the golden-cheeked warbler need the Ashe juniper tree?
 - a. for food
 - b. for bark to build their nests
 - c. both a and b
2. What does it mean to *restore* a habitat?
 - a. Make it bigger than it was.
 - b. Make it the way it was.
 - c. Make it better than it was.
3. What are people doing to help the warblers?

Name: _____

Natural or Manmade Change?

Habitats can change quickly or slowly. There are many causes of habitat change. Sometimes, people change a habitat. That is called **manmade change**. Habitat change can also be **natural**, or not caused by people.

Directions: Read each description of habitat change, and circle **Manmade** or **Natural**.

1	A very big hurricane moves over land. Many trees are knocked down. A lot of the land is flooded.	Natural	Manmade
2	A big ship has an accident. Oil spills into the ocean. The oil stays in the water and on the shore for many years.	Natural	Manmade
3	Lightning strikes a grassland. A fire starts. It spreads quickly.	Natural	Manmade
4	A beaver cuts down trees and builds a dam. Some forestland is flooded. A pond is formed.	Natural	Manmade
5	Many acres of rainforest are cut down. Farm crops are planted in their place.	Natural	Manmade
6	Water is pumped out of a river. It is sent to homes, schools, and stores. The river has a lot less water in it.	Natural	Manmade

Answer Key (cont.)

Raccoons and Habitat Change (page 42)

1. b
2. c
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Save the Ferrets! (page 43)

1. a
2. food and shelter
3. People built farms and cities on the grasslands. There weren't enough prairie dogs for the ferrets to eat.

Help the Warblers! (page 44)

1. c
2. b
3. restoring the warbler habitat by planting new Ashe juniper trees

Natural or Manmade Change? (page 45)

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Natural | 3. Natural | 5. Manmade |
| 2. Manmade | 4. Natural | 6. Manmade |

Unit 9—Fossils

What Is a Fossil? (page 46)

1. b
2. body fossils, trace fossils
3. Check for appropriate answers.

How Do Fossils Form? (page 47)

1. To decay means to break into tiny pieces and become part of the dirt.
2. b
3. No, a jellyfish cannot become a body fossil because it has no hard body parts.

What Can Fossils Tell Us? (page 48)

1. c
2. how animals lived and what the land was like
3. Fossils found in lower layers of rock lived longer ago than fossils in higher layers. Fossils found in the same layer probably lived at the same time.

Paleontologists (page 49)

1. c
2. Any three: digs them up carefully; measures them; photographs and draws them; cleans them and studies them; writes about them; shares information.
3. Check for appropriate answers.

The Fossil Record (page 50)

1. how living things have changed over millions of years
2. Any two: Not many living things became fossils; we find very few fossils; paleontologists sometimes make mistakes
3. They change their ideas to fit the new evidence.

Unit 10—What Is Weather?

What Is Weather? (page 51)

1. b
2. precipitation
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Weather Can Change (page 52)

1. is not
2. Earth tilts slightly towards the Sun part of the time and slightly away from the Sun the rest of the time. This causes the days to be shorter or longer and the weather to be warmer or colder.
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Types of Weather (page 53)

1. a
2. warm air and cold air bump into one another
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Dangerous Weather (page 54)

1. c
2. Any two: water, wind, electricity
3. *Possible answers:* A hurricane can move cars and ruin buildings. It can push waves to the shore. It can cause flooding.

Weather Activity (page 55)

Check for appropriate answers for each type of weather.

Unit 11—Weather Forecasting

Weather Forecasting (page 56)

1. b
2. c
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Meteorologists (page 57)

1. c
2. patterns in the weather
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Weather Tools (page 58)

1. b
2. a
3. the amount of rain that falls, temperature, wind speed and direction
4. where storms are; how much rain, snow, and wind are in an area; which direction storms are moving and how fast

Fun with Forecasting (page 59)

1. a
2. Look to see if the pinecones are open or closed. If the pinecones are closed, it may rain. If the pinecones are open, it should be a nice day.
3. $43 + 37 = 80^\circ$