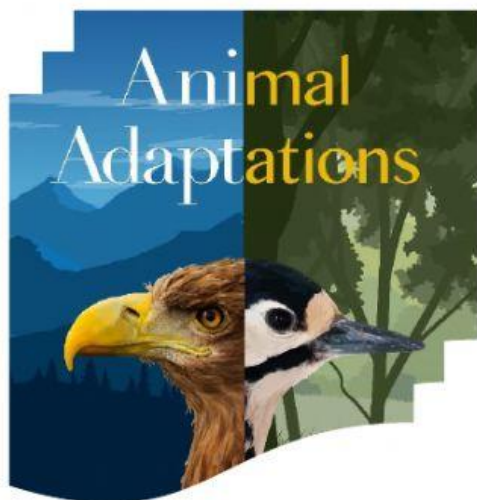


Name: _____

Date: _____

Unit 5 Grammar



Preparation: Watch the start of the video. Complete the definition:



A _____ of a living thing

that helps _____ survive its _____

Write down the meanings

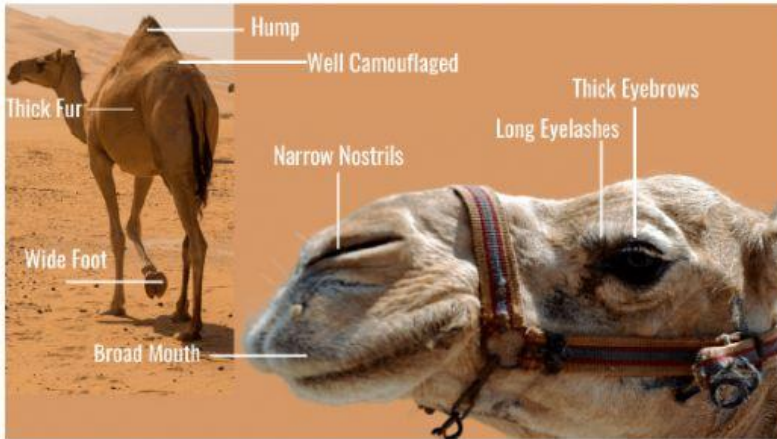
to eat	to sip	beaks	to reach	to scoop-up

Now watch the full video. Fill in the blanks

A perfect	Hummingbirds	Hawks use their	Pelicans use their	Toucans use
example of	have stretch and	Sharp beaks	large pouch-like	their long beaks
adaptation are	long beaks	_____	beaks	_____
birds _____	_____ the	small prey.	_____	fruits from tree
	néctar from		fish	tops
	flowers			



I. Look at the adaptations and read about them. Write down using *to* and *because*



store water.	chew cactus and thick plants.
it needs protection from sunrays.	avoid burning with the hot sand
survive in the desert.	sand storms could enter their eyes.

The camel is adapted _____.

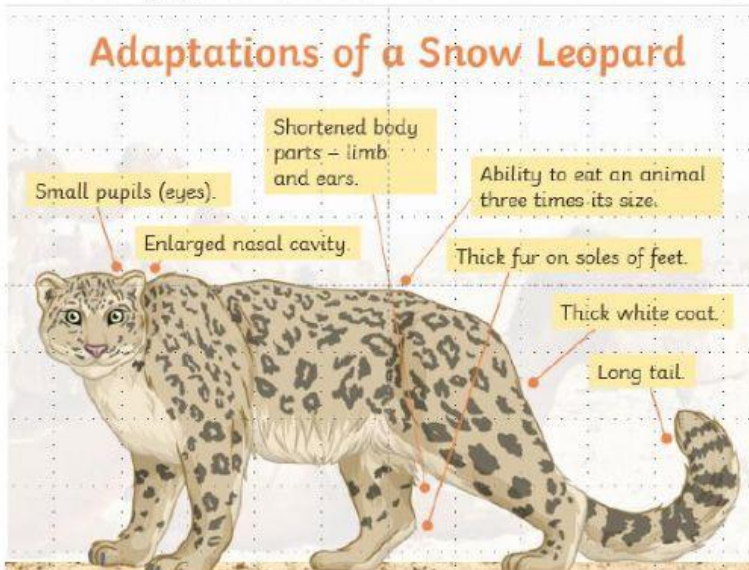
It has _____ on its hump _____.

It has a _____ with big teeth _____.

It has a big _____ for days and drink it later.

It has _____ and walk without sticking.

It has long eyelashes and _____.



walk on the cold snow	camouflage in the snow.
that's where predators use to bite it	warm up the air it breathes
most polar fauna is bigger than him	live in the tundra.

The snow leopard is adapted _____.

It has _____ on its eyes _____.

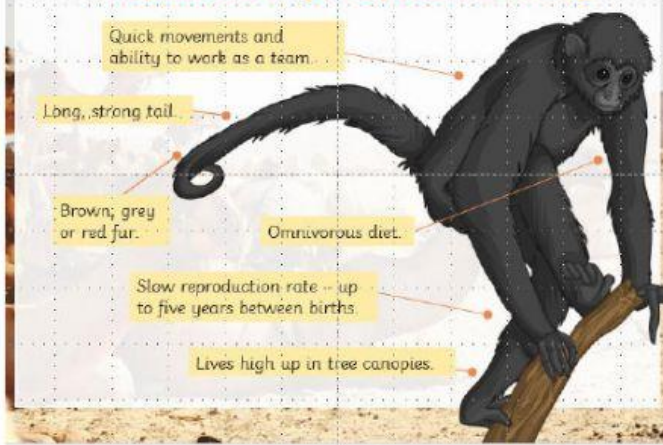
It has _____ and big paws _____.

It has a _____ and keep warm.

It has _____ because _____.

Its nasal cavity is _____.

Adaptations of a Spider Monkey



balance on tree branches	It can feed from bugs, small birds and fruits
live in the rainforest	those herds are too big
camouflage as branches	It lives in herds.

The spider-monkey is adapted _____.

It has a _____ and arms _____.

Its diet is _____.

It has _____ from different trees.

It has _____ because _____.

And It has a _____.

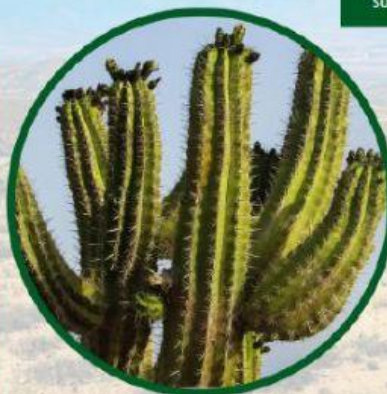
Adaptations of a Cactus

A large, fleshy stem is a good store of water. The cactus expands or contracts depending on how much water it holds.

Cacti have spines instead of leaves. The spines reduce the surface area, therefore reducing the amount of water that is lost by evaporation.

The spines protect the plant from predators that want to access the stored water.

A thick, waxy skin reduces water loss via transpiration.



The roots are long and wide-spreading, reaching up to several metres from the cactus. The roots are close to the surface to collect surface water.

Some cacti send out taproots which act as anchors. They grow deep into the soil to reach water.

When it rains, cacti can send out more roots. In dry periods these will break off to conserve the water supply.

Cacti open their stomata for gas exchange at night rather than in the day. The cooler temperature at night means there is less water lost by evaporation through the stomata.

Many cacti have the ability to lie dormant for years until rain falls.

BEYOND