

### KS2 Challenge - Animal Adaptation

- Watch the two short videos below about adaptations from BBC Bitesize.

### [Home Learning with BBC Bitesize - KS2 Primary Science for Year 6](#)

- Read the information about how animals and plants adapt to meet the demands of their environment in order to survive.
- You may wish to try Activity 1 and 2 to check your understanding now.
- Next - Either choose an animal from one of the video clips you have watched, or select your own to research. You should describe their adaptations - the features they have or the behaviours they display - and explain how these benefit them and help them to survive.
- Below is an example to help you...



The wild Bactrian camel is extremely well adapted for the tough desert climate that it lives in. Thick eyelashes and narrow nostrils that can be closed tightly against the storms protect the camel from injury from flying sand. Its two toes are connected and are able to spread widely, allowing the camel to walk well on sandy ground.

Like other camels, the wild Bactrian camel has a long curved neck, long legs, a long triangular face and a split upper lip. Camels feed mainly on shrubs. It has

two humps on its back that store fat and this allows them to go without food for long periods of time.

They are also able to go without water, but this is not stored in the camels' humps. Once they find water, camels are able to drink as much as 57 litres at one time to replace the water they have lost. To save water, camels produce dry faeces (pool!) and little urine (wee!) and can control how much they sweat. The coat of the wild Bactrian camel tends to be lighter than some other camels and is a sandier grey-brown colour. Its coat becomes thicker and longer in winter when temperatures can fall to -30 degrees Celsius, and is lost in big chunks as temperatures increase.

- Additional challenge - Design your own species! Use what you know about adaptations and the advantages they give animals to design a completely new species that is suited to the environment you choose. Describe the adaptations for your species, making sure that you show how this helps them survive in your chosen habitat. You may draw or create a model of your new species to help illustrate your ideas if you wish. Don't forget to name this new animal!