

ACTIVITY 13 HOW HAVE LIVING THINGS ADAPTED?

Sarah has travelled through many different environments during her journey. In this lesson, we will investigate how living things have adapted.

STARTER

There are many different environments across our planet and Sarah has travelled through a lot of them. Watch the video and make a list of the environments that she has passed through.

Environments that Sarah has passed through

Environments that Sarah has not passed through

WORD CHOICES

Forest
Polar
Swamp
Lake
Rainforest

Ocean
Desert
Mountains
Grassland

Q1

Can you match these environments with some of their features?

Cold, salt water, many predators

Very cold, snow and ice and no shelter

Very damp and hot and many plants

Lots of trees and can be cold in winter

Little shelter and lots of grass to eat

Damp and marshy with many different plants

Very dry and hot in the day and cold at night

Water is calm and sheltered

INFO

Introducing adaptation

All living things have to be suited to their environment if they are to survive.

Fish have streamlined bodies, fins and specially shaped tails to help them move quickly and easily through the water.

Squirrels have sharp, strong claws for gripping tree trunks and strong teeth for eating nuts.

Q2

When Sarah was travelling through Kazakhstan and China, she saw a lot of camels. Sarah found cycling through the desert very tough, but camels have adapted well to live in this environment. Watch the video to find out why camels are better at living in the desert than Sarah. How many adaptations can you remember? Make a note of them below.



INFO

Did you know that a camel with one hump is called a dromedary and a camel with two humps is called a Bactrian camel. Sarah saw Bactrian camels when she was in Kazakhstan and China.