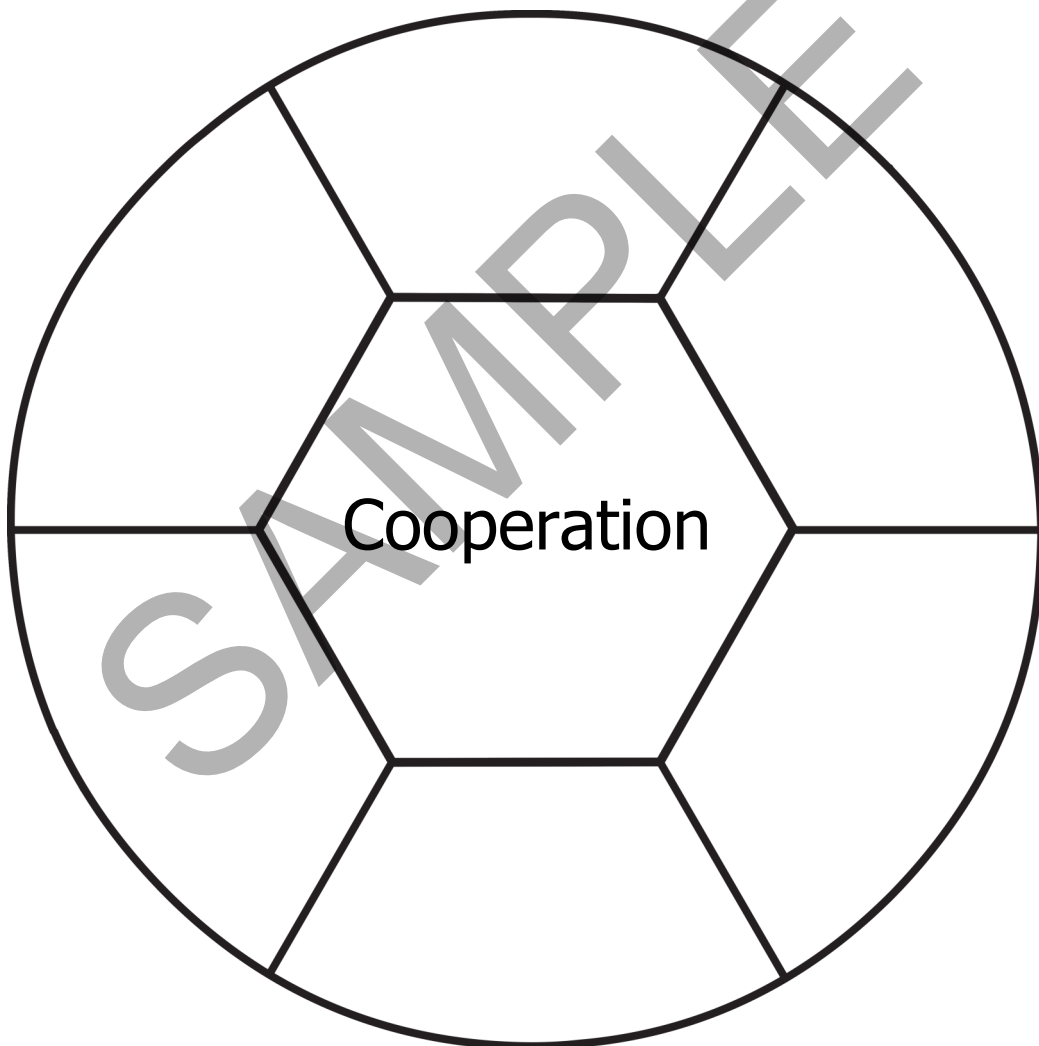


Animal Groups and Relationships Notebook

Why do animals form relationships? _____

What is the difference between cooperating and competing? _____

What six main reasons were given that show why animals cooperate?



Eleven different types of animals are given on the following pages along with space to record information. Above each animal or type of animal, write what kind of cooperation these animals demonstrate in groups. Beneath each type of animal, explain how they demonstrate cooperation.

Zebras

Penguins

Illustrate a herd of zebras.

