



Vidya Devi Jindal School, Hisar

(Affiliated to CBSE)

Graphic Book



SUBJECT: SCIENCE

ADAPTATIONS IN ANIMALS

Class: VII



Disclaimer

This graphic book is not a replica of the chapter Weather, Climate and Adaptation of NCERT book for class VII. The book explains the concept of adaptation in an easy and joyful way to be comprehended by the students aged 10-12 years. It encourages the process of learning beyond classroom without losing the focus from its core concept.

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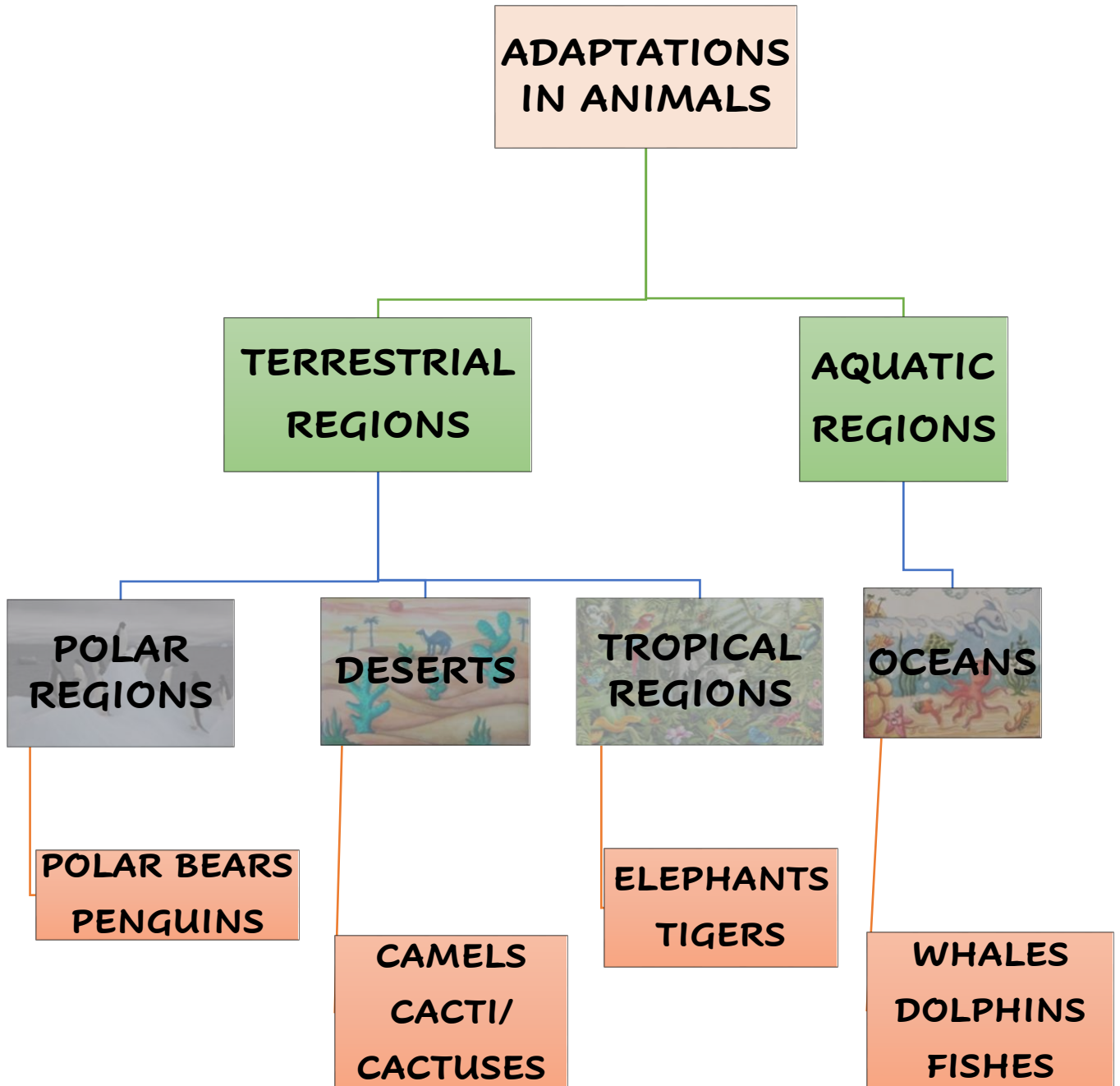
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Chaturtha, Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vihar School

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this lesson, students will be able to

- relate the concept to real life observations.
- define adaptation as any structural, behavioural, or social characteristic that enables animals to survive and reproduce in their environment.
- identify the examples of plants and animals that live in deserts, polar regions, rainforests and aquatic environments.
- understand the relationship between living things and their habitats.
- relate adaptations with environmental characteristics.
- classify groups of animals by their structural characteristics.
- investigate various animals and identify specific examples of adaptation necessary for them to live in their environment.
- apply their understanding of various forms of adaptation to design an animal with adaptations for a specific habitat.
- understand the scientific terms like habitat, adaptation etc.
- conduct research on a plant/animal to identify its adaptation.
- evaluate how animals adapt to their habitat.
- analyse how these adaptations help animals survive and thrive.
- create their own animal through their imagination from a combination of virtual "animal parts" and explain how and why those adaptations work.

Story Board



The Characters

CLASSROOM



STUDENT- THOMAS
AGE - 11 YEARS



STUDENT-NITYA
AGE - 11 YEARS



STUDENT-GOPAL
AGE - 12 YEARS



MS NAMRATA
A SCIENCE TEACHER
AGE- 30 YEARS



STUDENT-SUNIL
AGE - 12 YEARS



STUDENT-RIYA
AGE - 8 YEARS



STUDENT-SAHIL
AGE - 11 YEARS



Father- MICHAEL
AN ENGINEER
AGE - 45 YEARS

MOTHER- CYNTHIA
HOUSEWIFE
AGE- 40 YEARS



THOMAS'S FAMILY



Boy- Thomas
AGE -11 YEARS

UNCLE - CHRISTOPHER
A NAVAL OFFICER
AGE - 36 YEARS



FATHER -MR RAMLAL
A FARMER
AGE- 40 YEARS



SUNIL'S FAMILY



SON-SUNIL
AGE- 12 YEARS



FATHER -MR PRAMOD
AN
ENVIRONMENTALIST

MOTHER -SHOBHA
A HOUSEWIFE
37 YEARS



RIYA'S FAMILY



DAUGHTER -
RIYA

SON- RAHUL
AGE 11 YEARS



COACH -MR. HAPPY SINGH
A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER

SAFARI JEEP
DRIVER



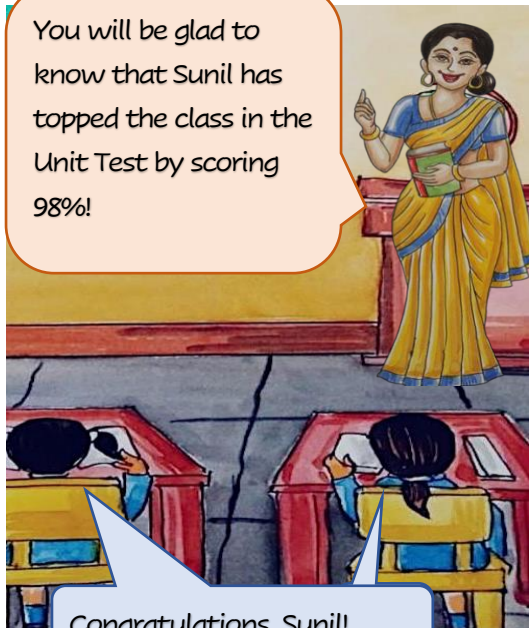
Students in Classroom



Dear students, every child is unique and capable of doing anything. For example, Sunil is not only studious but amiable and helpful also.

