



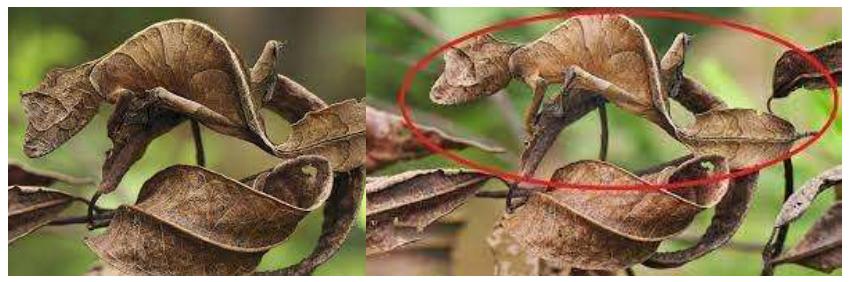
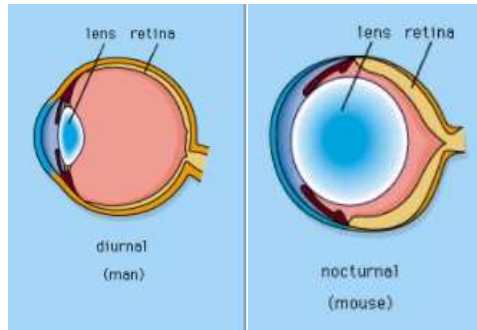


Year Four Science – Summer 2 - Adaptation

Key Vocabulary		Adaptations	
Classification	Sorting into groups based on similarities and differences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long eyelashes • Hairy ears • Ability to close their nostrils • Thick eyebrows • Wide feet • Humps that store fat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camouflaged • Thick layers of fat for insulation • Large feet • Claws • Oily fur 
Conditions	The weather, foliage and features of an environment		
Camouflage	When animals blend in with their surroundings		
Characteristics	Features of a living thing that have similarities or show differences with other living things.		
Endangered species	A species of living things that is under threat of becoming extinct.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camouflaged • Some have gills, some can hold their breath for up to 60 minutes (Elephant seals) • Fins and flippers • Streamlined 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bioluminescent • Don't need much food • Bodies are transparent • Reflect light
Extinct	A species of living thing that no longer exists alive.		
Adaptation	How organisms have changed their characteristics to survive in their environment		
Migration	A long-distanced movement based on seasonal changes		
Nocturnal	Animals that are mostly active in the night		
Echolocation	Navigating by listening to echoes		

- Nocturnal animals have adapted to improve their sight
- They rely on their other senses and can detect body heat
- Some can turn their ears towards the direction of sound
- They have bigger eyes and bigger pupils
- Their pupils can turn into slits to protect their eyes



Camouflage is used to help animals hide from predators or sneak up on their prey without being seen