



Classification & Adaptations

How Animals Are Grouped and Survive

Stage 2



NSW Stage 2 Outcomes:

ST2-4LW-S · ST2-2DP-T · GE2-1 · GE2-2 · EN2-1A · EN2-2A · CA2



WHAT IS CLASSIFICATION?



What is Classification?

Classification is grouping living things based on shared features. Scientists classify animals to compare similarities and differences.

Why is it important to group animals?



Complete:

Animals are classified by:



ANIMAL GROUPS



Types of animals

Animals can be grouped into:

- mammals
- birds
- reptiles

Each group has specific characteristics.

What features do animals in the same group share?

Activity

Complete:

Mammals have _____.

Birds have _____.

Reptiles have _____.



CLASSIFICATION FEATURES

Grouping by features

Animals are grouped based on:

- body covering
- movement
- reproduction

What features help us classify animals?

Choose one animal and list its features. Explain how these features help classify it.

WHAT ARE ADAPTATIONS?

Adaptations

Adaptations are features that help animals survive.

They can be:

- structural (body features)
- behavioural (actions)



Why do animals need adaptations?

Explain:

Adaptations help animals survive because:



STRUCTURAL ADAPTATIONS

Body adaptations

Structural adaptations are physical parts of an animal.

Examples:

- claws for digging
- teeth for eating
- wings for flying



How do body features support survival?

Activity:

Choose one adaptation and explain how it helps survival.



BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATIONS

Behaviour

Behavioural adaptations are actions that help animals survive.

Examples:

- being nocturnal
- hiding from predators
- hunting for food



Why do animals behave differently?

Activity:

Explain how one behaviour helps an animal survive.



ADAPTATIONS & ENVIRONMENT

Environment and survival

Adaptations are suited to environments. If the environment changes, animals may not survive.

How does the environment influence adaptations?



Activity:

If the environment changes, then:



AT THE ZOO

Observation:

At the zoo, observe: animal features, behaviour, environment

Record:

animal, group, one adaptation

ZONE: TRICKY TONGUES & TREETOPS

ECHIDNA & TREE ANIMALS

Echidnas are mammals with specialised feeding features.

THINK...

What features help this animal survive?

ACTIVITY...

Explain how the echidna's adaptations help it find food.

ZONE: DAINTREE RAINFOREST

CASSOWARY

Cassowaries are birds adapted to rainforest environments.

THINK...

What makes this animal a bird?

ACTIVITY

Explain how the cassowary's features help it survive in the rainforest.

ZONE: KANGAROO WALKABOUT

KANGAROO

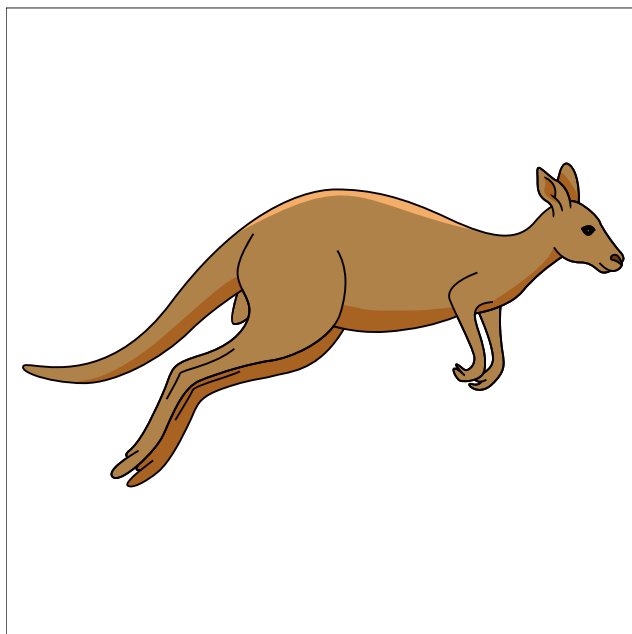
Kangaroos are mammals with strong movement adaptations.

THINK...

How does this animal move and survive?

ACTIVITY...

Explain how the kangaroo's body helps it move in its environment.



ZONE: NIGHTFALL

SUGAR GLIDER

Sugar gliders are mammals adapted to living in trees.

THINK...

How does this animal move between trees?

ACTIVITY...

Explain how gliding is an adaptation.



ZONE: CROCODILE BILLABONG

FRESHWATER CROCODILE

Crocodiles are reptiles adapted to living in water.

THINK...

What features help this animal hunt?

Activity

Explain how the crocodile's body helps it survive in water.

OBSERVATION

At the zoo:

Choose one animal and record:

Group

Features

Adaptation

How it helps survival

AFTER OUR VISIT TO THE ZOO

Reflection

Describe one animal and explain:

its group

its adaptations

how it survives

DESIGN YOUR OWN ANIMAL

Write:

Create an animal and explain:

- its group
- its features
- its adaptations

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