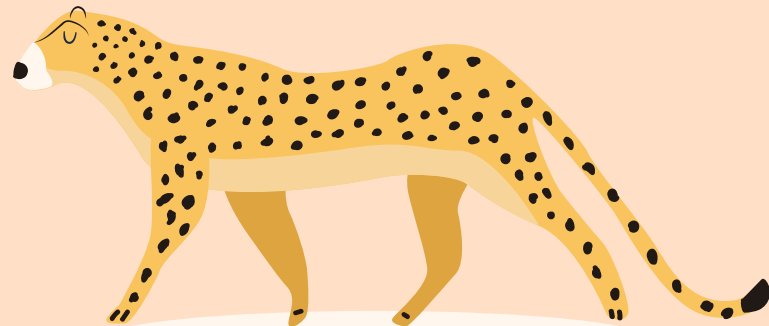


# BIOLOGY

Living things and their habitats

Animals, including humans



wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> July 2021

Focus for today  
will be...

Adaptations



# You will be...

Identifying how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways;

✿ Recognising that living things produce offspring (young) of the same kind, but normally young vary and aren't identical to their parents.

How might animals be adapted to their environment/habitats?

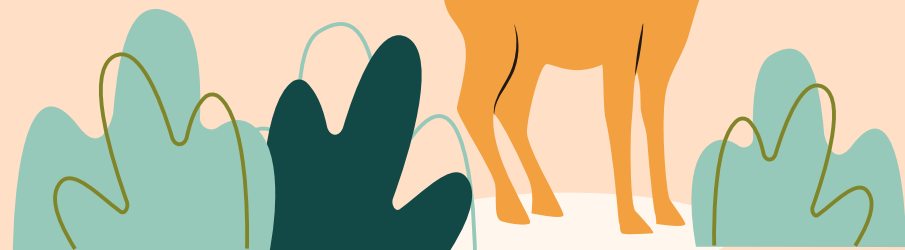
Why is it important for animals to adapt?



# what is adaptation?



Click on  
this for the  
BBC video  
link.



# What is adaptation?



Adaptation is a word used to describe the fact that an animal's (or plant's) features are suited to its habitat and to the type of food that it eats.



A habitat is a place where an animal or plant lives. Examples of habitat include woodlands, desert, fields, the sea or even a single flower. Most of the habitat at Wildwood is woodland.



Animals can either eat other animals (**carnivores**) or plants (**herbivores**) or both (**omnivores**). Animals have evolved so that they can catch and eat their food in the most efficient ways.



Different animals live in different habitats and eat different types of food.



Some animals are very specialised and are only adapted to live in one particular habitat e.g. otter. Some animals are more general and can live in lots of different habitats e.g. red fox.



The members of the weasel family are adapted to different types of habitat. Even though these animals are closely related, they look very different.



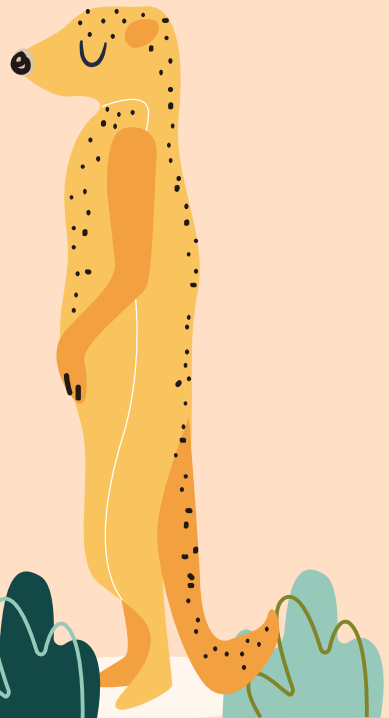
# Habitat specialists



Split into groups:

- Tree specialists,
- water specialists
- underground specialists
- Flying specialists

Can you think of animals in those categories?

which adaptations might they have to make them the best to live in those environments/habitats.





How is being nocturnal an adaptation?  
why might this be beneficial to animals?

what about hibernation?



what about teeth, feet and beak  
adapptions?





# Create your own...habitat specialist

Create own animal to live in a specific habitat. (You could choose from British coastal waters, woodland, Antarctica, African savannah/desert; jungle/rainforest.)

List the adaptations it has, so that it can survive in that environment/habitat. Remember to think about physical (beak, wings, talons/claws, fur, eyes, ears, size, tail etc) and behavioural (nocturnal, hibernation) adaptations.



Label the features using the technical vocabulary we have been looking at.

