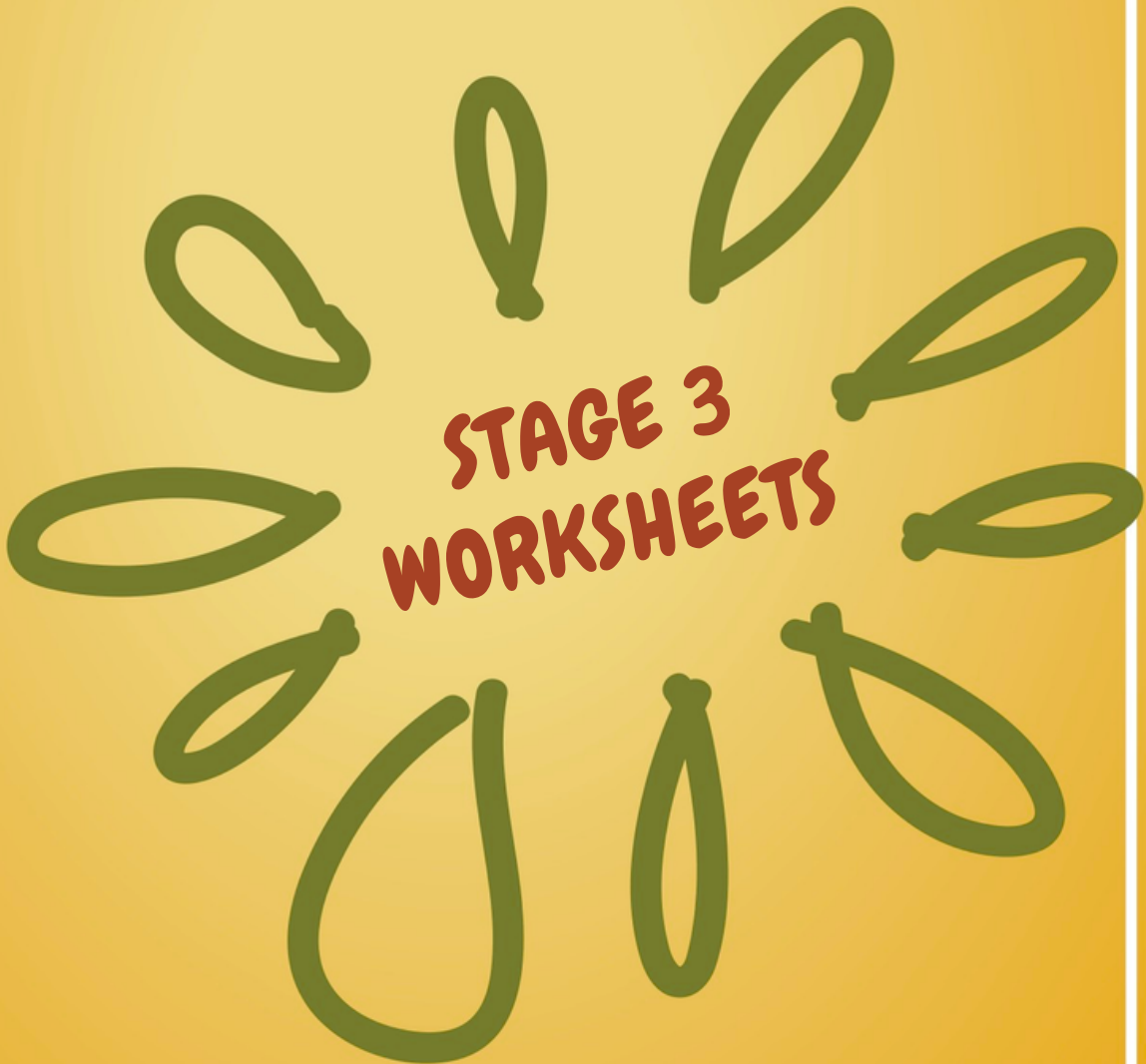


ADAPTATIONS

CURRICULUM LINKS:

- ST3-SCI-01 – explains how structural features and behavioural adaptations help living things survive in their environment
- ST3-SCI-02 – examines how environmental conditions influence the survival of living things
- ST3-PQU-01 – plans and conducts investigations to answer questions and solve problems using scientific evidence
- ST3-DAT-01 – collects, organises and interprets data to identify patterns, trends and relationships
- ST3-4LW-S – explains how adaptations support the survival of living things in different environments
- ST3-5LW-T – describes the relationship between environmental conditions and the survival of living things



**STAGE 3
WORKSHEETS**

WILD KIDS



SECTION 1

Animal survival

Animals have four basic needs to survive.
Complete the find-a-word to discover what they are!



