Animal Adaptation 38

Identify these animals.

1. This lizard has a skin flap which looks like a frill encircling its neck, which it can raise suddenly when threatened to surprise its enemy. This makes its head look several times larger than normal.

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2. This marine mammal lives in water and on ice in Antarctica. It can use its strong canine teeth to dig breathing holes in the cracks in the ice. It can also dive underwater and remain there for over an hour, hunting for fish, squid, and other marine animals. It can see well in dim light and uses its whiskers as a sense organs of touch.

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3. This animal with black and white stripes is the fastest burrowing mammal. During the cold winter months its body temperature does not become as low as that of some other animals. It spends most of the day sleeping, and at night actively digs out other hibernating animals and devours them.

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4. These frogs range from less than one inch to around two and a half inches in body length. They all vary in their colours and patterns. The beautiful colourings on their bodies are warnings to predators that they are poisonous. In certain cases, their patterns also help them to camouflage in their surroundings.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS