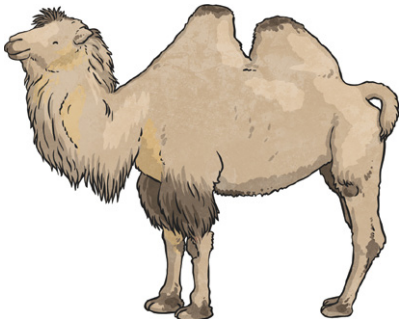
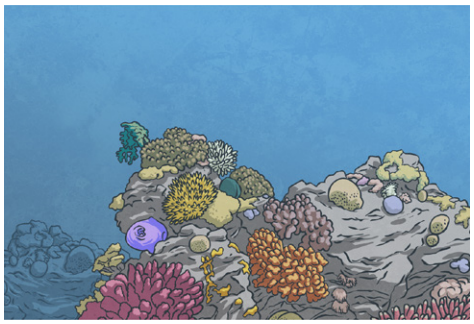
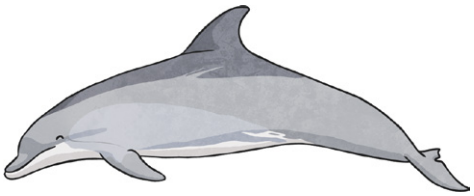
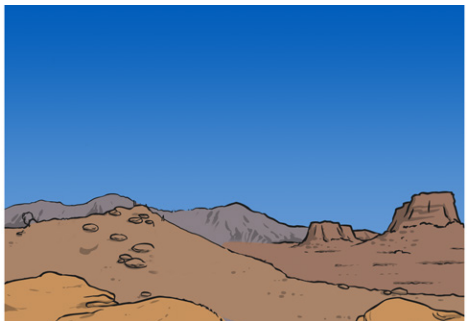
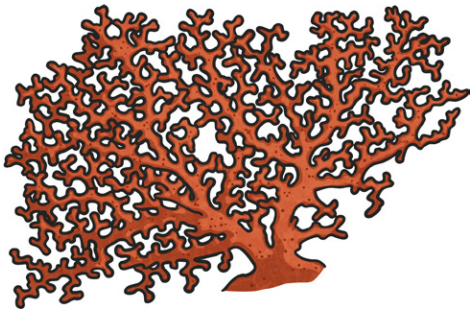
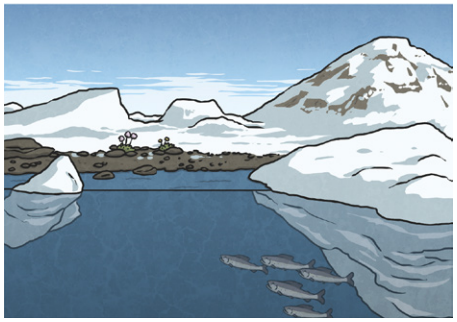
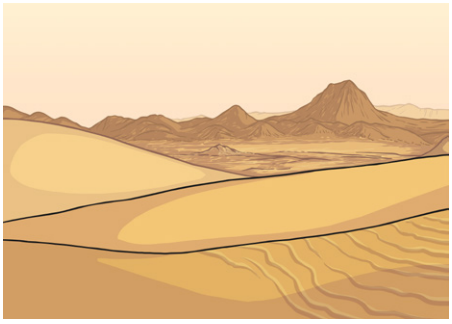
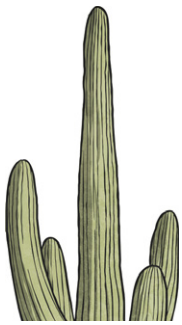
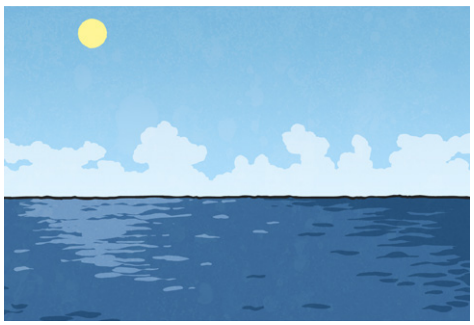
Adaptive Traits

Complete the table by matching the living thing with its habitat, then identify one of its adaptive traits.

