

- A frog has long sticky tongue that helps it to catch insects.



- Birds have **streamlined body** shape to fly easily.



- **Camouflage** is an adaptation that allows an organism to hide in the surrounding.



- Examples: a white rabbit hides in the snow.



What is adaptation?

- Adaptation is the physical characteristic of an organism that helps it to survive better in the surrounding environment.

Examples of adaptations that some animals or plants have:

- Birds have different shaped beaks according to their diet.

examples: a long-curved beak is for eating nectar from flowers,

where a curved sharp beak is for eating flesh (meat).



- **In plants**, the bright colored petals of the flower attract insects for pollination.



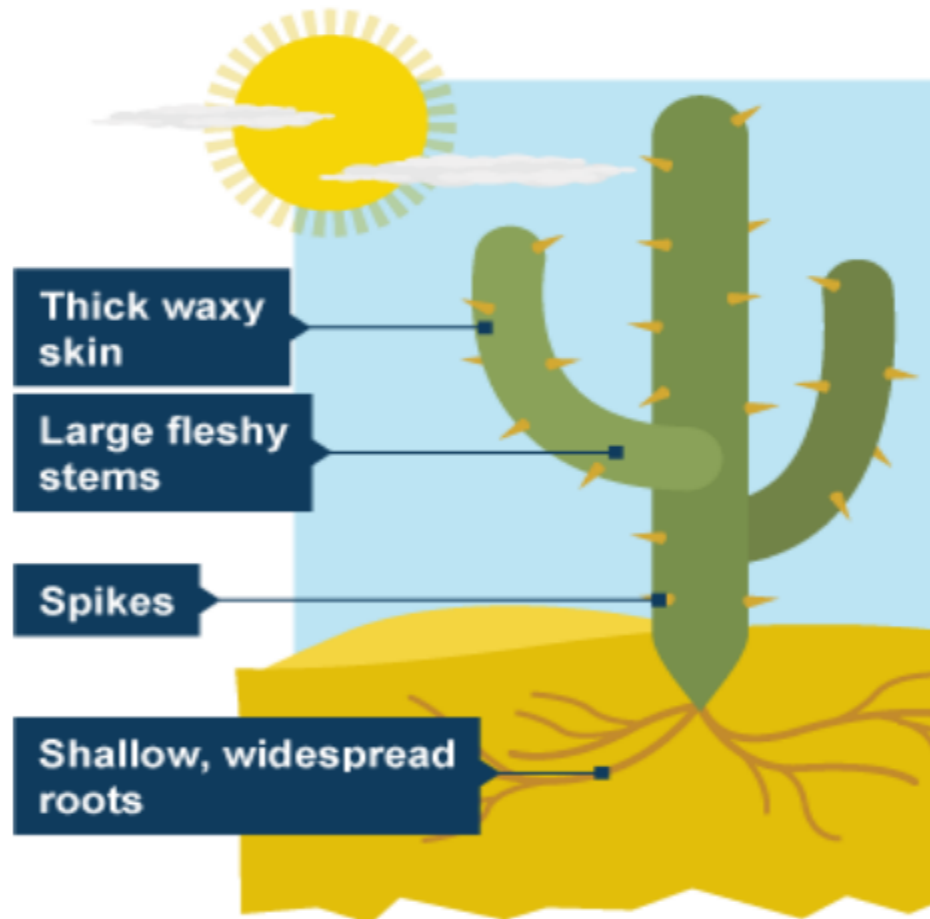
- In plants, most leaves surfaces are flat to take the maximum amount of light needed to make their food.



Cactus adaptation:

Habitat: Desert

- **Cactus have spines instead of leaves.** These minimize the surface area and so reduce water loss.
- **Cactus have widespread root systems** that can collect water from a large area.
- **Cactus have large stems** that can store water.

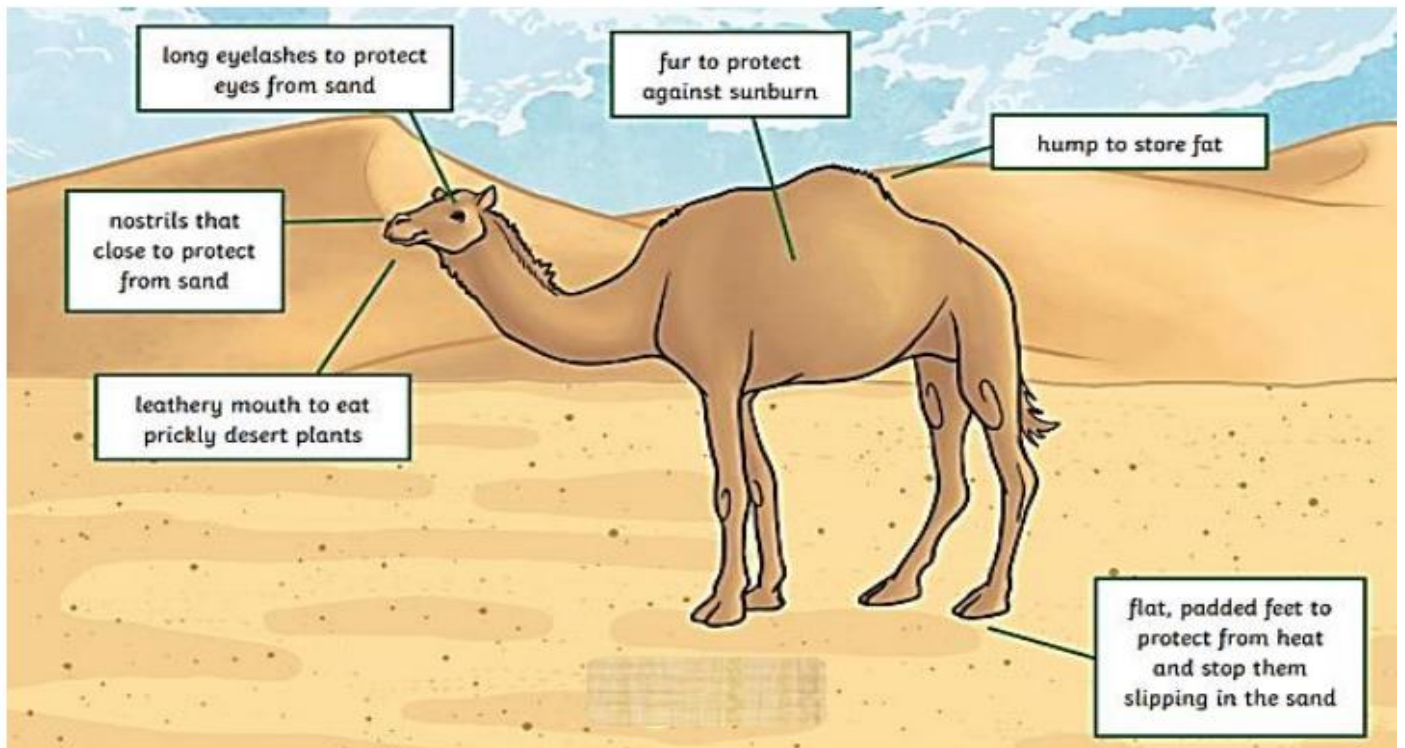


Camel adaptation:

Habitat: Desert

Camels have many adaptations that allow them to live successfully in desert conditions. Deserts are hot and dry, and wind blow sand all around.

Camel adaptations:



Polar Bear adaptation:

Habitat: Arctic

Polar bears are perfectly adapted to live in the Arctic.

Polar bear adaptations:

