

Adaptation

Today we will be learning about
'adaptation'.

This means how an animal is
suited to where it lives.

With someone at home can
you discuss what you think it
means when an animals is
adapted to its habitat.

How do you think a giraffe is adapted (matched) to where it lives?



It has a long neck to reach leaves in tall acacia trees.

It has a camouflaged coat with spots of different sizes to help it hide in the African savanna.

It has a long tough tongue to help it get leaves off the trees.

It has a fringed tail to keep flies away.

How do you think a lion is adapted to its environment (where it lives)?

It has powerful back legs to help it run fast to catch its prey.

It has a camouflaged coat of golden fur to help it hide in the African savanna.

Its mane helps protect its neck when 2 male lions fight.

It has good eye sight for hunting at night.



How do you think an African Rock Python is adapted to its environment?



With no arms and legs it can slither through grass and rocks silently to creep up on its prey.

It can stretch its jaws and skin so that it can swallow animals much bigger than itself.

It has long curved teeth that can be used to make deep wounds in its prey.

It has a long body that can wrap itself around its prey and squeeze it to death.



Who has a pet?



How might your pets be adapted?

Is it camouflaged?

Can it run fast?

Has it got wings?

Has it got fins?

Has it got whiskers?



Task 2

You are now going to pick **3 animals** and write down how they are adapted to their environments.

You may decide to find a picture or draw the animals and then annotate them.

Example of next slide.

Thick fur to keep the Sun's heat away during the day, but provide warmth at night

Hump to store food as fat to provide energy for long periods of time in desert

Long eyelashes to keep sand out of eyes

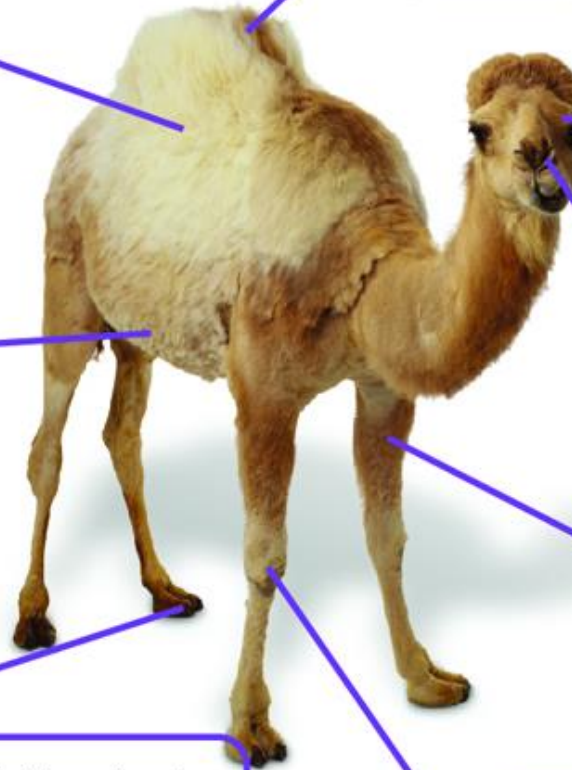
Very long intestines to reabsorb as much water as possible from foods eaten

Thin nostrils that can be closed to prevent sand blowing in

Long, muscular legs that allow camels to walk for miles across the desert

Wide feet help to spread the camel's weight and make it easier to walk on sand. Leathery pads protect from heat and act like snowshoes to help prevent it sinking

Leathery knees to help prevent burning when kneeling on hot sand.



Task 3

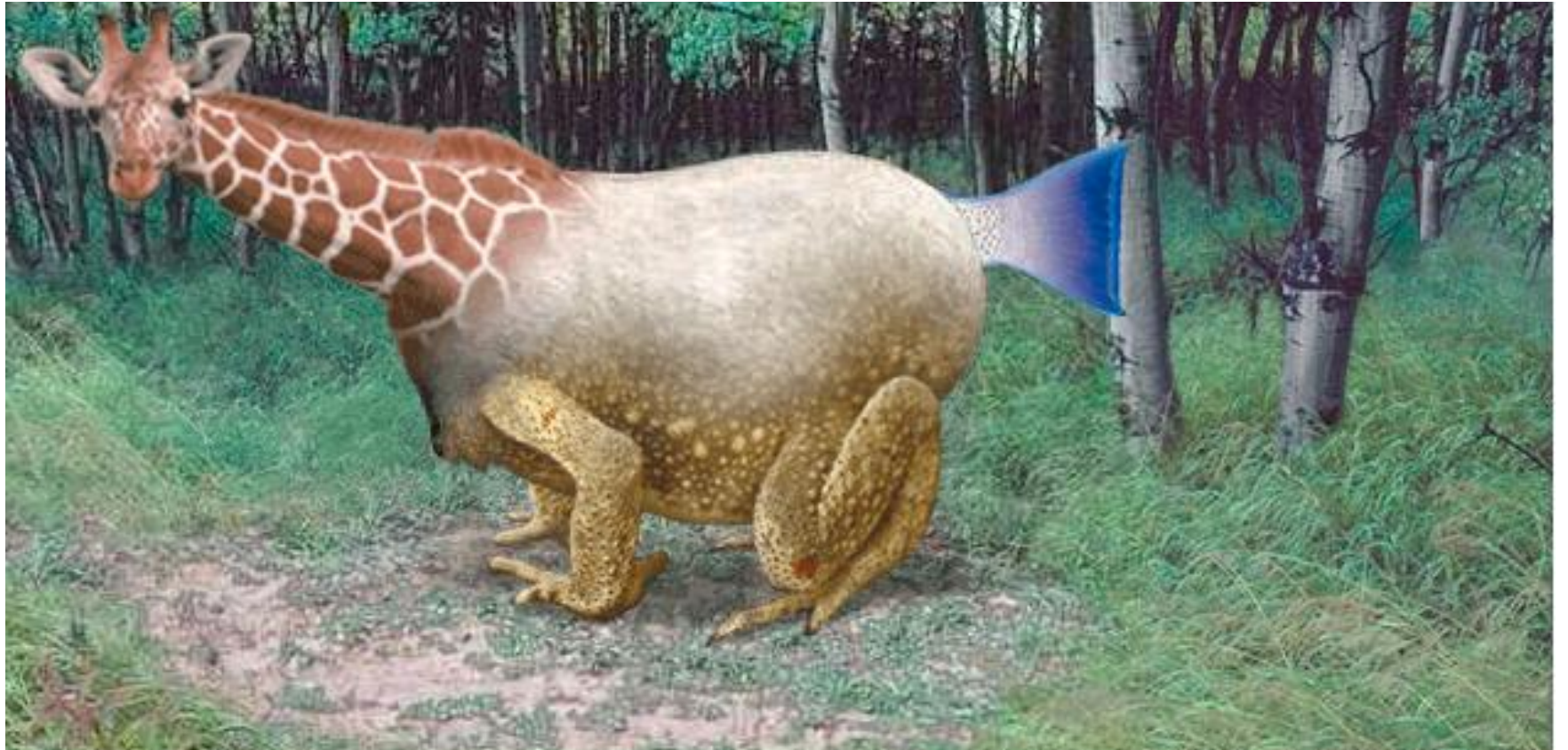
You are now going to draw a picture of an animal where you combine the 3 animals you have researched.

You can choose different body parts from each animals and put them together to make a new one.

Things to think about when creating your new animal:

- What habitat the animal will live in (desert, forest, jungle...)
- What body parts from each animal your animal will need to survive in that habitat
- Your animals name

(Examples of animals on next slide)



◀ Rhino

Bear ▶



