

Animal Adaptations

Complete the tables to explain how each adaptation helps the animals survive in their natural environment.

Camel Adaptation	What's the Point?
Can run up to 40mph in a sprint, or maintain 25mph for up to an hour.	
Can consume up to 46 litres of water in one sitting.	
Three rows of eyelashes.	
Large, flat feet.	
Thick fur on the top of their bodies; thin fur elsewhere.	
Thin, slot-like nostrils.	

Snow Leopard Adaptation	What's the Point?
Thick white coat.	
Thick fur on soles of feet.	
Enlarged nasal cavity.	
Long tail.	
Shortened body parts – limb and ears.	
Small pupils (eyes).	
Ability to eat an animal three times its size.	

Spider Monkey Adaptation	What's the Point?
Omnivorous diet.	
Long, strong tail.	
Brown, grey or red fur.	
Slow reproduction rate – up to five years between births.	
Lives high up in tree canopies.	
Quick movements and ability to work as a team.	

Polar Bear Adaptation	What's the Point?
Hollow and transparent fur.	
Small bumps on their footpads, called papillae.	
Long, thick, curved claws.	
Large paws.	
Their skin beneath their fur is black.	
Thick layers of fur and body fat.	
They have developed into strong swimmers.	