

Plant and animal adaptations

Alligators have a third sideways eyelid. This protects their eyes underwater but still lets them see.

The bodies of antarctic fish contain anti-freeze. This lowers the freezing point of their bodies.

Koala bears have a large gap between their first and second fingers. The big toe sticks out at a wide angle.

Emperor penguins spend the whole winter in the Antarctic. They huddle together in large groups.

Birds that fly have hollow bones.

Beavers have front teeth that never stop growing.

Sea otters tie themselves to strands of seaweed at night before they go to sleep.

Polar bears have large furry feet and paws.

In the summer months arctic foxes are brown. In winter they are white.

Burmese pythons have heat sensors along their upper lips. They can also dislocate their jaws.

Mountain goats have super-thick skin on their behinds.

Desert foxes sleep in a burrow during the day and look for food at night.

Pigs have long snouts and a very keen sense of smell.

Mature male lions have thick manes, which go right around their throats.

The stinkhorn (a fungus) smells of rotting meat.

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn.

Some seeds remain dormant until spring.

Ferns produce poisons that prevent plants from growing close to them.

Cacti have reduced their leaves to spines.

Camels have long eyelashes.

Tomato seeds have to pass through an animal's digestive system before they can germinate.

Bladderwracks (seaweed) have air sacs on their fronds.

Problems with habitats

What are the features of the habitat?	
What organisms are found in the habitat?	
What specialised adaptations did any organisms have?	
What adaptations did any organisms have in common?	
What do you think are the three most important adaptations?	

Human adaptations

What adaptations do you think that humans have?

Label the adaptations on this human.

Say how you think the adaptations help humans survive.



THE JABBERWOCKY



`Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

- The **Jabberwocky** lives in a **swamp**.
- The swamp is very **hot** during the **day** and very **cold** at **night**.
- There are trees in the swamp called **Borogroves**.
- These are able to live in the **stagnant** water.
- The **Jabberwocky**, **Jubjub bird** and **Bandersnatch** are all **predators**.
- Their prey are the **Slithy Toves** and **Mome Raths**.

Choose one of the organisms from the poem.

Draw a picture of what you think it looks like.

Label the different parts (features) of your organism.

Explain how these parts help it **survive** and live in the swamp.

Examples – How does it feed? How does it cope with the cold nights and warm days?