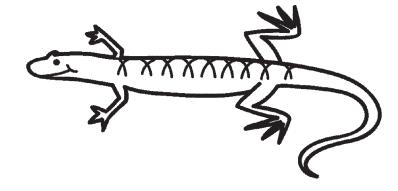
**Instructions:** Use the book to provide details that answer the questions about the two different types of camouflage. Use what you learn about animal camouflage to answer the question at the bottom of the worksheet.

| Animals with camouflage that stays the same  |                    | Animals with camouflage that changes |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Animal   | Type of Camouflage | Animal                               | Type of Camouflage |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Why do you think camouflage changes in some animals, while it remains the same in other animals? |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |                    |                                      |                    |  |  |  |  |  |

CAMOUFLAGE • LEVEL T • 1

**Instructions:** Place commas between the items in each list in the sentences below.

- 1. It is less visible and can sneak up on seals walruses and other animals that it hunts.
- 2. Snakes lizards and desert foxes are the color of sand to match their surroundings.
- 3. Leopards cheetahs and tigers blend in with the light and dark of their woodland homes.
- 4. Many chameleons happen to be green brown and gray.
- 5. They change color when they are hot cold frightened angry or in love.
- 6. They are able to match the color of white pink or yellow flowers.
- 7. They sit on flowers and are almost invisible until an unsuspecting beetle fly or bee comes by for a sip of nectar.
- 8. Fish frogs snakes and many kids of insects use warning coloration.
- 9. Land animals such as elephants rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses do not need to camouflage themselves from natural enemies.
- 10. Predators with the best traits will be the ones that have regular meals, stay strong and are more likely to survive and reproduce.



CAMOUFLAGE • LEVEL T • 3

**Instructions:** Use the book to fill in the crossword puzzle about camouflage.

| Across   |             |    | 1. |     | 2  |     |  |   |  |
|--|-------------|----|----|-----|----|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. Animals that hunt other   | animals     |    | 1. |     | 2. |     |  |   |  |
| 3. Descendants   |             |    |    |     |    |     |  |   |  |
| 4. To pretend to be someth by changing appearance                        | rent        | 3. |    |     |    |     |  |   |  |
| 5 coloration helps ar blend in with its backgr                           |             | 4. |    |     |    |     |  |   |  |
| 6. Dark patches or stains  |             |    | •  | •   |    |     |  | • |  |
| 8 coloration tells oth that an animal tastes ba or is poisonous          | ls          |    |    |     |    | ]   |  |   |  |
| 10. Spots that look like the eyes of a much larger animal                | 5.       6. |    |    | 7.  |    |     |  |   |  |
| 12. To suddenly scare  |             |    |    |     |    |     |  |   |  |
| Down 2 coloration is a pat   | 8.          |    |    |     |    |     |  |   |  |
| 2 coloration is a pattern that helps break up the outline of an animal   |             |    |    | 10. |    | 11. |  |   |  |
| 7. To hide 9 coloration is a startling color that helps an animal escape |             |    |    |     |    |     |  |   |  |

11. An animal that is eaten

by another animal