Living Things	Habitat	Adaptive Traits

Living Things	Habitat	Adaptive Traits

 Camel	 Coral Reef	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
 Dolphin	 Desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.
 Coral	 Arctic	It stores water in its stem.
 Hedgehog	 Woods	Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.

 Polar Bear	 Desert	It has spines to protect itself.
 Toucan	 Forest	Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.
 Ash Tree	 Rainforest	It contains toxins that makes it unappetizing to certain predators.
 Cactus	 Ocean	It has broad leaves, which enables it to catch more sunlight.

Adaptive Traits Answer Sheet

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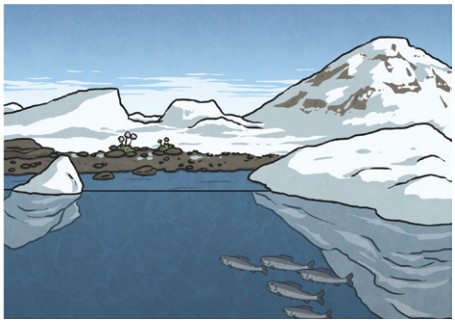
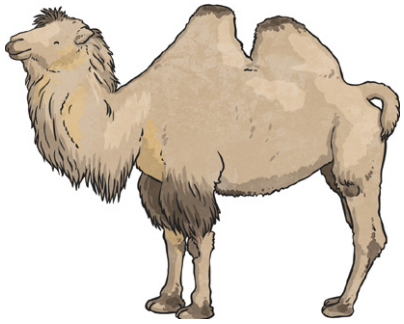
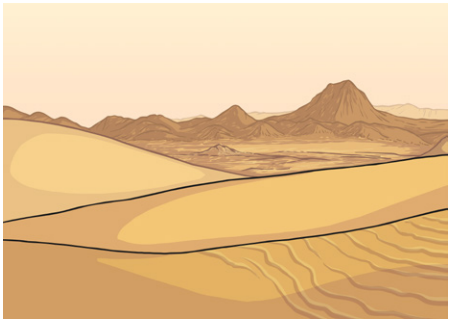
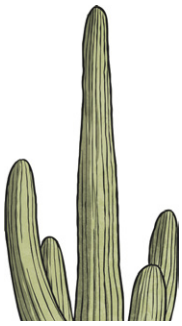
 Polar Bear	 Arctic	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
 Camel	 Desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.
 Cactus	 Desert	It stores water in its stem.
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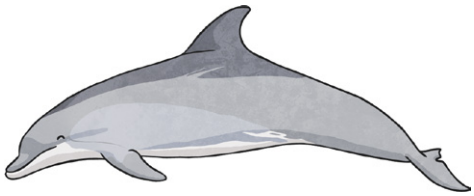
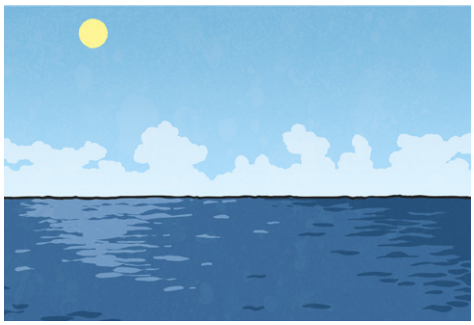
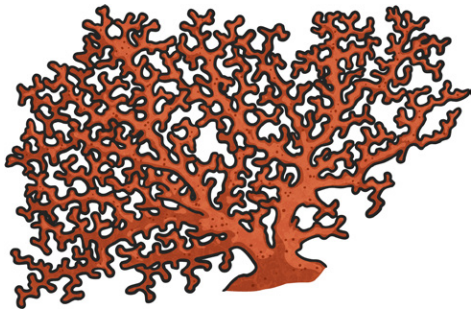
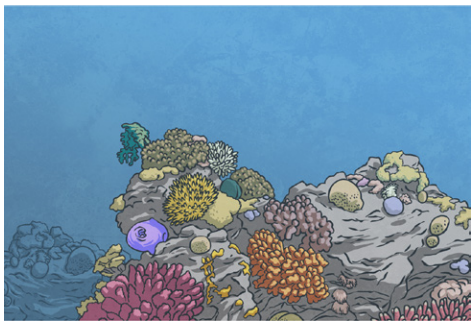
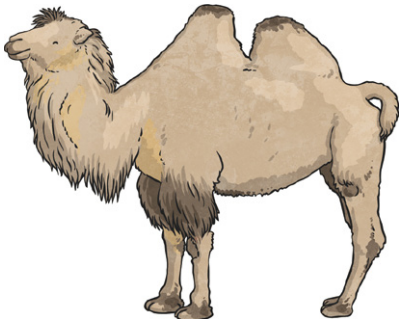
 Hedgehog	 Woods	It has spines to protect itself.
 Dolphin	 Ocean	Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.
 Coral	 Coral Reef	It contains toxins that makes it unappetizing to certain predators.
 Ash Tree	 Forest	It has broad leaves, which enables it to catch more sunlight.

Adaptive Traits

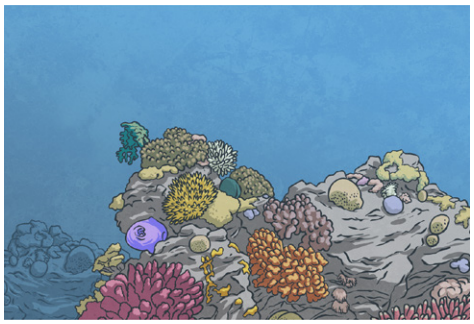
Complete the table by matching the living thing with its habitat, then identify one or two of its adaptive traits.

Living Things	Habitat	Adaptive Traits

Living Things	Habitat	Adaptive Traits



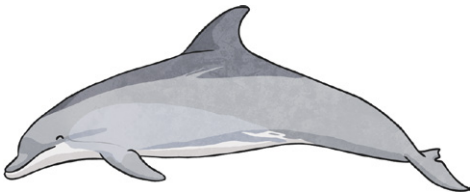
Camel



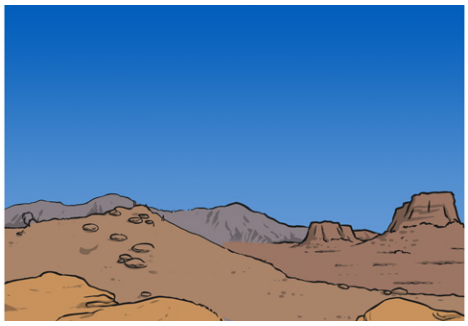
Coral Reef

Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.

Its nostrils can close up so that water does not enter when it is swimming.



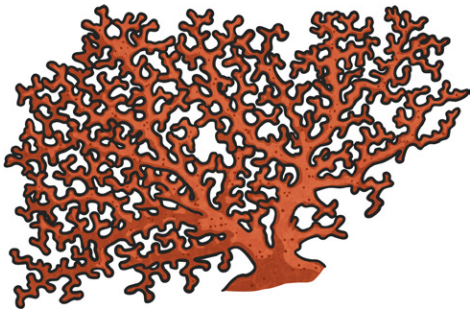
Dolphin



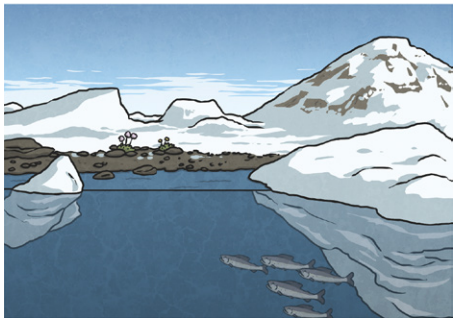
Desert

It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.