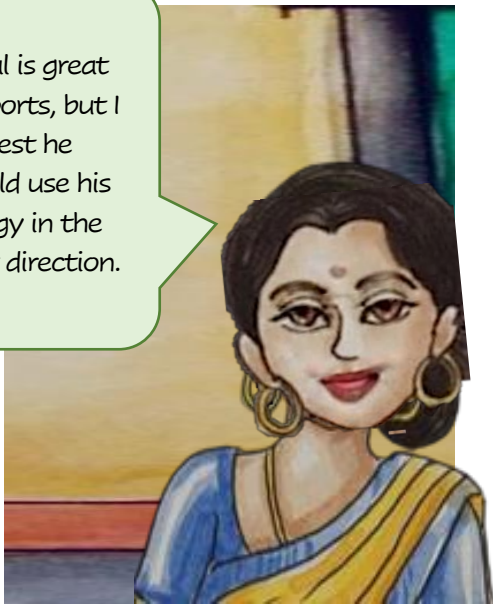


You will be glad to know that Sunil has topped the class in the Unit Test by scoring 98%!



Congratulations, Sunil!

Gopal is great at sports, but I suggest he should use his energy in the right direction.



Ma'am, you're right. I'm sorry for what I did to Sunil. I'll never repeat that.



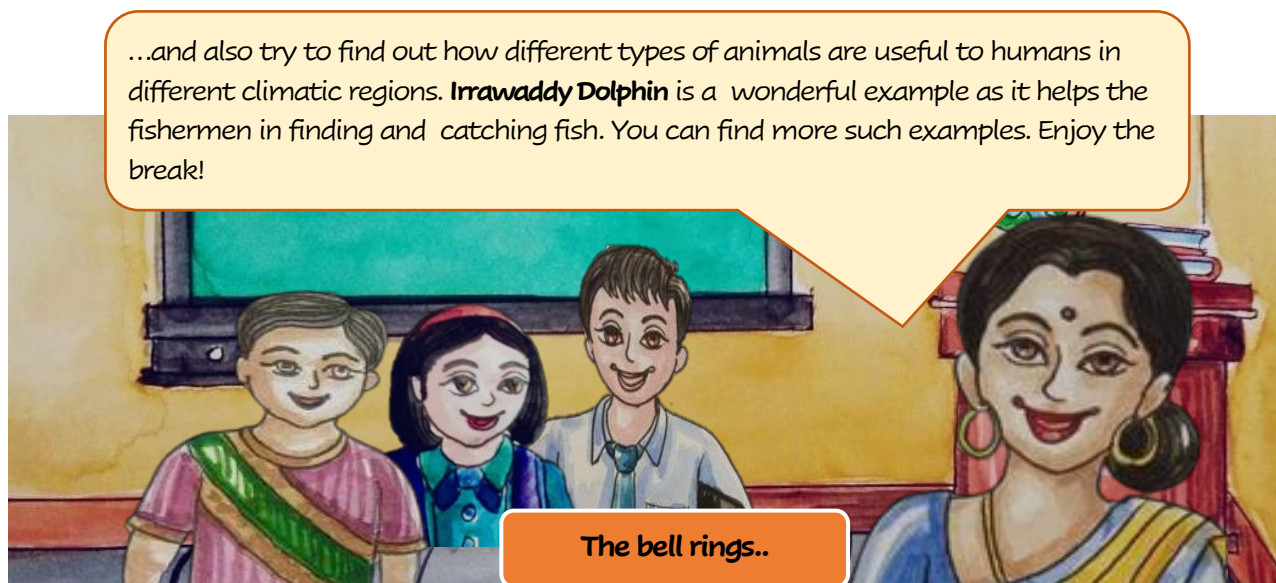
As you all know that the summer vacations are going to start next week, and you must have planned to visit some places with your family.



Where are you going, Sunil?

I'm going to my grandparents in West Bengal.





The bell rings..

Activity for the students: Explore more about Irrawaddy Dolphins.

Sunil in Sundarbans, West Bengal

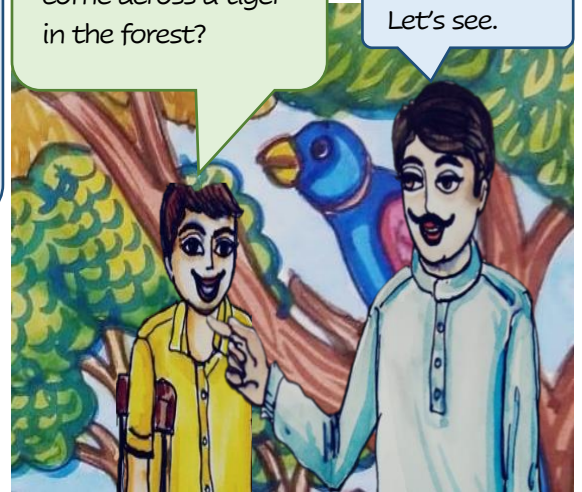
Papa, the weather is so pleasant here! I can see greenery all around. It is so different from the city!

Yes, it is. Tomorrow morning, we'll go for jungle safari.



Hurrah! Can we come across a tiger in the forest?

Let's see.



NEXT MORNING

Such a dense forest it is! I've never seen such tall trees in my life before!

Be careful, and do not get off the jeep.



Shh! Look, there are some elephants to your right!

They look so graceful. I always wonder how such a big animal can exist on the Earth!

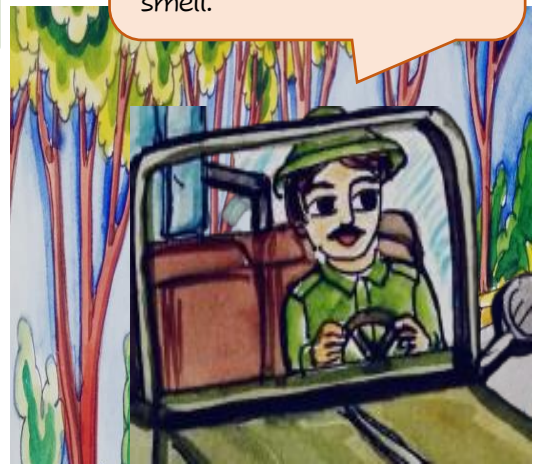


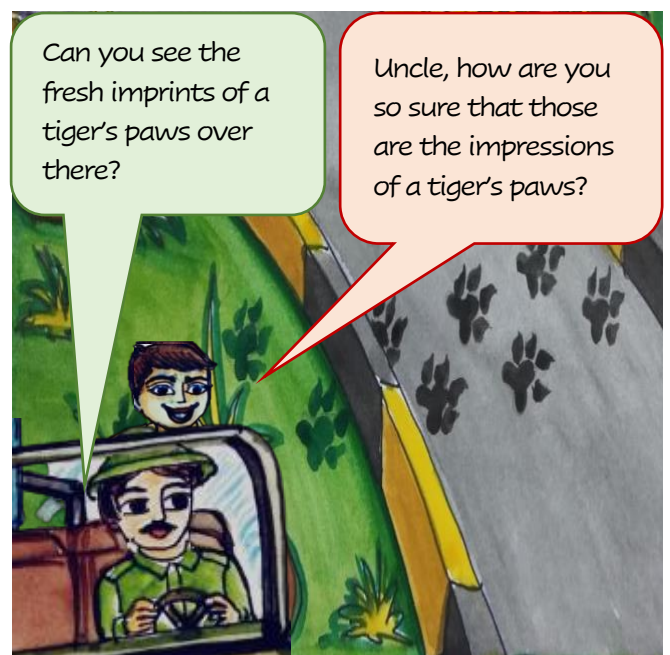
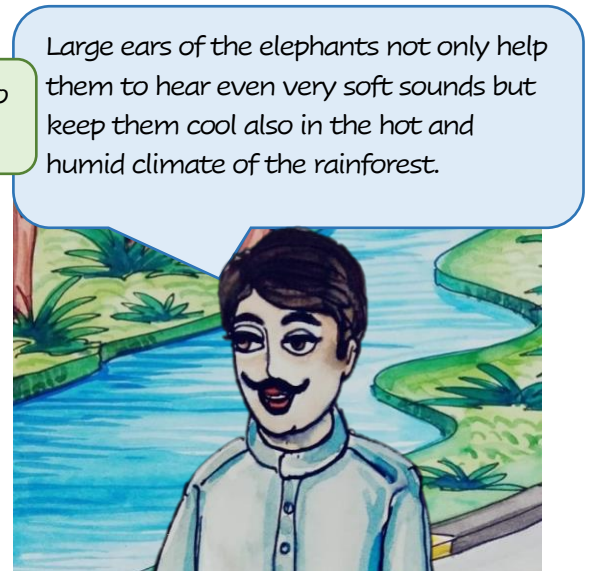
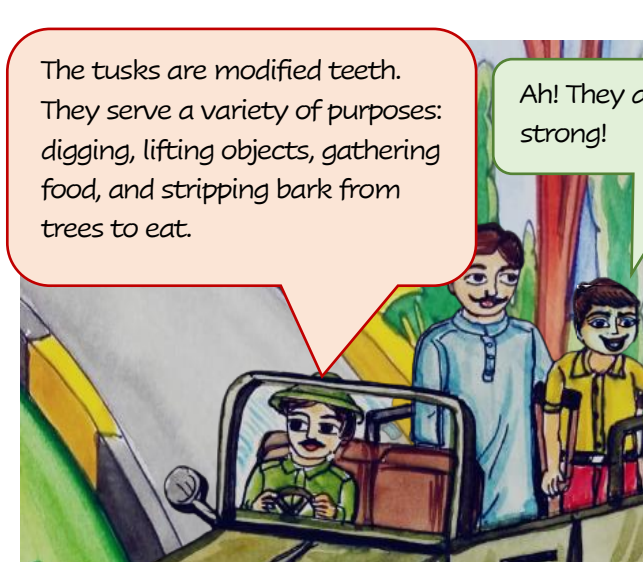
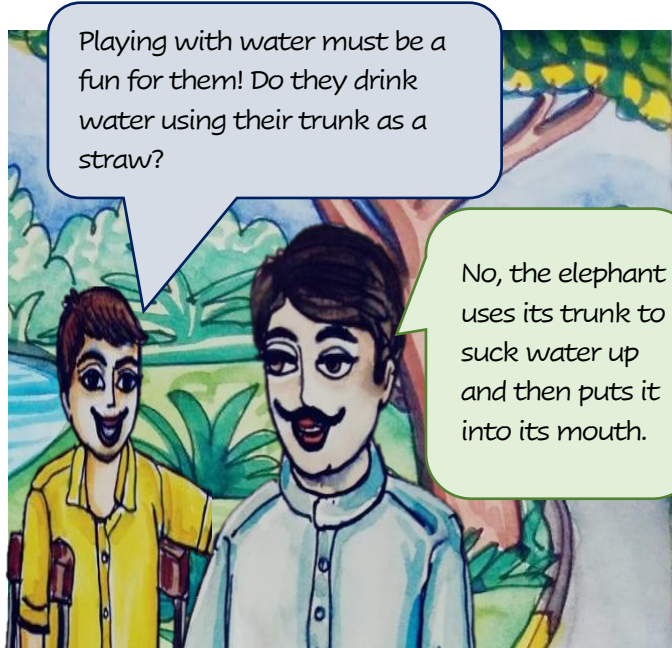
The elephants live comfortably in tropical rainforests. African elephants are bigger than Asian elephants, and they have very large ears.

Yes, I know. My science teacher showed us a documentary on wildlife one day.



The elephant uses its trunk as a nose because of which it has a strong sense of smell.





I've spent my whole life in this jungle. So, I can recognise each and every animal's impressions, even their droppings!

That's very impressive of you!

Wow! How majestically he is resting, just like a king!

These big cats have a very strong sense of smell, sharp eyesight, claws and strong muscles to catch their prey.



Where? OK, now I can see. It has just blended in with those dry bushes!

Shh! Look at the tiger hiding behind those bushes near that river!

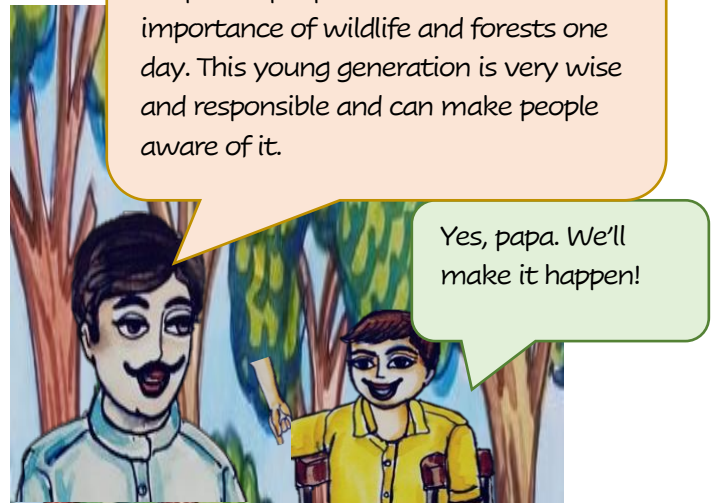
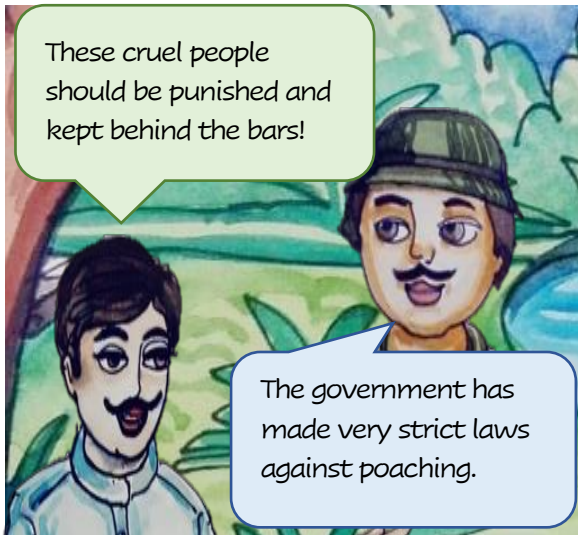
This is called camouflage, where the animal looks like its background.



You know, poachers kill tigers and elephants for their skins and ivory and sell them illegally to earn money.

But it's very sad to know that the number of these beautiful cats has declined drastically!

My teacher told us that only around 3000 tigers are left alive in India!



Let us know more

The tropical region has generally a hot climate because of its location around the equator. Even in the coldest month the temperature is usually above 15°C. During hot summers, the temperature may cross 40°C. Days and nights are almost equal in length throughout the year. These regions get plenty of rainfall. An important feature of this region is the tropical rainforests.

Tropical rainforests are found in Western Ghats and Assam in India, Southeast Asia, Central America and Central Africa.

The major types of animals living in the rainforests are monkeys, apes, gorillas, lions, tigers, elephants, leopards, lizards, snakes, birds and insects.

Some more examples of adaptations in Tropical Animals

Red-eyed frog has developed sticky pads on its feet to help it to climb trees easily allowing it to attach itself to the branches and leaves of the trees. The big and bulging bright-red eyes of this frog are an adaptation for protection.



The Toucan bird has developed a very large beak which allows it to reach the fruits on lighter branches. It has brightly coloured feathers. It spends most of the time in the holes of big trees.



The hands and feet of the **Lion-tailed Macaque** are adapted to hold on to the branches of trees firmly. Its silver mane helps it keep off the rain during monsoons, and its cheek pouche can store the same amount of food as its stomach.



Did you Know:

Meteorologists record the weather every day by using the following instruments

- ☐ Thermometers -Maximum and minimum temperature
- ☐ Barometer- Pressure
- ☐ Rain gauge -Rainfall
- ☐ Anemometer- Wind speed

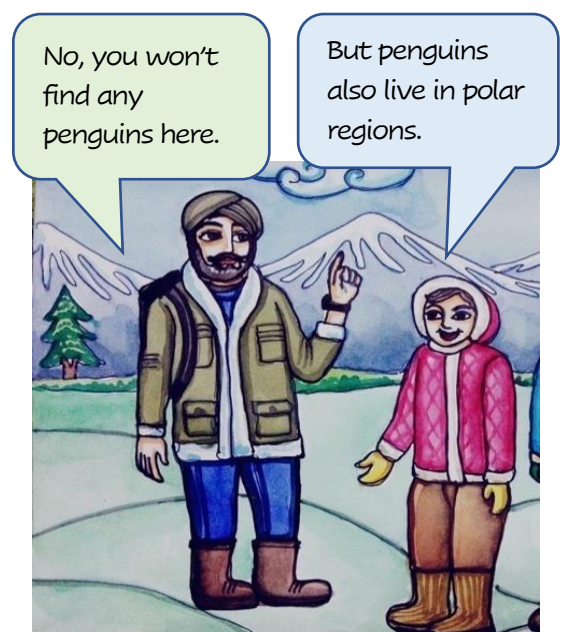
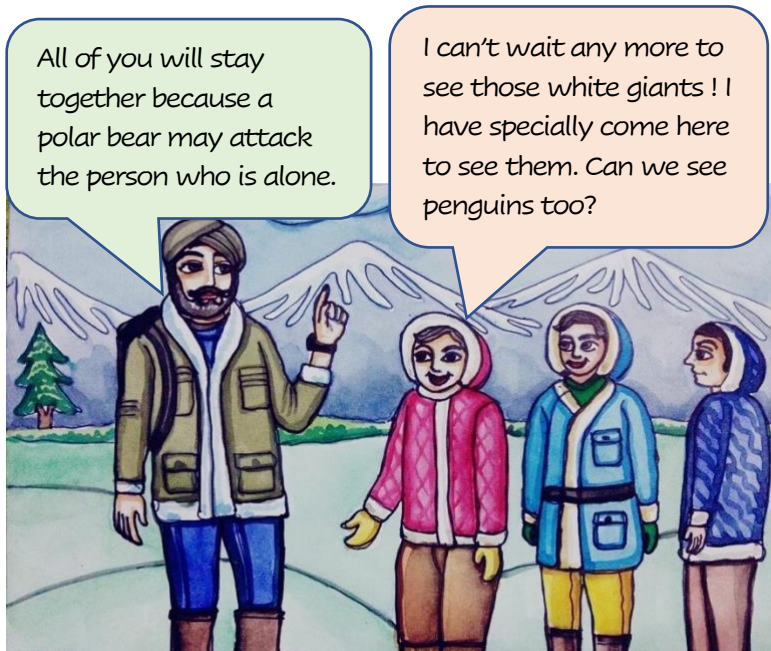
Let us have fun

A. Fill the colours in the given picture to make it alive.



B. Imagine an animal that can live in water, move on land and fly in the sky. Draw a picture of it and write the possible adaptations of that animal.

Gopal (Golu) in an Adventure camp at Alaska, Canada



Many people have this misconception. Polar bears are found in northern Arctic parts like Canada, Alaska, some parts of Russia, and Greenland but penguins are found in the regions of South Pole.



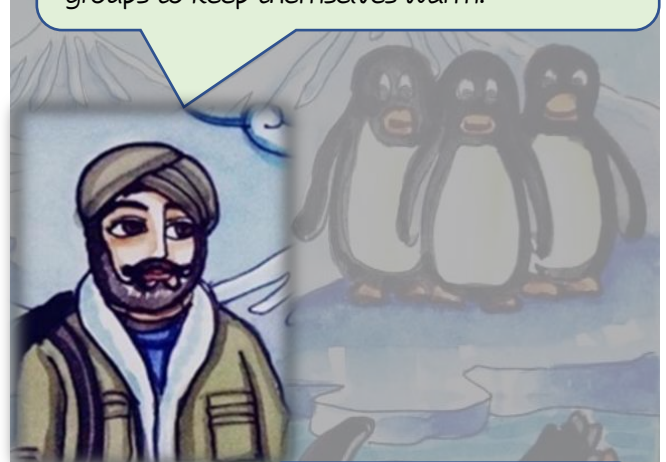
But, how do these penguins live in such a cold area all the time? I feel so difficult to stay here even in my warm jackets! What do they eat?



Their white colour helps them to blend in with the background and their black back helps them to absorb the sun's heat and thus increases their body temperature ...



..... their thick skin with a lot of fat protects them from cold. They huddle together in groups to keep themselves warm.



The short, stiff, flipper-like wings help them to fly in water. It's webbed feet and streamlined body make it a good swimmer.



Don't these penguins slip on the ice?

Well! No!! They have strong short legs with strong claws that prevent them from slipping on the ice.

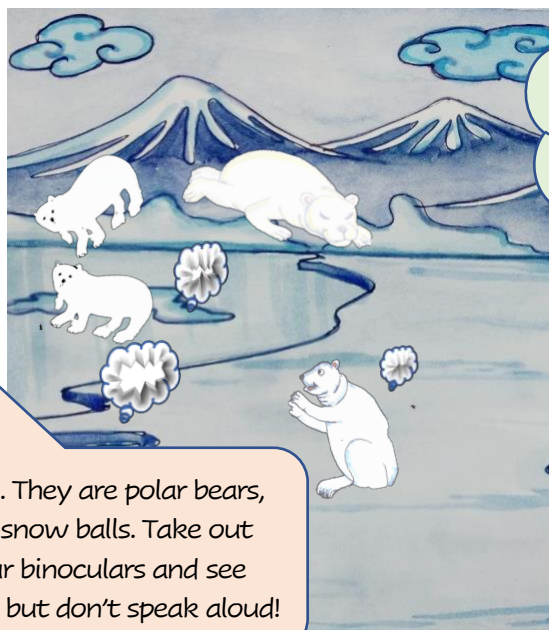


Next day, they go hiking

Mr Singh, just look over there. It seems some snow balls are rolling.



Shh... They are polar bears, not snow balls. Take out your binoculars and see them, but don't speak aloud!



Wow! They look so cute just like teddy bears, especially the young ones!



Now, I can tell you that the white colour of the polar bear help them to merge with snow and fur protects it from extreme cold. Am I right, Mr. Singh?



Absolutely, not only fur, they also have a layer of fat under their skin which protects them from cold. Its long curved and sharp claws help the polar bear to walk on ice...



.....They also have a strong sense of smell that enables them to catch their prey for food.



Do you know polar bears have small ears, a very short tail and a small muzzle. Short extremities help them to retain heat...



...(because of low surface area to volume ratio)

Where are they going?



Birds in migration can travel as far as 16,000 miles. To reach their destination in time, some travel at speeds of up to 30 miles per hour. At this speed, birds take up to 533 hours to reach their final destination. Travelling 8 hours a day it takes some birds 66 days to reach their migration destination.

Migratory birds know where to migrate and how to navigate back home. Sun, stars and the earth's magnetism help them to find their way.

Let us know more

The polar regions are also called the frigid zones. These regions are covered with snow and remain very cold throughout the year. These regions have six months of day light in summer and six months of darkness in winter. The temperature can be as low as -37°C in winters. Animals living there have adapted themselves to these severe conditions.

Animals living in the polar regions are many types of fishes, musk oxen, reindeers, foxes, seals, whales, and birds.

Exercise

A. Choose the correct option.

- Which of the following statement / statements is/are incorrect for penguins?
(a) They huddle together (b) They cannot swim
(c) They have webbed feet (d) They have streamlined body
- The coldest region on earth is the
(a) Polar Region (b) Tropical Region
(c) Temperate Region (d) Coastal Region
- Which of the following animals are good swimmers?
(a) Polar bears (b) Penguins
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
- Choose the odd one out of the following options:
(a) Thick layer of fat under the skin (b) White fur
(c) Long grasping tail (d) Wide and large feet with sharp claws
- Which of the following is not an adaptive feature of a polar bear?
(a) White fur (b) Strong sense of smell
(c) Long curved and sharp claws (d) Long tail

B. Join the dots and find out which animal is there in the picture:



Answers:

A. Choose the correct option:

- (b) They cannot swim
- (a) Polar region
- (c) Both of these
- (c) long grasping tail
- (d) Long tail

B. Join the dots

Ans. Penguin

Riya's family in Jaisalmer

All are ready to go for a Camel Ride



I can't ride a camel. I am very scared of getting on this huge animal, it may bite me or make me fall!

Don't be afraid. It's a very innocent and friendly animal. It won't harm you. I'll help you mount it.

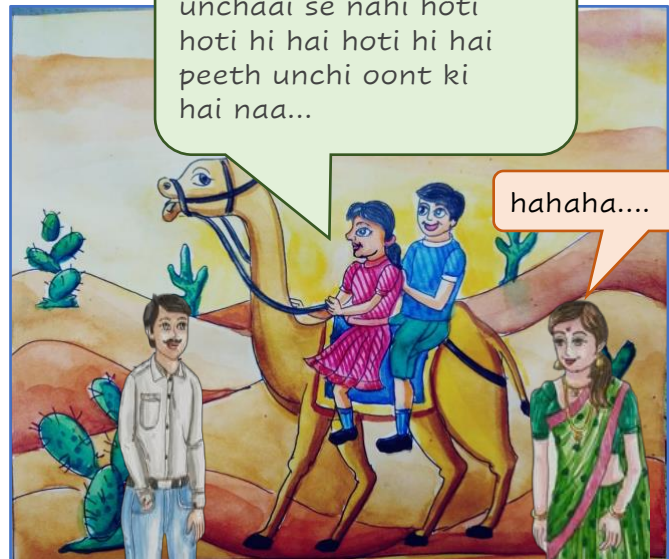


Riya gave a loud scream as the camel was getting up and the others laughed.....



Peeth unchi oont ki unchaai se nahi hoti hoti hi hai hoti hi hai peeth unchi oont ki hai naa...

hahaha....



But why is the back of camel swollen?

Silly girl! It's not swollen! It is called a hump.



Why don't other animals have humps?

Listen children, a camel lives in a desert – an area of land with scarcity of water, food and vegetation. Just look around.



Rightly! I can see only cactus and some thorny bushes.

The plants and the animals in deserts can live without water and food for many days. Many people think that humps store water but actually the hump of a camel stores the fats in it. The camel uses it as nourishment when food is scarce.

They also have long eyelashes and thin nostrils to keep away the sand from entering their eyes and nose.

The long legs of the camels help to keep their bodies far away from the hot ground.

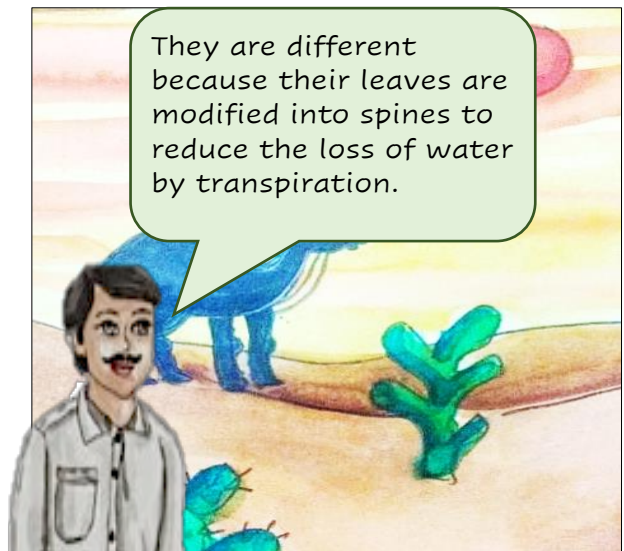
Their wide padded feet help them to walk on hot sand and also prevent them from sinking in the sand.

The camels can drink a large amount of water – up to 20 gallons at a time. The camel is also called the 'The Ship of the Desert'!

Incredible! Dad, please tell me about the cactus also. Why are they so different from normal plants?



They are different because their leaves are modified into spines to reduce the loss of water by transpiration.



When photosynthesis occurs in all plants, then, how does cactus make its own food?

A cactus makes food through the process of photosynthesis. The stem of cactus is flat, fleshy and green with chlorophyll. In this way, it forms food of its own.

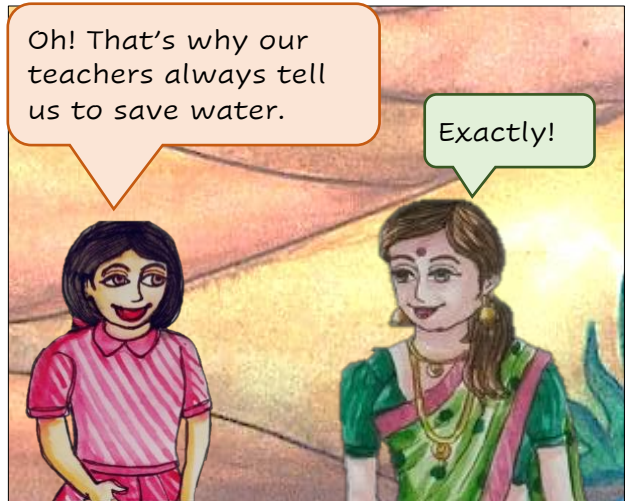


That's true and you know the life is not easy for the people living here, they have to travel many kilometres to fetch water.



Oh! That's why our teachers always tell us to save water.

Exactly!



Now, let's go back. It's getting dark.

We had the time of our lives, today!



Did you know?

The camouflage skills of the leaf bug make chameleons look like amateurs. These 'walking leaves' are so brilliant they even sway back and forth to mimic the way a leaf blows in the wind.



Thomas's Family at Sea Beach in Kochi



Hello, Thomas. You are a big boy now!

Yes, uncle. Thank you

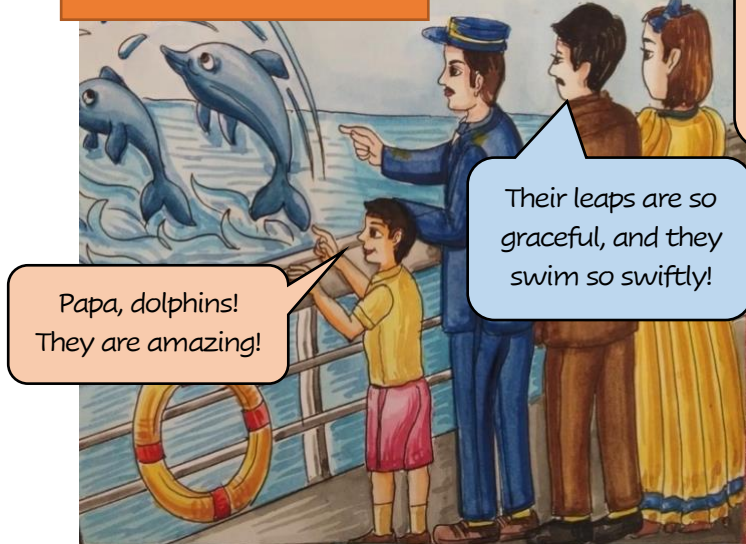


Let's go and explore the world of ocean. Ready?

Wow, I'm so excited!

That will be great fun!

All on cruise (in the sea)



Papa, dolphins! They are amazing!

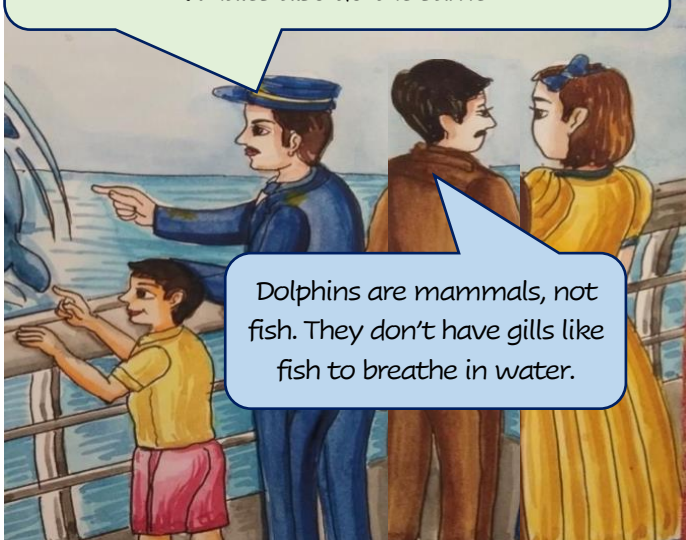
Their leaps are so graceful, and they swim so swiftly!

Why do the dolphins come out of water so frequently, whereas fish don't?

Because dolphins have a streamlined body and fins for movement.



They have blowholes for breathing. They have to come out of water to breathe through blowholes. Whales also do the same.



Dolphins are mammals, not fish. They don't have gills like fish to breathe in water.

Dolphins have bubbler(fat) which help them to keep warm in cold water.

I wish we could see the whale - the largest animal on the planet!



NEXT DAY

Everyone is ready for sea diving. (In costume and with oxygen cylinders, goggles and fins)



I'm so excited to fathom the ocean! It's going to be an adventurous experience!

But I am feeling very nervous. What if the sharks attack?



Ha-ha... don't worry, there are no sharks in this area. You would love the colourful world underwater!



Everyone jumps into the sea from the deck of the ship.



As they cannot speak underwater, they use hand gestures and signals

Thomas tries to touch a small fish and is amazed to see the way it swims with the help of its streamlined body and fins!



Awe-struck by the diversity of marine plants and creatures, they all have a great time under water for an hour...

...and come back onto the deck of the ship.



Interesting Fact:

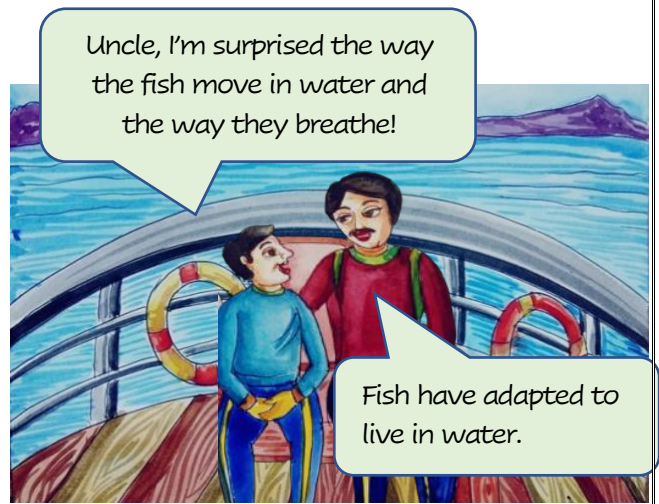
The animals like dolphins and whales use **Echolocation** to navigate through the sea and for hunting the food in their surroundings. They produce a click sound which reflects back to them from the objects in their surroundings which provides them information about the food sources.



So, how did you like going into the deep water?

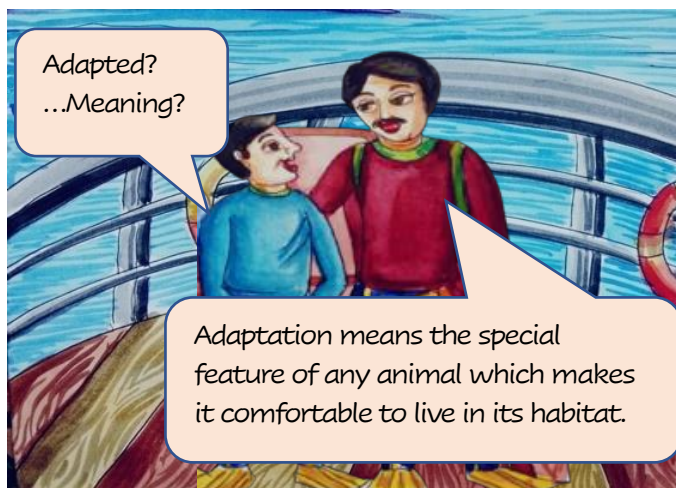
That was the best experience of my life!

That was awesome!



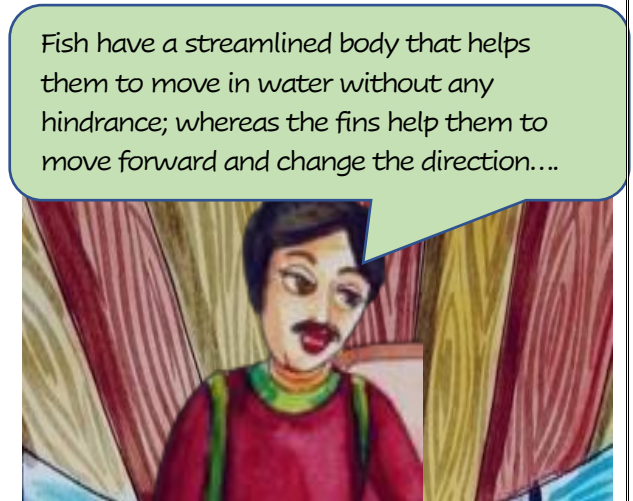
Uncle, I'm surprised the way the fish move in water and the way they breathe!

Fish have adapted to live in water.

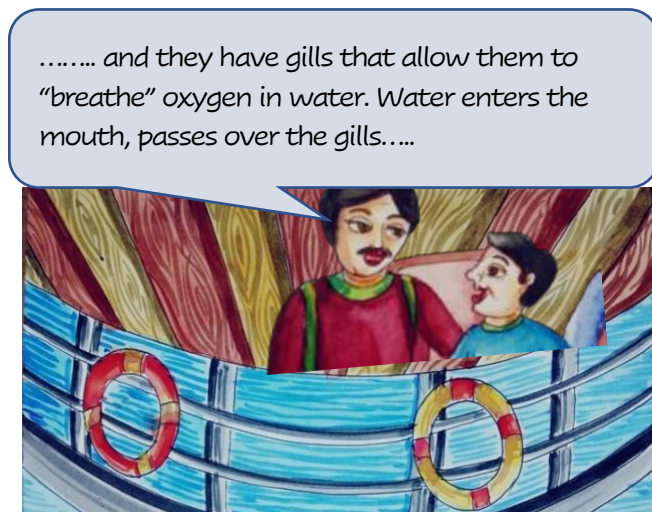


Adapted?
...Meaning?

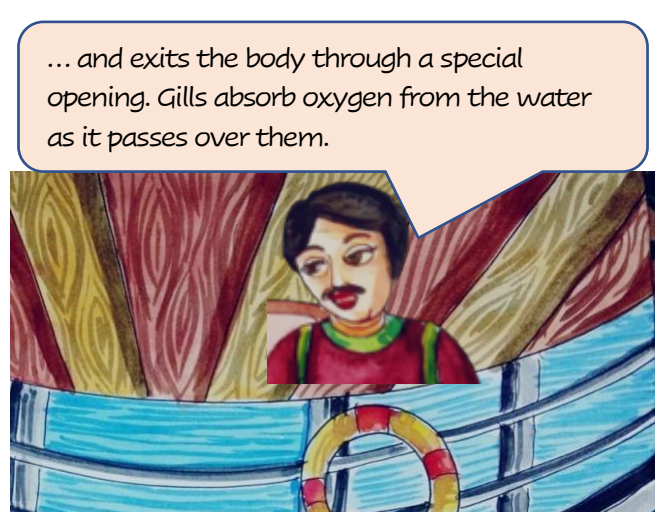
Adaptation means the special feature of any animal which makes it comfortable to live in its habitat.



Fish have a streamlined body that helps them to move in water without any hindrance; whereas the fins help them to move forward and change the direction....



..... and they have gills that allow them to "breathe" oxygen in water. Water enters the mouth, passes over the gills....



... and exits the body through a special opening. Gills absorb oxygen from the water as it passes over them.



Oh, now I understood! We cannot breathe in water because we do not have gills, we have lungs.

Exactly!



Thank you uncle for this lifelong learning experience!

The teacher and the students are back to school after the vacation.

Welcome everyone after a refreshing break! I hope your vacation went very well.



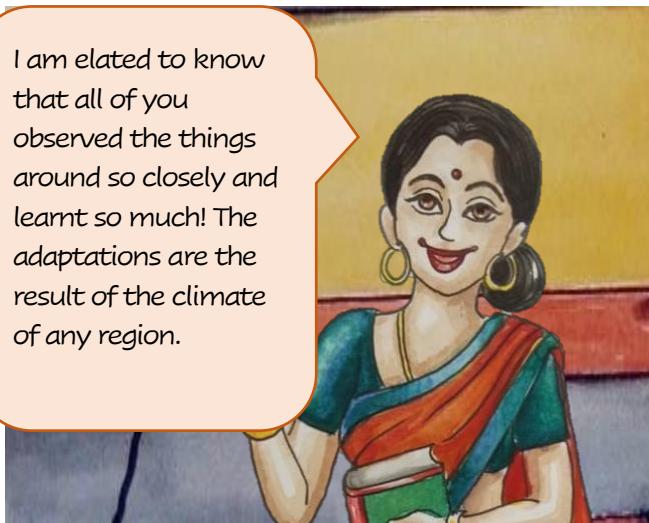
Yes, Ma'am, it was awesome!

It was an unforgettable experience for all of us!



All of them shared their great experiences of the trips.

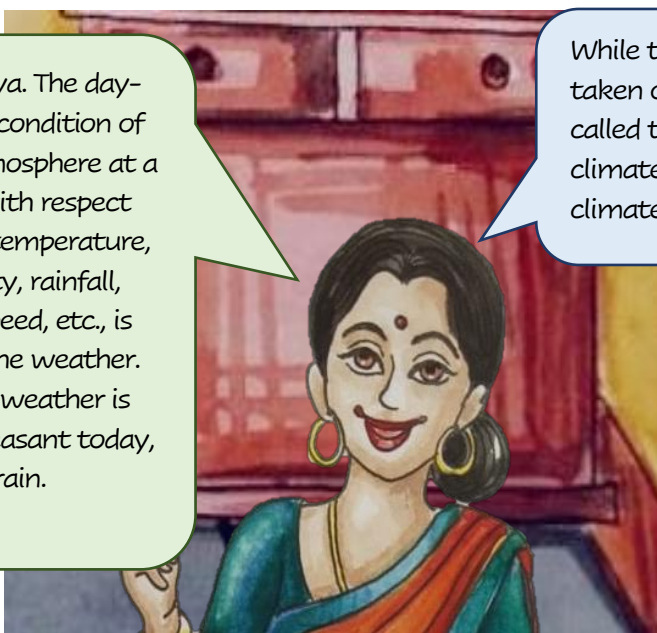
I am elated to know that all of you observed the things around so closely and learnt so much! The adaptations are the result of the climate of any region.



Ma'am, are climate and weather the same thing?



No, Nitya. The day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place with respect to the temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed, etc., is called the weather. e.g. the weather is very pleasant today, it may rain.

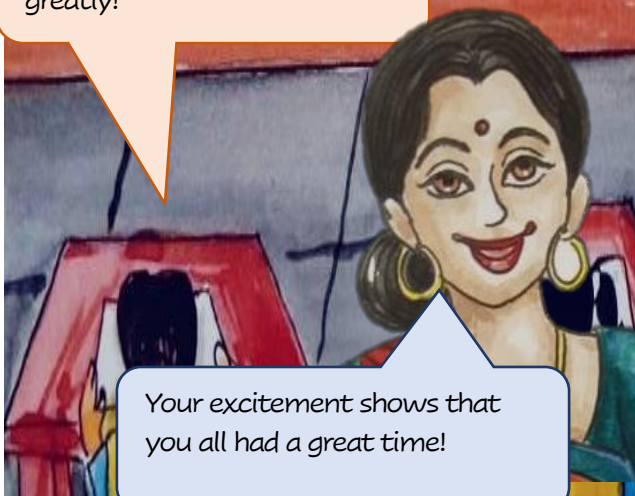


While the average weather pattern taken over a long time, say 25 years, is called the climate of the place. e.g. The climate of Shimla is cold whereas the climate of Jaipur is hot and dry.

Did you Know?

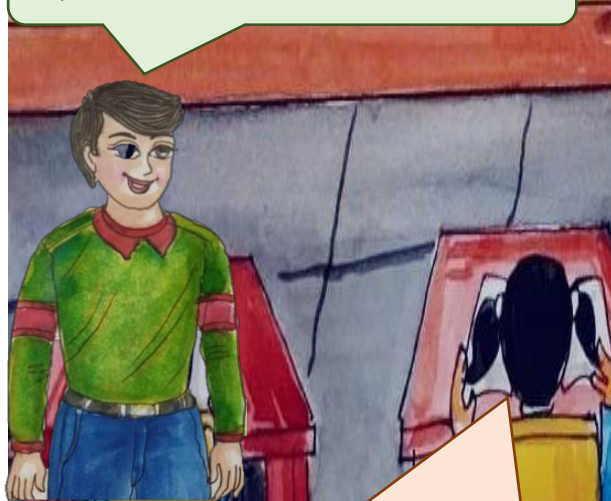
All changes in the weather are caused by the sun. The sun is the primary source of energy that causes changes in the weather. Energy absorbed and reflected by the earth's surface, oceans and the atmosphere plays important roles in determining the weather at any place. If you live near the sea, you will realise that the weather at your place is different from that of a place in a desert or near a mountain.

Thank you, Ma'am. Now I've got it clearly. I enjoyed my trip greatly!



Your excitement shows that you all had a great time!

Yes, Ma'am, but mine was the most adventurous!



Hahaha... we agree, you are our hero.

I am sure that all of you can now easily explain in detail what adaptation is and how it happens.



Yes, Ma'am.

And it has been possible because you all worked in collaboration and as a team!



Yes, Ma'am. We are a creative and wonderful team!

Yes, you are! It's just like this Graphic Book is the product of teamwork by many people. The teachers, including Art, IT, Language and Subject (Science) under the able guidance and direction of the School Head, worked together in collaboration with the CBSE Resource Person.



Wow! It's wonderful to know and learn how such a book is created!

Thank you very much, Ma'am!!!



Bell rings.

Summary

“A fish dies when taken out of water whereas a wall lizard will die if kept underwater.” What makes a fish or a lizard survive in its respective habitat?

This Graphic Book expounds why different animals and birds look different in different climatic conditions.

Every organism has a unique ecosystem within which it lives. The surroundings where plants and animals live is called their **habitat**. All organisms need to adapt to their habitat to be able to survive. The presence of specific features and habits, which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat, is called adaptation. e.g. a fish has gills to breathe in water and a bird has wings to fly.

Habitat can be terrestrial or aquatic.

Aquatic animals have a streamlined body to swim. They may breathe air or extract oxygen dissolved in water through specialised organs called gills.

In polar regions, the animals have a thick fat layer to protect them from cold; they are good swimmers and have a good sense of smell to catch their food.

Deserts animals are adapted to survive in minimal water availability. A camel has hump to store food and wide feet to walk on hot sand. The plants are adapted to minimise the transpiration by modified leaves into spines and thorns.

In a **rainforest**, we see a variety of animals and plants due to suitable climatic conditions; and a good amount of rainfall makes the animals live in a tough competition for survival. Tigers are carnivorous and camouflage in the surroundings. The elephant, the largest animal on land, has trunk (modified nose), tusks (modified teeth) and big ears to live comfortably in its habitat.

Migratory birds fly thousands of kilometres every year to protect themselves from harsh climatic conditions.

In this way, both nature and living organisms exist in collaboration to make life possible on Earth which makes this planet unique and adaptation is the only best way to exist.

So, let's take a pledge to safeguard our planet. To my planet, I pledge my devotion, in saving this planet alone lies my happiness and well-being.

EXERCISES

Let's have fun and answer the following:

A. Choose the correct option:

1. Given below are some adaptive features of animals:
(i) Layer of fat under the skin (ii) Long, curved and sharp claws
(iii) Slippery body (iv) Thick white fur
Which of them are the adaptive features of a polar bear?
(a) (i) only (b) (i) and (ii) only
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
2. Which part of the elephant helps it to keep cool in the hot and humid climate of rain forests?
(a) Trunk (b) Tusk
(c) Ears (d) Nose
3. The camel stores excess fat in which part of the body?
(a) Stomach (b) Hump
(c) Lung (d) Liver
4. Which of the following does not live in the polar region?
(a) Penguin (b) Polar bear
(c) Camel (d) Reindeer
5. Which one of these is the characteristic feature of tropical rainforests?
(a) Hot and humid climate (b) Enormous number and variety of animals
(c) Competition for food and shelter (d) All of these
6. Tigers and leopards have stripes on their bodies. How does this adaptation help them?
(a) In keeping their bodies cool (b) In keeping their bodies hot.
(c) In mixing with the surroundings (d) In looking beautiful.
7. Camouflage is a kind of adaptation in which an organism deceives others by merging its colour with that of its surroundings. Which of the following colours will best suit a chameleon to hide from its enemies in a forest when it sits on branch of a tree
(a) Red (b) Blue
(c) Green (d) Brown
8. The feet of ducks and penguins are webbed. This adaptation helps them in
(a) Holding branches tightly (b) Swimming in water.
(c) Flying in the air (c) Grabbing and eating insects.

