

Discover: Adaptation 1

Match the animal to the **adaptation**.
Draw a line between the animal and one of its adaptations.

Tawny Owl

Grey Seals

Fox

Tufted Duck

Peacock Butterfly

Common Frog

Pike

Sharp teeth for tearing meat.

Gills for living under water.

Strong back legs for hopping around.

Soft feathers for silent hunting.

Long tongues for feeding on nectar.

Webbed feet for swimming.

A thick fat (blubber) layer to stay warm in freezing weather.

Answer sheet

Animals **adapt** for different reasons. For each reason (underlined) circle the correct answers to show why these birds **adapted**.

Camouflage: Ross's Snow Geese are white because they live in the:

- a) Canadian Arctic b) Sahara Desert c) Amazon Rainforest

Feeding: Goldeneye Duck's legs are further back on their bodies so they can:

- a) Run to catch food b) Dive under water for food c) Climb trees to feed

Breeding: Male ducks are very colourful so they can:

- a) Attract a female b) Hide from predators c) Sneak up on their food

Survival: Ducks can fly very fast to:

- a) Stay warm b) Catch flies in the air c) Escape from predators



Discover: Adaptation 2

Flamingos are very special birds. They have adapted to live in places where other birds can't live. They have adapted to feed in very salty water by being able to let the salt leak out of their nostrils.

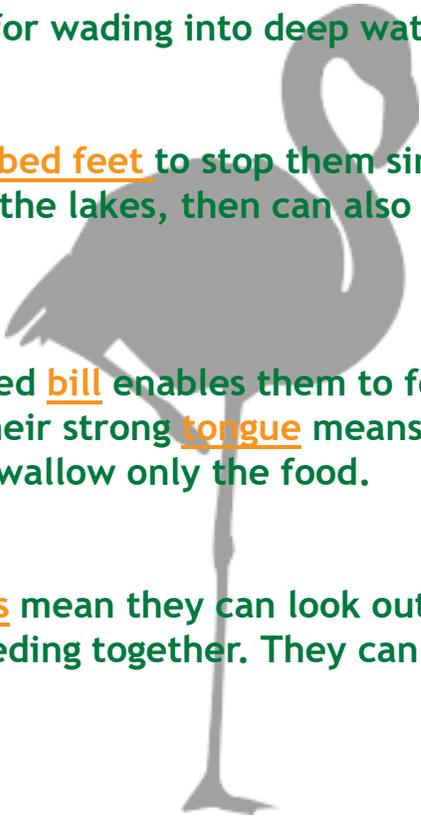
How else have they adapted to their environment?

Long legs for wading into deep water.

Large webbed feet to stop them sinking in the soft mud at the bottom of the lakes, then can also use their webbed feet when swimming.

Their angled bill enables them to feed with their head upside down; this and their strong tongue means they can filter food out of the mud and swallow only the food.

Long necks mean they can look out for predators even when a large flock is feeding together. They can also stretch further for food.



Answer sheet

Red squirrels have adapted to live in trees and eat nuts, bark, and seeds. Fill in the missing words using the list below to discover these adaptations.



Long back legs for jumping between trees.

Very sharp claws for clinging on to the trunk and branches of the trees when climbing.

A long bushy tail for balance.

Large incisor teeth for gnawing through hard nuts and acorns.

Double-jointed ankles to help them climb up trees and also climb down the trees head-first.