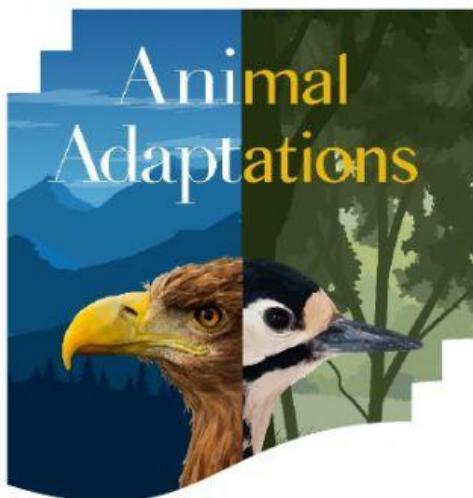


Name: _____

Date:

Unit 5 Grammar



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

adaptation
transformation
naturalization
modification
assimilation
habituation
resistance
change
conditioning
retouch
study
adaptation
adjust
reverse
occultation
version
alter
fit
edit
defection
metamorphosis
accommodation
conversion
seasoning
adoption
incorporation
integration
discourse
turn
relabel
relabel
manually
orientation
converting
conformity
revision
modify
localization
contextualization
transfigure
storybook

A _____ of a living thing
that helps _____ survive its _____

Write down the meanings

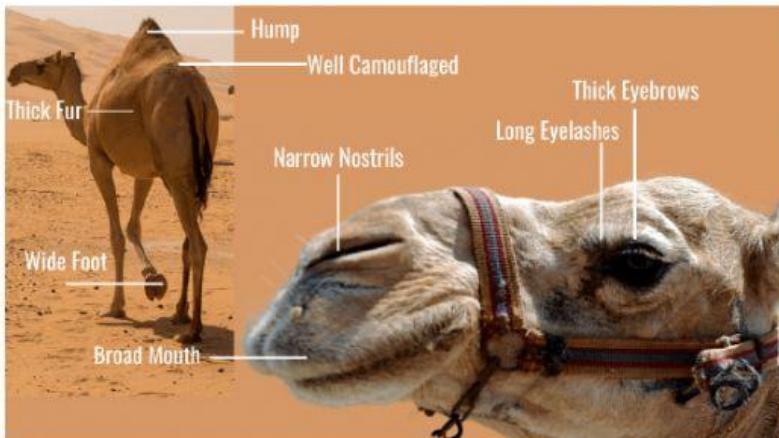
to eat	to sip	beaks	to reach	to scoop-up

Now watch the full video. Fill in the blanks.

A perfect example of adaptation are bids Hummingbirds have stretch and long beaks. The Hawks use their sharp beaks to catch small prey. Pelicans use their large pouch-like beaks to catch fish. Toucans use their long beaks to catch fruits from trees.



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 _____

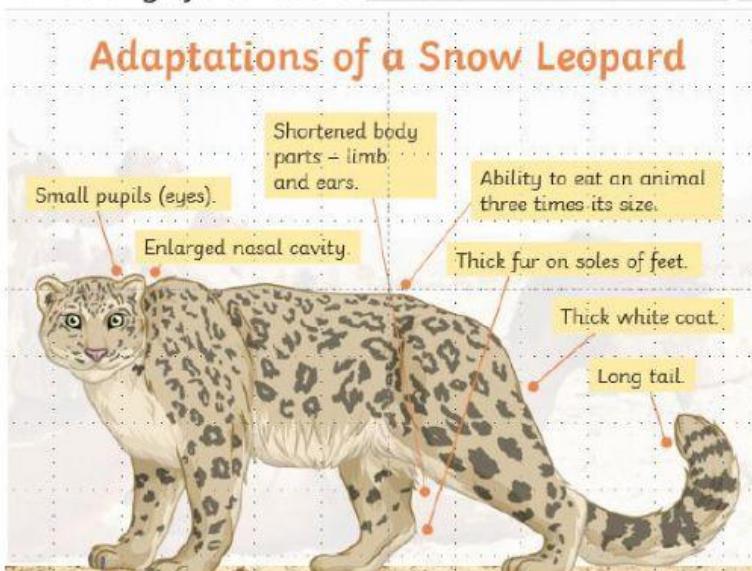
It has _____ on its hump _____.

It has a _____ with big teeth _____.

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

It has _____ and walk without stucking.

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 tan him	live in the tundra.

The snow leopard is adapted _____.

It has _____ on its eyes _____.

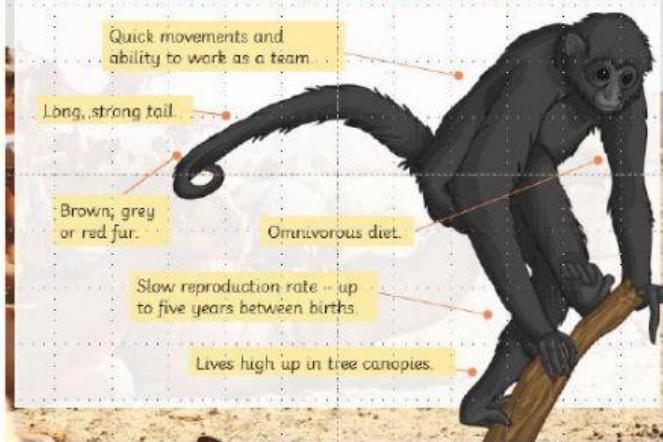
It has _____ and big paws _____.

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