

- A** It receives the little energy it does need by breaking down stored carbohydrates and fats.
- B** With a slowed heart rate and lowered body temperature, these animals have adapted to survive cold winters with little or no sustenance.
- C** Some scientists think that humans might hibernate one day, such as in order to travel to Mars or lose weight.
- D** Other animals, especially rodents, frequently come out of this state to snack on food harvested during the summer and fall.
- E** Bears are also considered "deep" hibernators, which rarely move out of their dens in winter.
- F** It might be a change in light exposure, measured by melatonin levels, which alerts animals to the coming winter and nudges them to seek out a burrow.
- G** For instance, wood frogs actually freeze solid over winter, while a natural antifreeze, glucose sugar, protects their organs.