F O O D R W N N
R B L E C W E I
V E T O X G G F
Z A T T N L Y S
W W U L F Z X Q
V A U K E V O F
W M Y C T H O D
P F J H Y F S N

SECTION 2

Survival of the fittest

Use the words from the word bank to complete the following passage about Tasmanian devils.

Words: mate, fifty, pouch, fight, attention, teats, four, birth, joeys, tiny, attach, breeding

Tasmanian devils' season lasts from March to May. Female devils will
with dominant males, who to gain their . Three weeks after birth,
the females give to up to babies, called .
These extremely joeys scramble to attach themselves to one of the
available in the mother's . The competition is fierce and part of the
natural world.



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SECTION 3

Australian bushlands are extreme environments!

Water is vital for both human and animal survival. Approximately 70% of Australia is considered semi-arid, receiving less than 500mm of rainfall each year, meaning the animals living here have had to adapt to having very little water. Koalas are an example of an animal that has adapted to get its water source elsewhere. Koalas do not drink water from ponds or rivers; instead, they obtain most of their water from eucalyptus leaves.

Answer the following questions after your visit to WILD LIFE Sydney Zoo!

1. Eucalyptus leaves are made up of what percentage of water?

2. Gum trees are native to which country?

3. What other animals besides the koala can eat eucalyptus leaves too?

4. In the space below, draw and label a picture of a eucalyptus leaf you can see inside the enclosure.

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SECTION 4

Wombat adaptations

I have fur to...

I have ears to...



I have a big nose and whiskers to...

I have claws to...

I have a pouch to...

In my rear, I have a plate to...

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SECTION 5

I have wings!

Did you know that some species of birds have wings but cannot fly? Australia is home to two species of birds that are land birds that are unable to fly. The cassowary and the emu have similar characteristics.

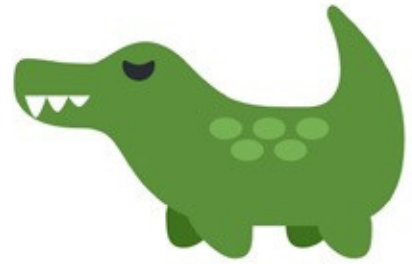
In the space provided below, list the similarities and the differences between these two birds.



Similar Adaptations

Different Adaptations

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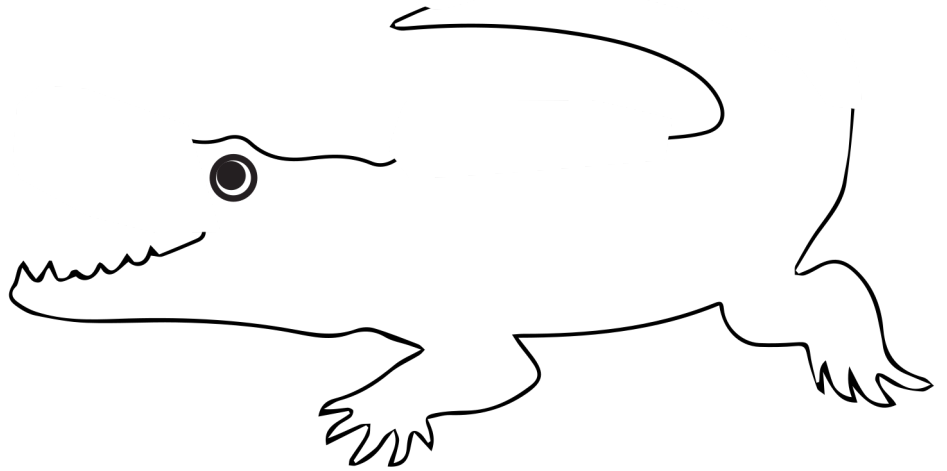


SECTION 6

Ancient creatures

Crocodiles have been around for millions of years! They have been able to evolve and adapt to the ever-changing world that we live in. They have physical and behavioural adaptations that are vital for their survival.

Draw in the missing physical adaptations from the picture below.



1. What do crocodiles eat?

2. How do crocodiles capture their prey?

3. How do crocodiles sleep?

4. How do crocodiles have babies?

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SECTION 7

Vocabulary list

When you return to school, look up the meaning of the following words you learnt at WILD LIFE Sydney Zoo.

Survival

Adaptations

Physical

Behavioural

Reproduce

Extreme

Fittest

Evolve

