



acorn

Plants 1

Spanish	bellota (bā jō´ tā)
Vietnamese	Trái sồi (drīy soi)
Hmong	txiv qhib (tsē ˘kē)
Cantonese	橡樹果，橡子 (juung sü gō˘, juung dzē)
Korean	도토리 (tō tōr´ rē)
Haitian Creole	glan (glan)
Arabic	بلوطة (bel lū´ tā)
Russian	желудь (zhô´ lüt)
Tagalog	bunga ng punong roble (büng´ ä nung pü´ nüng rō´ blā)
Khmer	ប្រាក់ (plī sīn)

An acorn is a nut that grows on an oak tree. The acorn nut is the fruit of the tree and contains an oak seed. Acorns are an important food source for animals in a forest. Animals such as squirrels, mice, pigs, deer, and many birds use acorns as a source of food. An acorn contains not only the seed of an oak tree but also food for when the tree begins to grow. The seed and fruit of an acorn are enclosed inside a hard shell that protects the acorn and preserves it until conditions are right for it to grow.

Card Connections

Linking Ideas

Additional Plants Cards

fruit (Plants 24), seed (Plants 46), tree (Plants 54)

Other Cards

bird (Vertebrates 8), pig (Vertebrates 54), deciduous forest (Ecology 6)



dragonfly

Invertebrates 16

Spanish	libélula (lē be´ lü lä)
Vietnamese	chuồn chuồn (tūm tūm)
Hmong	kab qaus liv (gä kôw lē)
Cantonese	蜻蜓 (t`sing ting)
Korean	잠자리 (jäm´ jä rē)
Haitian Creole	libelil (lē be lil´)
Arabic	سرمان (sûr man´)
Russian	стрекоза (strē´ kä zä)
Tagalog	tutubi (tü tü bē´)
Khmer	ត្រីក្រពើ (kôn tōm rroiy´)

A dragonfly is an insect with two pairs of long wings. Dragonflies have two large complex eyes at the front of their heads. Their excellent sense of sight allows them to catch and eat other insects while flying. To reproduce, dragonflies lay eggs in water. When the eggs hatch, the young dragonflies live in water for the first part of their lives as nymphs. A nymph will eat other aquatic insects, such as mosquito larvae. A dragonfly may live up to four years as a nymph. When its adult body develops, the dragonfly leaves the water by crawling up a plant stem. When its wings develop, it will fly away and live on land for the rest of its life, which lasts no more than two months.

