

Animals are multicellular, heterotrophic, usually motile organisms

- What general types of structures and functions do all animals have?
- Animals have consistently adapted to the demands of their environments
- Innate behavior is genetically driven; learned behavior requires experience
- Behavior can improve the survival chances of the organism and its species
- Sexual selection results in traits that allow individuals to compete more successfully.

Key Vocabulary	Assignments
Adaptation	<p>#1 Read pages 388-389</p> <p>A. Compare and contrast bilateral symmetry and radial symmetry.</p> <p>B. How does an animal’s structure help it survive in different environments? Give specific examples from the text.</p>
Asexual Reproduction	
Competition	
Heterotroph	
Innate behavior	<p>#2 Read pages 397 to 400</p> <p>A. What characteristics distinguish chordates from the other phyla? Give specific examples from the text.</p>
Invertebrate	
Learned behavior	<p>#3 Optional - Define the Key Vocabulary</p>
Limiting factor	
Motile	
Multicellular	
Sexual Reproduction	
Symmetry	
Terrestrial	
Vertebrate	

COMPARING WEIGHT IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF MAMMAL DEVELOPMENT

Many mammals double or triple their birth weights in a few months while others may take a year to double this weight. The table below shows the weights of six mammals at birth and every 3 months for the first year of life.

Complete the table using the formulas shown below. Answer the questions that follow.

$$\frac{\text{Weight at end of first year}}{\text{Weight at birth}} = \text{Number of times birth weight increases in one year}$$

Sample: goat

$$\frac{25.7 \text{ kilograms}}{3.0 \text{ kilograms}} = 8.566 \text{ or } 9 \text{ (round answer to nearest whole number)}$$

The goat weighs 9 times more at one year than it did at birth.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Weight of mammal at 1 year} \\ - \text{Weight of mammal at birth} \\ \hline \text{Change in weight in first year} \end{array} \quad \text{Sample: goat} \quad \begin{array}{r} 25.7 \text{ kilograms at one year} \\ - 3.0 \text{ kilograms at birth} \\ \hline 22.7 \text{ kg} \end{array}$$

Mammal	Weight in kilograms at:					Times birth weight increases	Change in weight (kilograms)
	Birth	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	1 Year		
Goat	3.0	8.6	17.0	21.2	25.7		
Cow	36.8	75.4	140.9	205.9	289.1		
Sheep	4.4	24.7	36.6	48.2	56.0		
Human	3.4	5.6	7.3	8.7	9.8		
Horse	46.8	119.2	204.0	285.0	354.0		
Pig	1.2	20.4	78.8	134.8	156.9		

- Which mammal(s) doubled their birth weights by the end of three months? _____

- Which mammal(s) did not double their birth weights by the end of three months? _____
- Which mammal weighed the most at the end of the first year? _____
- Which mammal weighed the least at the end of the first year? _____
- Which mammal increased its birth weight the greatest number of times in one year? _____
- Which mammal increased its birth weight the least number of times in one year? _____