

Practice and Revision - Adaptations in Plants and Animals

Chapter 2: Adaptations in Plants and Animals · Topic 2

Key Concept

Desert plants, like cacti, have thick stems to store water and small leaves to reduce water loss in hot, dry climates.

Animals like camels have adaptations too, like storing fat in humps and having wide feet to walk on sand.

Aquatic animals, like fish, have gills to breathe underwater and fins to help them swim efficiently.

These adaptations, developed over a long time, help plants and animals survive and thrive in their particular habitats.

Quick Revision Notes

- Adaptations help plants and animals survive.
- Cacti store water in thick stems.
- Cacti have small leaves to reduce water loss.
- Camels store fat in humps.
- Camels have wide feet for walking on sand.
- Fish have gills to breathe underwater.
- Fish have fins to swim efficiently.
- Adaptations develop over a long time.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research an animal's adaptation for survival.
- 2 Discuss why desert plants need less water.
- 3 Draw a camel and label its adaptations.
- 4 Explain how fish breathe underwater.
- 5 Discuss an adaptation of an animal in your area.
- 6 Compare adaptations of a desert animal and an aquatic animal.