

## Lesson 3: Adaptations



1

## What are Adaptations?

**Adaptations are the process by which the characteristics of a species change over many generations in response to the environment.**



2



**Adaptations help plants and animals survive in their environment.**

These adaptations can help these organisms find food, protect themselves from predators, or survive extreme temperatures.

3



**Examples of Adaptations:**

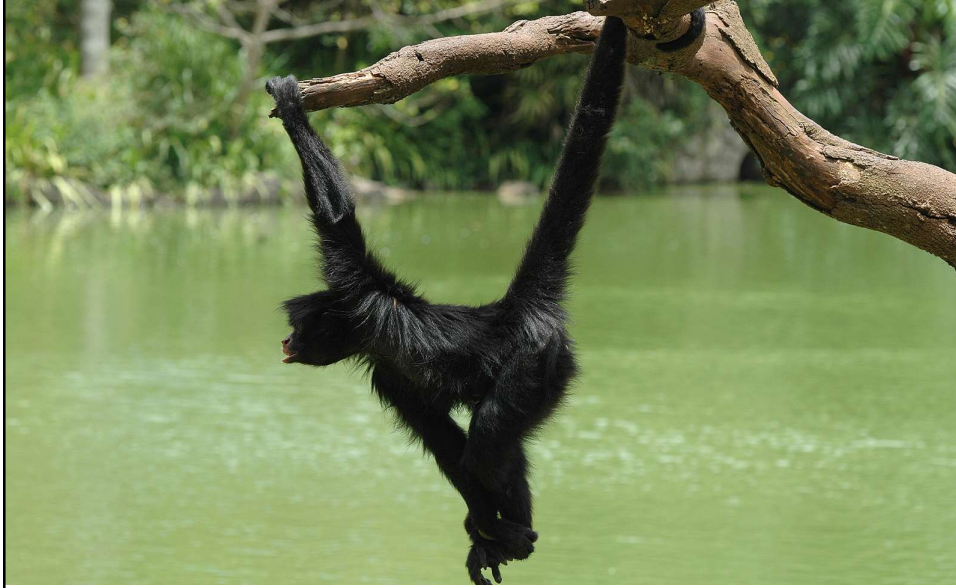
Long necks of giraffes allow them to feed from taller trees or plants.

Lightweight bones of birds help them to fly with less effort.

Long, sharp teeth of carnivores allow them to eat meat more easily.

4

## Observing Adaptations: Monkey



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## Observing Adaptations: Chameleon

