

EYE SPY



STUDENT WORKBOOK

ACCELERATE



ANIMAL EYES

Eye spy with my little eye...some unusual animal eye traits!

I WHOSE EYE IS WHOSE?

There are many types of animal eyes, and each is important for that animal's survival. In this activity, you have two groups of eyes and animals. For each group, match the eyes to animals.

WHAT TO DO:

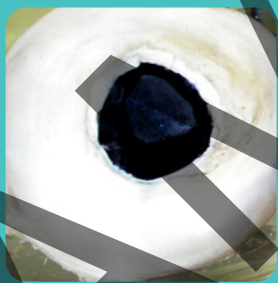
STEP 1. Read the descriptions next to the photos of eyes.

STEP 2. Draw a line to match each eye to the correct organism.

STEP 3. Explain how each eye's description helped you identify which organism the eye belongs to.

ORGANISM EYES

This organism is found deep underwater in the Twilight Zone of the ocean where there is limited light.



This organism is born in fast-flowing streams and rivers, but migrate to the ocean as adults.



This species is found in tropical rainforests with high humidity and warm temperatures.



ORGANISMS



Red-Eyed Tree Frog



Giant Squid



Steelhead Trout

HOW DO YOU KNOW?

ORGANISM EYES

This species lives in deserts and is most commonly found in areas with gravel and sand. They burrow during the day and come out during dusk and dawn.



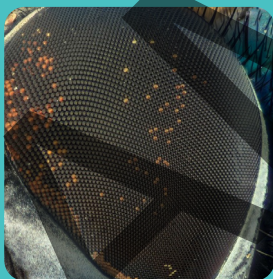
This organism is found in a diverse set of habitats, including rain forests, grasslands, savannas, and mangrove swamps.



This flighted organism crosses a large range that includes arctic tundra, grasslands, and marshes.



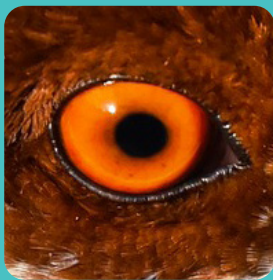
This species can be found in almost every habitat around the world, but require living in water as larvae.



This species live in subtropical areas where there is a mix of ferns and other large flowering plants.



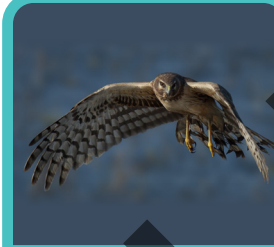
This flighted organism lives in a variety of places that include open water.



ORGANISMS



Fly



Northern Harrier



Tiger



Leopard Gecko



Egyptian Goose



Swallowtail Butterfly

HOW DO YOU KNOW?

GLOSSARY

Cartilage – a firm but flexible tissue.

Contrast – the difference in brightness between light and dark areas of an image.

Exoskeleton – an external body covering that supports and protects the body.

Extant – still living.

Extinct – having no more living members.

Fossil – the preserved remains, or traces of remains, of an ancient organism.

Function – the purpose for something or the job something does.

Heritable – able to be passed on from parent to offspring.

Invertebrate – an animal without a backbone.

Offspring – an organism's child or young.

Pedigree – a chart that shows us how individuals are related, as well as which have a particular trait.

Prey – what a predator eats.

Pseudopupil – a dark spot on an insect's eye that allows for it to sense shadows and movements.

Structure – the way the parts of an organism are arranged or set up.

Top predator – an animal that eats other animals and is not eaten by other animals themselves.

Vertebrate – an animal with a backbone.

RESOURCES

(1) Lee, M. (2019, September 18). New insight into the evolution of sight from 54 million year-old fossil. SciTechDaily. Retrieved March 22, 2022, from <https://scitechdaily.com/new-insight-into-the-evolution-of-sight-from-54-million-year-old-fossil/>

SAMPLE

ACCELERATE



SCIENCE UNLOCKED®

© Home Science Tools. All rights reserved.
Reproduction for personal or classroom use only.

Contact us at: www.homesciencetools.com/customer-service/

A product of

HOME SCIENCE TOOLS®

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Kit | SU-EYESPY |
| Instructions | IN-EYESPYS |
| Revision Date | 9/2023 |