

4th Grade				
Life Science				
Chapter 3 Lesson 2				
Page	Question	Answer(s)	Links/Sources	Student Resources
92	How do you interact with a pet? What do you do for it? What does it do for you?	Student answers will vary based on what pets they have or animals they have interacted with. Discuss why do people even have pets		
92	Why do you think the bird is on the antelope's neck? Why might the antelope want the bird on his neck?	Students will have a wide variety of answers. This is a great picture of symbiosis and commensalism.	I'll scratch your back... antelope and myna birds enjoy a symbiotic relationship (today.com)	
94	What producer and what consumer are part of this passage? How does this passage relate to the change that occurred in the relationships among animals?	See Genesis 2:15. In the perfect Garden of Eden, the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil produced a fruit that gave mankind a choice. When tempted to eat the fruit, Adam and Eve became consumers. The result was that sin entered the world and mankind, animals, and plants no longer lived in harmony.		
94	How many plants must a cow eat each day to stay alive and healthy?	TE page 94. Write the problem on the board and work with the class to solve $200 = N \times 1/10$ (multiply both sides by 10); $200 \times 10 = N \times 10$; $200 \times 10 = 2,000$ plants		
95	Are there any foods that people eat that did not originally come from plants? Does it come from plants?	TE page 95. The food is either a plant itself or can be traced back to some animal that eats plants. Almost all food can be traced back to plants—the primary producers.		
95	What makes a lynx a great predator?	TE page 95. Sample answer: Lynx have great eyesight and a good sense of smell. They are able to run very fast.		
96	Why do many small fish swim together in groups called schools?	TE page 96. They swim in schools because being in a large group makes it less likely that one individual will be caught by a predator.		
97	How does an animal's coloring help it survive?	TE page 97. Animals in many different ecosystems can use color to avoid predators, as well as to quietly stalk their prey.		
98	Is symbiosis good for all living things involved? Explain.	TE page 97. Some kinds of symbiosis are good for all the living things involved. In others, one organism is harmed while the other is helped (parasitism) and in the last kind (communalism) one creature benefits and the other is not affected. See the Teach Science Concepts on the same page	Symbiotic Relationships - Bing video	
98	What are examples of symbiosis in your classroom?	Sample answer: You can help a classmate and they can help you.		
* Means the answer is found in the TE.				