SAMPLE

Illustrate a group of penguins.

How do chimpanzees respond when other chimpanzees challenge their community?

Geese	Fish

Explain what periodic cooperation is and give at least two examples. _____

Illustrate the examples of periodic cooperation you chose.

A large, rounded rectangular box with a thin black border. A large, light gray, diagonal watermark with the word "SAMPLE" in all caps is centered across the box.

What are some threats wildebeests face during their migration? _____

What are two risks to living in groups? _____

Type	Animals

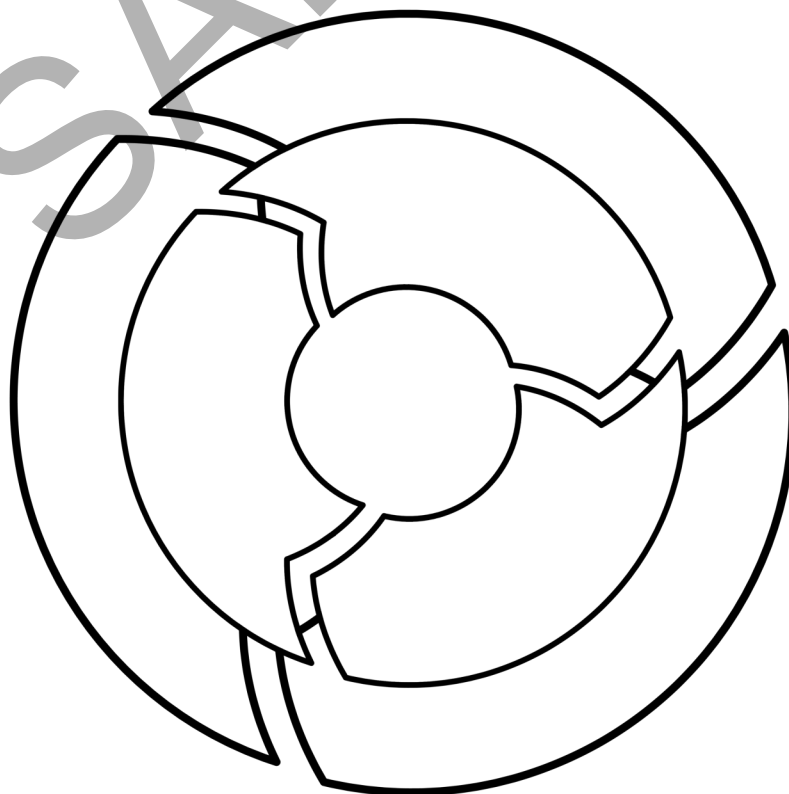
	Description

Type	Animals

	Description

Type	Animals Description
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In the three outer rings, list the three types of parasitic relationships discussed. In the three center rings, explain each one.



Animal Groups and Relationships Notebook

Answer Key

Why do animals form relationships? *because the world is a dangerous place and they need each other to survive*

What is the difference between cooperating and competing? *competing is fighting against each other; cooperating is working together*

What six main reasons were given that show why animals cooperate? *safety, confusion, warmth, overcoming resistance, pack hunting, and bringing up young*

The tables for cooperation should contain the following information:

Safety

meerkats: *assign lookouts to let others know of danger*

shoals of fish: *sends vibrations through the water to alert others*

Pods of dolphins: *protect each other*

rafts of sea otters: *hold onto each other so they don't become separated*

Confusion

zebras: *stripes swirl as they move to make it hard for prey to focus on one to attack*

Warmth

penguins: *huddle to keep each other warm in Antarctica*

How do chimpanzees respond when other chimpanzees challenge their community? *they fight together*

Overcoming Resistance

geese: *fly in a V shape called a skein so they can take turns flying in the front; it is harder to fly in the front because of resistance, so they take turns so one doesn't become too tired*

schools of fish: *travel together because all of them moving in the same direction cuts down on water resistance and lets them travel farther and faster while using less energy*

Pack Hunting

wolves: *work together to overcome much larger animals*

Taking Care of Young

beavers: *young of all ages work together*

elephants: *adults work together to protect the young*