It can last a week without drinking water.



Coral



Arctic

It stores water in its stem.

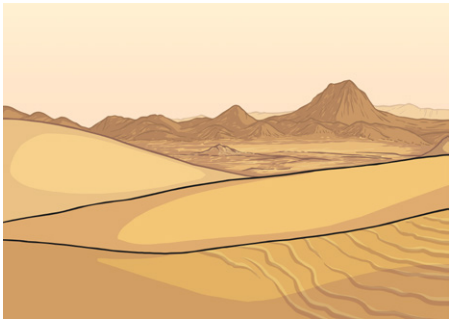
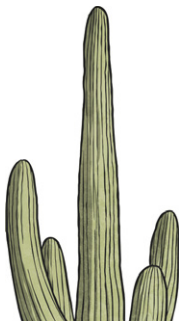
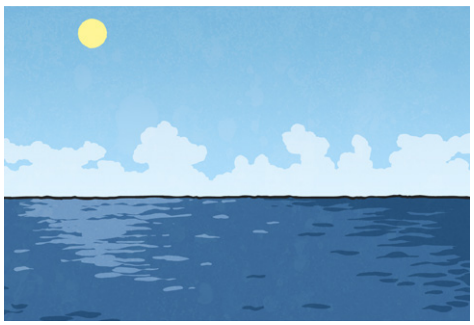
It has spines instead of leaves, which reduces the amount of water that evaporates.

Hedgehog

Woods

Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.

It has strong sharp claws (two at the front and two at the back) which allow it to grip branches firmly.

 Polar Bear	 Desert	It has spines to protect itself.
		It has claws to enable it to climb trees if necessary.
 Toucan	 Forest	Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.
		It has a slower heart rate when diving.
 Ash Tree	 Rainforest	It contains toxins that makes it unappetizing to certain predators.
		Its polyps have tentacles and some have stinging abilities.
 Cactus	 Ocean	It has broad leaves, which enables it to catch more sunlight.
		They can develop secondary roots if there has been a flood and there is too much oxygen in the water.

