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| Giraffe’s long neck | Hard shell of a turtle | A cat standing it’s hair up when threatened | Mammals’ offspring develop within the females’ bodies |
| Bears’ slow down breathing and heartbeat to hibernate. | Viceroy butterfly coloured like poisonous Monarch butterfly. | Wolves hunt in packs | Fish have gills to allow them to pull oxygen out of water |
| Tree sloths move very slowly to avoid detection. | Raccoons are active at night. | Polar bears have thick white fur. | Pine trees have thin waxy needles and are cone shaped. |
| Geese fly south during the winter | Rattlesnakes produce an extremely toxic venom | Rattlesnakes have a rattle on their tail | Rattlesnakes shake the rattle to warn animals of their presence |
| Snowshoe hares have very large feet to help stay on top of the snow | Skunks produce a strong odour | Skunks will spray when threatened. | Cape ground squirrel uses its bushy tail to provide shade from dessert sun |
| The Dorcas gazelle lives in the dessert and can produce solid urine so it never has to pee | The rhinoceros horn | The woodpecker has a long sharp beak | Woodpeckers peck in order to communicate |
| Puffer fish puff up when threatened | The opossum plays dead when threatened | Bees sting when threatened | Bees swarm if the nest is in danger |
| Bees have a sharp stinger | Some turtles pull their heads and legs into their shell when threatened | Ceanothus bush have highly produce highly flammable resin on their leaves | Human beings shiver (involuntarily shake) when their body temperature becomes too low. |
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KEY

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| **Behavioral (14)** | **Structural (11)** | **Physiological (7)** |
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