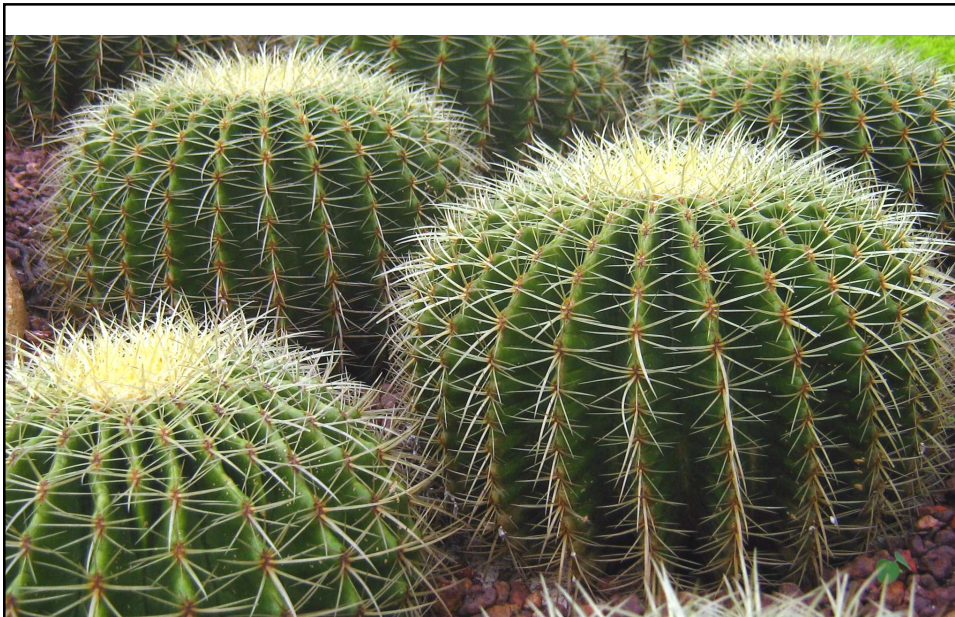
6



## Observing Adaptations: Jaguar



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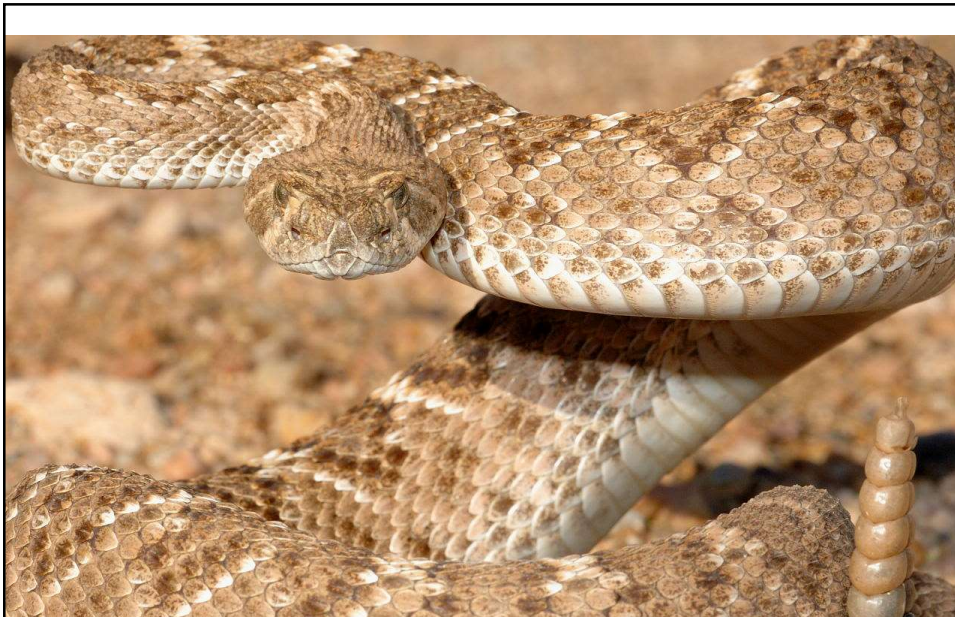
## Observing Adaptations: Cactus

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## Observing Adaptations: Polar Bear



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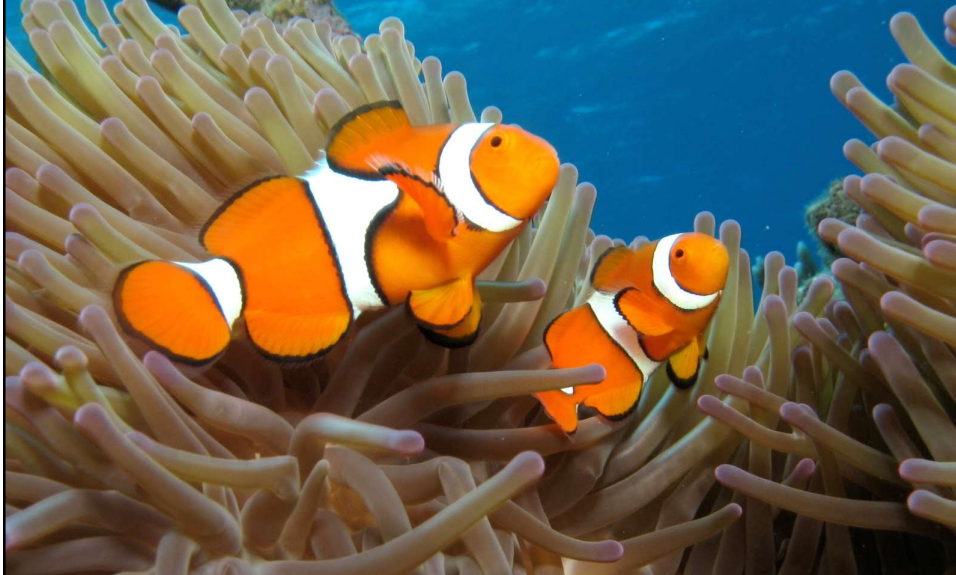


## Observing Adaptations: Rattlesnake

10



## Observing Adaptations: Clown Fish



11



## Observing Adaptations: Horned Beetle

12

## Observing Adaptations: Spider



13



## Observing Adaptations: Mushrooms

14



## Observing Adaptations: Giraffe



15



## Observing Adaptations: African Hawk

16



## Key Questions

- 1. What are adaptations? How do adaptations benefit an organism?**
- 2. Choose an organism and give examples of some adaptations that it has.**
- 3. What might happen to a plant or an animal placed in an environment that it is not adapted to? Why?**