9. Observe the figure given below. Such feet in birds are useful in

- (a) Flying
- (c) Scratching



- (b) Swimming
- (d) Perching

10. Which of the following body parts maintains balance in a monkey?

- (a) Tail
- (b) Neck
- (c) Legs
- (d) Abdomen

B. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
Polar bear	Camouflage
Camel	Trunk And Tusks
Penguins	White Fur
Tigers	Long Tail
Elephants	Hump
Monkey	Huddle together to keep themselves warm

C. Read the sentences carefully and write true/false.

1. Elephants have long tails for grasping branches.
2. Like polar bears, penguins are also good swimmers.
3. Since very few preys are available, a polar bear does not need to have strong sense of smell.
4. Penguins stick together to fight the cold polar climate.
5. Tropical rainforests are cool and humid throughout the year because of heavy rains all the time.

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. The characteristic that enables the animals to blend in with their surroundings is _____.
2. I am a bird and the only inhabitant of Antarctica/ polar region. I am _____.
3. Polar bears have two thick layers of _____ to protect them from extreme cold.
4. Polar bear and penguins are good _____.
5. Monkeys have a long tail for _____ branches.
6. Big _____ have thick skin and sensitive hearing.
7. The special feature of an animal to live in its surrounding is called _____.
8. The camel stores excess fat in _____ of the body.
9. Leaves are modified as thorns in _____.

E. Unscramble the following words using the hints given against them:

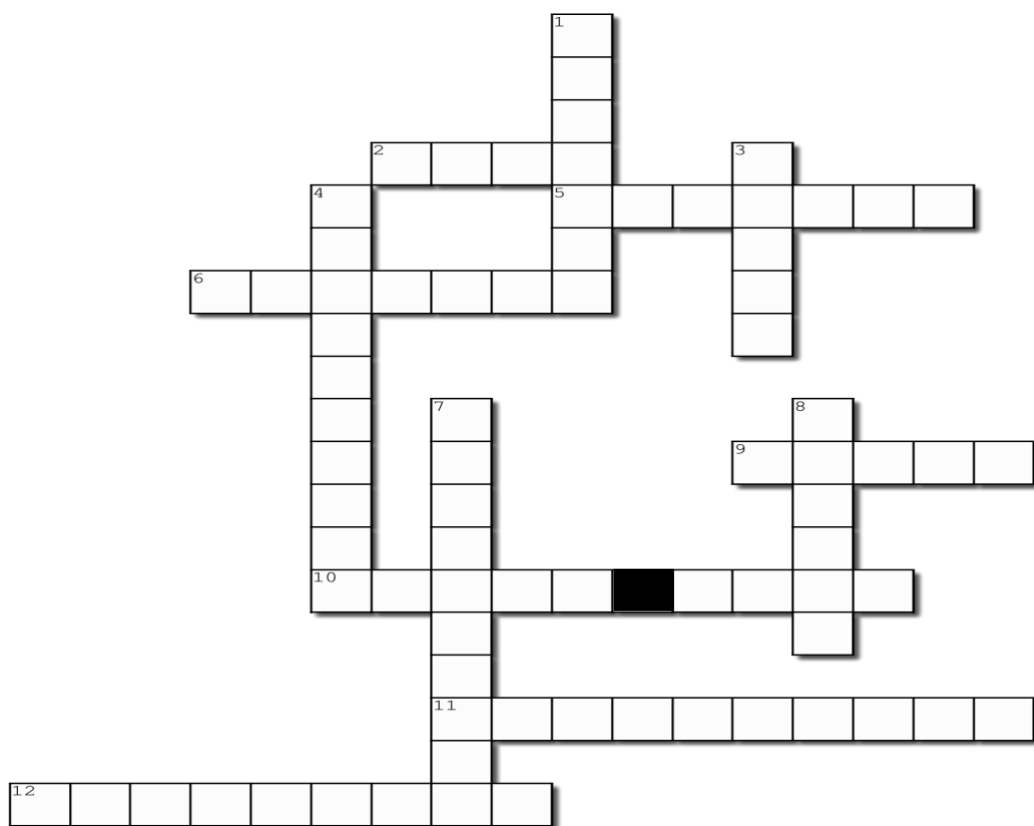
1. ATNRFIESOR (Hint: Variety of animals and gets lots of rainfall)

2. AROPL (Hint: coolest region on earth)

3. AGEMLACUFO (Hint: blend in with background)

4. NEPIUGN (Hint: adapted to polar region)

G. Let's adapt ourselves in order to be adept(skilful) at it! (Solve this crossword puzzle)



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 2. A rounded bump on the back
- 5. A place where an organism lives
- 6. A large flightless bird.
- 9. Long pointed teeth of the elephant
- 10. Penguins are found in this region.
- 11. A special feature which makes an animal to live in its habitat
- 12. Dolphins and whales breathe through it.

Down

- 1. A very intelligent marine mammal
- 3. Fish breathe through it
- 4. An optical instrument with a lens for each eye, used for viewing distant objects.
- 7. To disguise/blend in with the surroundings
- 8. Flock/crowd together

GLOSSARY - ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS

1. **Adaptation** : A body part, feature or behaviour that helps an animal survive in its environment.
2. **Climate** : The typical weather conditions of a region, such as, temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds
3. **Behaviour** : The actions of an animal.
4. **Camouflage** : A colour or shape in an animal's body covering that helps it blend into its environment.
5. **Environment** : The non-living things, such as water and air, as well as other living things that surrounds us and affects a living thing.
6. **Habitat** : The place where an animal lives.
7. **Predator** : An animal that hunts and eats other animals for food.
8. **Prey** : An animal that is taken and eaten by another animal (predator) for food.
9. **Survive/Survival** : Using adaptations to continue to live.
10. **Observation** : Noticing or watching attentively.
11. **Organism** : A form of life such as a plant, animal, and fungus
12. **Characteristics** : Features that can be used to identify or distinguish between different things.
13. **Ecosystem** : An ecological community and its environment functioning as a unit in nature.
14. **Webbed foot** : A bird's/frog foot with folds of skin between the toes
15. **Mammal** : A warm-blooded vertebrate having the skin covered with hair and give birth to the babies.
16. **Cactus** : A desert plant, leaves modified into spines and adapted to grow in very less water conditions.
17. **Hump** : A rounded bump on the back of a camel
18. **Tusk** : a long, pointed, or protruding tooth usually one of a pair, as in the elephant, walrus.
19. **Forest** : A forest is a piece of land with many trees, covers a large area and home for many animals.
20. **Huddle** : When many animals/humans/birds make a crowd together to keep themselves warm.

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5. <https://www.yourdictionary.com/>
6. <https://en.wikipedia.org/>
7. <https://whoi.edu.in/science>
8. National Geographic Kids
9. Science Textbook for Class VII -Chapter 7 Weather, Climate and Adaptations.

LET'S KNOW MORE

- <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/polar-bear#>
- <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/asian-elephant>
- <https://www.worldwildlife.org/places/eastern-himalayas>

Solutions

Page 28-30

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) only 2. (c) Ears 3. (b) Hump 4. (c) Camel
5. (d) All of these 6. C) In mixing with the surroundings.
7. D) Brown 8. B) swimming in water. 9. B) swimming.
10. A) Tail

B. Match the columns:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Polar bear	III. White fur
Camel	V. hump
Penguins	VI. Huddle together to keep themselves warm
Tigers	I. camouflage
Elephants	II. Trunk and tusks
Monkey	IV. Long tail

C. Read the sentences carefully and write true/false

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. Camouflage 2. Penguin 3. Fur 4. Swimmers 5. Climbing/ grasping
6. Cats 7. Adaptation 8. Hump 9. Cactus

E. Unscramble the following words using the hints given against them.

1. Rainforest 2. Polar 3. Camouflage 4. Penguin

G. Solve the crossword puzzle below

Across

2. HUMP
5. HABITAT
6. PENGUIN
9. TUSKS
10. SOUTH POLE
11. ADAPTATION
12. BLOW HOLES

Down

1. DOLPHIN
3. GILLS
4. BINOCULARS
7. CAMOUFLAGE
8. HUDDLE

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We just want to
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to this new
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