

# BPCZ KS2 WORKBOOK

## 'ADAPT, SURVIVE, THRIVE'



NAME

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE: IDENTIFY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PHYSICAL AND A BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATION AND RECOGNISE THE IMPACT CLIMATE CHANGE IS HAVING ON THE FUTURE OF MANY SPECIES.**

### 1. MATCH THE WORDS TO THEIR DEFINITIONS.

**ADAPTATION**

**HABITAT**

**SURVIVE**

**PREDATOR**

**PREY**

**NOCTURNAL**

**CONTINUING TO STAY ALIVE.**

**A SPECIAL FEATURE THAT HELPS AN ANIMAL TO SURVIVE IN IT'S ENVIRONMENT.**

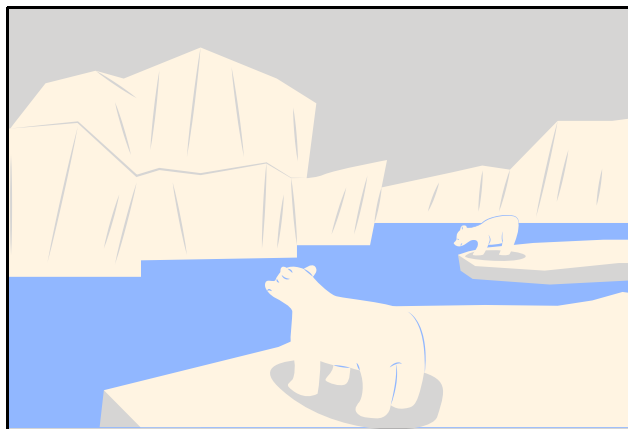
**AN ANIMAL THAT IS EATEN BY OTHER ANIMALS.**

**AN ANIMAL THAT SLEEPS IN THE DAY, AND IS ACTIVE AT NIGHT**

**AN ANIMAL THAT HUNTS AND EATS OTHER ANIMALS.**

**THE PLACE WHERE AN ANIMAL LIVES.**

### 2. ADAPTATIONS ARE BASED ON THE ANIMAL'S HABITAT. EXPLAIN WHY EACH ADAPTATION HELPS THE ANIMAL TO SURVIVE IN THE PLACE WHERE THEY LIVE.

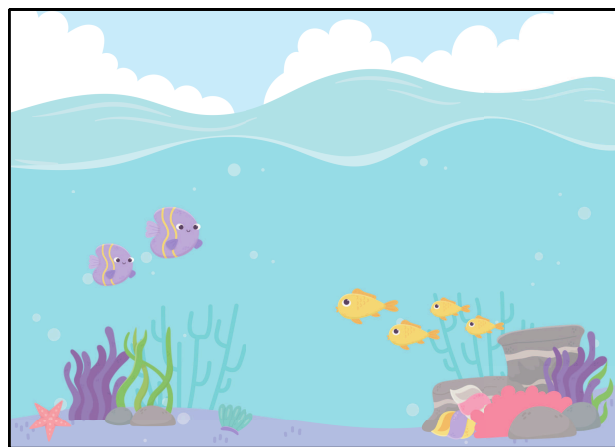


**A POLAR BEAR'S THICK FUR HELP THEM TO SURVIVE IN THEIR HABITAT BECAUSE...**

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**A FISH'S GILLS HELP THEM TO SURVIVE IN THEIR HABITAT BECAUSE...**

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**3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ADAPTATIONS WOULD HELP AN ANIMAL SURVIVE IN A DESERT HABITAT?**

**WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE BOX BELOW.**

- A. A HUMP ON THE ANIMAL'S BACK TO STORE WATER**
- B. GILLS**
- C. SANDY COLOURED FUR**
- D. HUNTING AT NIGHT, WHEN THE TEMPERATURES ARE COOLER**
- E. SHARP HORNS**
- F. LONG TAIL**

**ANSWERS:**

**4. PICK AN ANIMAL AT THE ZOO AND WATCH THEM CLOSELY. WHAT ADAPTATIONS CAN YOU SEE? DRAW A PICTURE OF THEM IN THEIR HABITAT IN THE BOX BELOW AND LABEL THEIR ADAPTATIONS.**

**5. THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF ADAPTATIONS – PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL. DECIDE WHETHER EACH ADAPTATION IS PHYSICAL OR BEHAVIOURAL AND TICK THE CORRECT BOX.**

**PHYSICAL ADAPTATIONS: SOMETHING ON OR INSIDE THE ANIMAL'S BODY THAT HELPS THEM TO SURVIVE.**

**BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATION: SOMETHING THAT AN ANIMAL DOES THAT HELPS THEM TO SURVIVE.**



**Slow Lorises have very large eyes to help them to see in the dark, as they are nocturnal.**

**PHYSICAL ADAPTATION**

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**BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATION**

☐

**Lionesses stay very still whilst hunting in long grass so prey don't notice them.**

**PHYSICAL ADAPTATION**

☐

**BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATION**

☐

**Moles have large claws to help them dig through the soil, as they live underground.**

**PHYSICAL ADAPTATION**

☐

**BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATION**

☐

**Hedgehogs have spikes on their body to stop them from being attacked by predators.**

**PHYSICAL ADAPTATION**

☐

**BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATION**

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**6. CHANGING ENVIRONMENTS CAN BE BIG PROBLEM FOR ANIMALS. IF THEIR HABITAT CHANGES TOO MUCH, THEY MAY NO LONGER HAVE THE CORRECT ADAPTATIONS TO SURVIVE. DESCRIBE HOW EACH EVENT MAY CHANGE EACH HABITAT.**



**TEMPERATURES RISING  
IN POLAR HABITATS**

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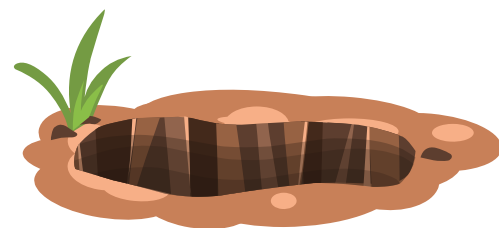


**TREES BEING CUT DOWN  
IN FOREST HABITATS**

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**WATERING HOLES DRYING UP  
IN DESERT HABITATS**

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**7. IF ANIMALS CANNOT SURVIVE IN THEIR HABITATS, THEY MAY BECOME EXTINCT. EXTINCT MEANS AN ANIMAL HAS DISAPPEARED FOREVER.**

**ANIMALS AT RISK OF EXTINCTION ARE CALLED ENDANGERED.**

**LOTS OF ANIMALS AT THE ZOO ARE ENDANGERED. THESE PICTURES ON THE ZOO SIGNS SHOW HOW ENDANGERED AN ANIMAL IS.**

**CAN YOU FIND AN EXAMPLE OF A VULNERABLE, ENDANGERED AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED ANIMAL AS YOU WALK AROUND THE ZOO? WRITE THE ANIMAL UNDER EACH RED CIRCLE.**



**Vulnerable: risk of extinction**



**Endangered: high risk of extinction**



**Critically endangered: very high risk of extinction**

**Animal:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Animal:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Animal:** \_\_\_\_\_