



LIFE·PAC[®]

Science



Alpha Omega Publications[®]

**SCIENCE 402
ANIMALS
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ANIMALS

As you study this LIFE PAC®, you will learn that animals are wonderfully made. Animals can travel long distances by walking, running, flying, or swimming. Some travel in all four ways. Others wiggle along from place to place. Animals eat and digest different types of food. They breathe by means of lungs, gills, tubes, and pores. In this LIFE PAC you will begin to understand how God provided in the Creation for the food, shelter, and instinct of animals. Man, too, has a part to play in taking care of animals as well as in the way he uses them for work, for fun, and as pets.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC.

When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Tell how animals differ in the ways they travel, eat, digest food, and breathe.
2. Tell how jaws and teeth of animals are made to help them eat.
3. List some differences between animals that live on the land and those that live in water.
4. Tell how mammals, birds, and insects do unusual things.
5. Explain how some animals keep certain territories for their own use.
6. Describe the wisdom of God in providing animals with instinct.
7. Explain why man is beginning to see the importance of protecting wildlife.
8. Tell what man is trying to do to provide protection for wildlife.

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

amoeba (u mē' bu). An extremely small, one-celled animal.

aquarium (u kwer' ē um). A pond, tank, or bowl in which living fish are kept.

armor (är mur). A protective covering.

barbicel (bär' bu sul). Tiny hooks that make up part of the barb of a feather.

barbs (bärbz). Little feathers attached to the main feather of a bird.

belly (bel' ē). The under part of an animal's body

boa constrictor (bō' u kun strik' tur). A large, tropical American snake.

breeding ground (brē' ding ground'). The place where an egg is hatched or an animal is born and raised.

bumblebee (bum' bul bē). A large bee with a thick, hairy body.

chirp (chērp). A short, sharp sound made by some small insects and birds.

drone (drōn). A male honeybee.

equator (i kwā' tur). The line on a map dividing the Northern Hemisphere of the earth from the Southern Hemisphere.

evaporate (i vap' u rāt). To remove water.

extinct (ek stingkt'). Has died out and will be no more.

gill (gil). Part of the body of the fish used for breathing in water.

hive (hīv). House or box for bees to live in.

honeybee (hun' ē bē'). A bee that makes honey.

instinct (in' stingkt). Knowing something without needing to learn it.

invertebrate (in vē' tu brit). An animal without a backbone.

ivory (ī' vur ē). A hard, white material present in elephant tusks.

migrating (mī' grāt ing). Traveling from one place to another or changing locations.

navigate (nav' u gāt). To follow a planned course.

ostrich (ô's' trich). A large bird that can run very fast but cannot fly.

pore (pôr). A very small opening.

python (pī' thon). A large snake.

radar (rā' dār). Machine for measuring radio waves.

rasp (rasp). A hard, grating sound.

refuge (ref' yūj). A shelter from danger or trouble.

reptile (rep' tul). A cold-blooded animal that creeps or crawls.

rudder (rud' ur). A flat piece of wood at the rear of a boat used for steering.

sanctuary (sangk' chü erē). A place of refuge or safety.

schedule (skej' ūl). A timetable or list of leaving and arriving times.

scraper (skrā' pur). A part of a cricket's wing which helps make a chirping sound.

shrew (shrü). A mouse-like mammal that eats insects and worms.
spawning ground (spôn' ing ground'). The place where salmon are born.

sperm whale (spèrm' hwäl'). A mammal that lives in the ocean.

spout (spout). A stream or jet of water.

tern (tèrn). A sea bird.

tortoise (tôr' tus). A turtle living on land.

transgressor (trans gres' ur). One who goes beyond a law or command.

trespasser (tres' pus ur). One who goes on someone else's property.

ventilate (ven' tl ät). To change the air.

vertebrate (vèr' tu brit). An animal that has a backbone.

wheatear (hwēt' ir'). A small bird with white tail feathers that builds its nest on the ground.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tèrm; it, ĩce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; child; long; thin; /Th/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

I. HOW ANIMALS ARE STRUCTURED

This part of your LIFEPAC tells you how some animals travel, what you also learn some things about how some animals eat, and how some animals breathe.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Tell how animals differ in the ways they travel, eat, digest food, and breathe.
2. Tell how jaws and teeth of animals are made to help them eat.
3. List some differences between animals that live on the land and those that live in water.

Restudy these words.

amoeba	instinct	schedule
aquarium	invertebrate	shrew
armor	ivory	sperm whale
barbicel	migrating	spout
barbs	navigate	tern
belly	pore	tortoise
boa constrictor	python	vertebrate
breeding ground	refuge	wheatear
extinct	reptile	
gill	rudder	

HOW ANIMALS TRAVEL

Have you ever gone to a circus or to the zoo? Did you notice that an elephant has four large, strong legs to hold him up and help him walk?



When God created elephants, He provided them with strong legs because the elephants weigh so much. The elephant is the largest of all land animals. A full-grown African elephant often weighs more than 10,000 pounds (4,600 kg). In spite of his size, an elephant can run as well as walk.

Elephants are mammals. Mammals are one class of five classes of animals called **vertebrates**. This word means the animal has a backbone. Animals that do not have backbones are called **invertebrates**. Mammals also have hair and most of them breathe by means of lungs. The female mammals make their own milk to feed their young. Mammals are warm-blooded animals. The word *warm-blooded* means that their blood stays the same temperature all the time.

There are two kinds of elephants in the world. One kind of elephant lives in Asia, the other kind in Africa. Both kinds have a large body, four strong legs, and long trunks. An adult elephant is about as tall as it is long. The elephant's trunk is a strong and useful part of the animal. It measures about 6 feet (2 m) long and weighs about 300 pounds (140 kg). He uses it to carry food to his