Card Connections

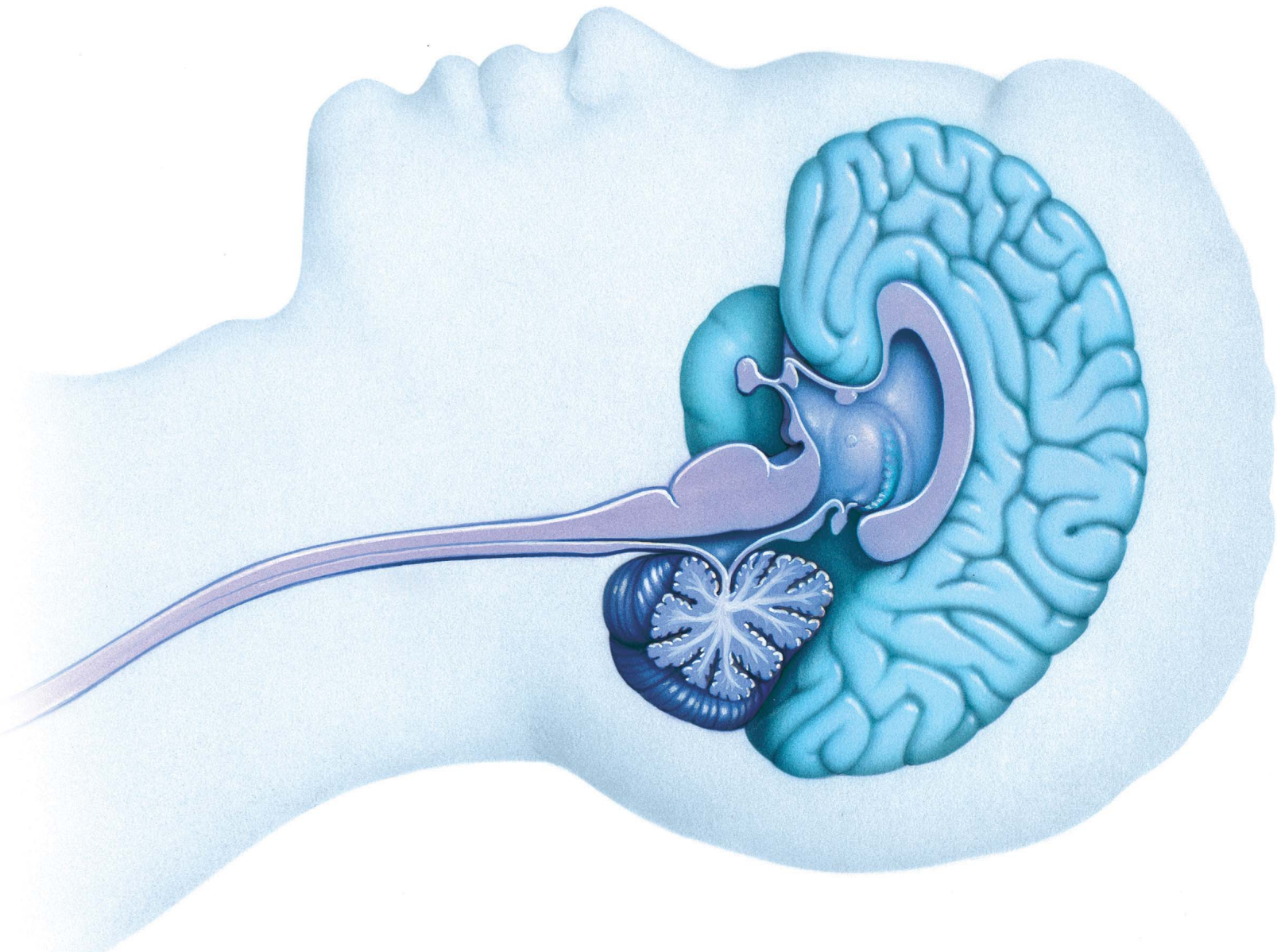
Linking Ideas

Additional Invertebrates Cards

butterfly (Invertebrates 8), *mosquito* (Invertebrates 26),
moth (Invertebrates 27)

Other Cards

wing (Vertebrates 74), *carnivore* (Ecology 4)



brain

Spanish	cerebro	(sā rā' brō)
Vietnamese	não	(nou)
Hmong	paj hlwb	(bā hlii)
Cantonese	腦, 大腦	(lō, tī lō)
Korean	뇌	(ne)
Haitian Creole	sèvo	(sā vō')
Arabic	دماغ	(dē mahh')
Russian	мозг	(mōzg)
Tagalog	utak	(ü' tāk)
Khmer	ខួរក្បាល	(khü'ə kā bal)

The brain is an organ found inside the skull. The bones of the skull help protect the brain from injury. The brain is the main organ of the nervous system. It receives messages from all parts of the body. The brain interprets these messages and then sends messages back to the body in response. Your brain controls processes in your body that you don't think about all the time, such as breathing and blinking. Your brain also tells you when you are hungry or sleepy. An adult human brain weighs about 3 pounds (1.4 kg). A baby's brain keeps growing in size after birth until the baby is about eighteen months old.

Card Connections

Linking Ideas

Additional Humans Cards

baby (Humans 1), cell (Humans 5), skull (Humans 16)



desert

Ecology 7

Spanish	desierto (de syárr' tō)
Vietnamese	sa mạc (sä mak)
Hmong	roob moj sab qhua (dōng mô shä 'kwä)
Cantonese	沙漠 (sä mô)
Korean	사막 (sä' mä')
Haitian Creole	dezè (dā zā')
Arabic	صحراء (sähh rrä')
Russian	пустыня (püs tyē' nyä)
Tagalog	disyerto (dēsh yār' tō)
Khmer	វាល ឆ្នាំង (wēl' rrō hō' tan)

Deserts are very dry places that receive less than 10 inches (25 cm) of precipitation each year. Organisms that live in the desert have adaptations to help them survive with very little water. A cactus plant can store water in its stem. Its leaves are reduced to spines, which decrease water loss and protect the cactus from being eaten by animals. Many desert animals are active at night when the air is cooler. This adaptation helps them conserve water by avoiding being out during the hottest times of the day.

Not all deserts are hot. Because it receives only about 2 inches (5 cm) of precipitation each year, Antarctica is considered a desert.

Card Connections

Linking Ideas

Additional Ecology Cards

deciduous forest (Ecology 6), grassland (Ecology 10), tundra (Ecology 20)

Other Cards

cactus (Plants 11), scorpion (Invertebrates 30)



predator and prey

Spanish	animal de rapiña y presa (ä nē mäl' dā rrä pē' nyä ē prā' sä)
Vietnamese	thú ăn thịt và con mồi (tù ang tet và không moi)
Hmong	tus tsiaj nrhiav nqaij noj thiab tus tsiaj uas tab tom yuav raug tom (dü chē ä tē ä `kī nō tē ä dü chē ä ü wä dā dō ū wä jou dō)
Cantonese	掠奪者和獵物 (luuk' dü chā wō lē' mǎ')
Korean	포식자와 먹이 (pō' shē' chā wä mō' gē)
Haitian Creole	predatè ak pwa (prā dā tā' ak pwā')
Arabic	مفترس وفريسة (müf' te ris wä fe rē' sä)
Russian	хищник и жертва (hē' schnēk ē zhār' tvä)
Tagalog	predator (mä nē nē' lä ät sē sē lä' `ēn)
Khmer	ឆ្មារបាច់ និង ត្រីបាត់ (krrum' sat sē' sat nung krum' sat trou sē')

A predator is an organism that eats another organism. The prey is the organism the predator consumes. On this card, the cheetah is the predator and the gazelle is the prey. A lion is another example of a predator. A lion can have many different types of prey, including zebras and antelopes. An animal may be both predator and prey. For example, a snake might eat a mouse, making the snake a predator. When the snake is eaten by a hawk, the snake has become prey.

Organisms have developed many different types of defenses to avoid being preyed on. Defenses include body coloration to blend in with surroundings and production of poisons on the skin.

Card Connections Linking Ideas

Additional Ecology Cards

camouflage (Ecology 3), *carnivore* (Ecology 4), *food chain* (Ecology 9)

Other Cards

ant (Invertebrates 1), *lion* (Vertebrates 39), *snake* (Vertebrates 66),
toad (Vertebrates 69), *zebra* (Vertebrates 76)