

DIGITAL

Resources

Animal Adaptations

Vocabulary

Type in the definitions to the terms below.

- Adaptation
- Physical Adaptation
- Behavioral Adaptation
- Camouflage
- Mimicry

Animal Adaptations

Look at each image below. Explain how the physical adaptation helps the animal survive.

Explain

Animal Adaptations

Tiny scales cover a butterfly's wings and give the insect its bright colors. The colors warn predators that a butterfly tastes bad.

Scales

Antennas
These are used for touch and smell.

Eyes
A butterfly has two compound eyes with hundreds of lenses. They let a butterfly see in almost every direction.

Proboscis
A butterfly has a long tongue to sip water or nectar from flowers.

Forewings
The two front wings.

Hindwings
The two back wings.

Legs and Feet
There are special organs on butterfly's feet to help the insect taste what it lands on.

Body
A butterfly's body has three parts: the head, thorax, and abdomen.

What is one adaptation that helps this butterfly stay safe from predators? How do you know?

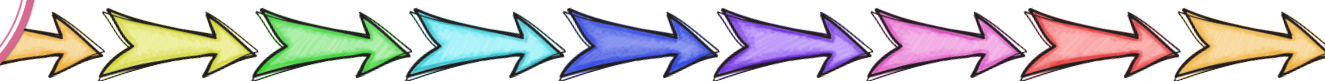
Diagram

Classify

Sort each phrase below under the heading it relates to.

- to have sharp claws
- to have blubber
- to have flat teeth
- mimicry
- a skunk sprays
- migration
- to play dead
- instinct
- to hunt at night
- hibernation
- birds fly
- camouflage

Animal Adaptations	
Physical Adaptations	Behavioral Adaptations



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Adaptation	
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Behavioral Adaptation	
Camouflage	
Mimicry	
Migration	

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Animal Adaptations	Physical Adaptations	Behavioral Adaptations
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to have blubber		
to have flat teeth		
mimicry		
a skunk sprays		
migration		
to play dead		

Cause & Effect

Look at each adaptation below that is listed as a cause. Think of an effect it would have for that animal. Then, list the effect in the box.

Cause	Effect
A bear hibernates for the winter.	
Geese fly in winter.	
A rabbit lives in its environment.	
A butterfly has a long proboscis.	

Diagram

Animal Adaptations

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Compare & Contrast

Type in similarities and differences between physical adaptations and behavioral adaptations.

Physical Adaptations	Both	Behavioral Adaptations

Covers important skills such as:

- *Vocabulary
- *Classifying
- *Cause and Effect
- *Compare and Contrast
- *Reading a Diagram

Use them all or pick and choose!

Focuses on Animal Adaptations, along with these:

- *Physical and behavioral adaptations
- *Camouflage
- *Mimicry
- *Migration
- *Hibernation
- *Purpose of Adaptation
- *Defense



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Animal Adaptations

Read each statement below and fill in the blank using a word from the word bank. Each word is only used once.

physical	mimicry	migrate	locomotion
camouflage	hibernate	defense	behavioral

Animals go into a deep sleep when they _____.

Some animals play dead or spray as an adaptation called _____.

When animals move from one place to another they _____.

Some animals have adapted _____.

Blending into one's environment is called _____.

When one living thing imitates another, it is called _____.

Animals have both _____ adaptations.

Animal Adaptations

Look at the adaptations described and determine which animal it most likely belongs to. Then move the animal next to each their adaptation.

Has thick fur to keep the animal warm.	Has strong teeth and claws.	Stores fat and water.
Has long eyelashes to protect the animal's eyes.	Large flat feet for walking on snow.	Small ears to reduce heat loss.

Writing

Animal Adaptations

Thinking about everything you know about adaptations, why is it so important that animals adapt in their environments? What will happen if they do not adapt? Provide lots of details to support your claim.

Animal Adaptations

Look at each image below. Explain how the physical adaptation helps the animal survive.

Animal Adaptations

What are some three ways in which adaptations help organisms survive? Give an example of each.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

A Variety of Formats:

- *Fill in the Blank
- *Question and Answer
- *Writing Portions
- *Drag and Sort

Engage your Students!

Benefits of digital learning:

- *Paperless classroom (save on those copies!)
- *Increase student engagement!
- *Access the materials anywhere.
- *Integrate technology into the classroom.
- *Improve student practice with computer literacy.