Adaptive Traits Answer Sheet

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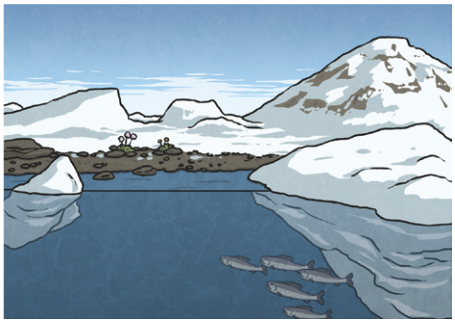
 Polar Bear	 Arctic	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
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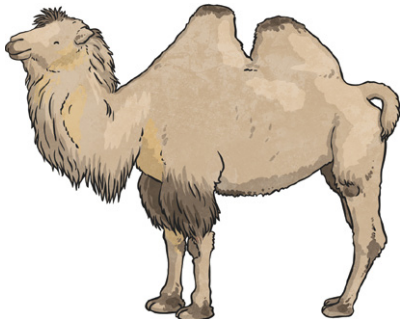
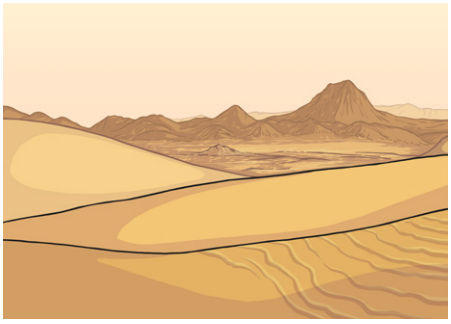
 Camel	 Desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.
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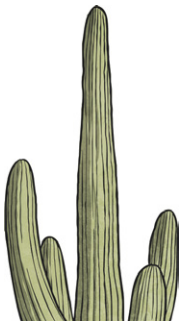 Cactus	 Desert	It stores water in its stem.
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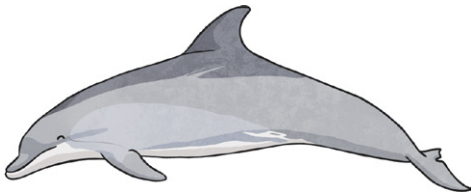
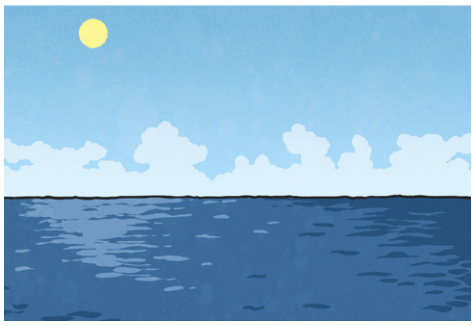
 Dolphin	 Ocean	Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.
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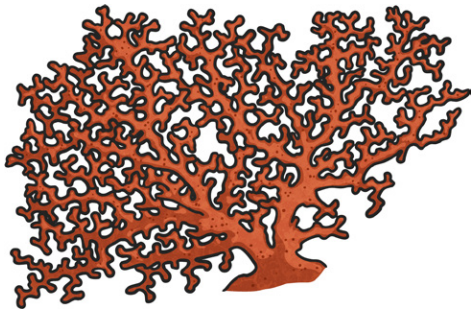
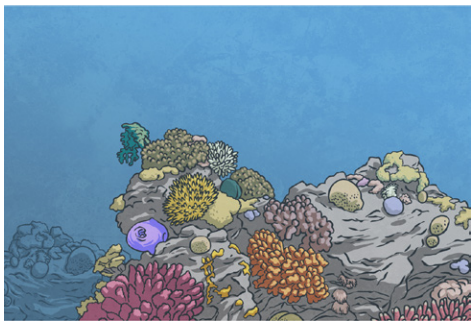
 Coral	 Coral Reef	It contains toxins that makes it unappetizing to certain predators.
		Its polyps have tentacles and some have stinging abilities.
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		They can develop secondary roots if there has been a flood and there is too much oxygen in the water.

Adaptive Traits

Complete the table by matching the living thing with its habitat, then identify two of its adaptive traits.

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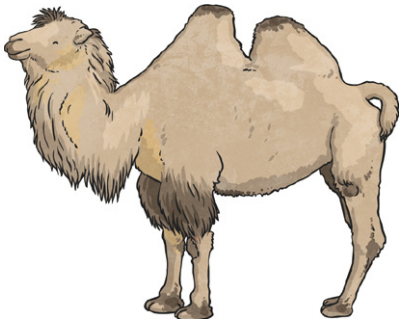
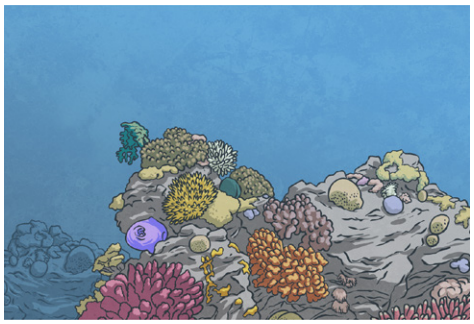
 Camel	 Coral Reef	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
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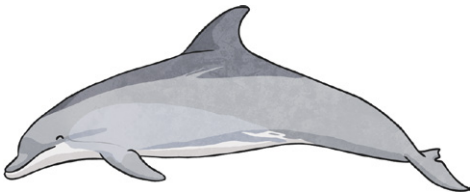
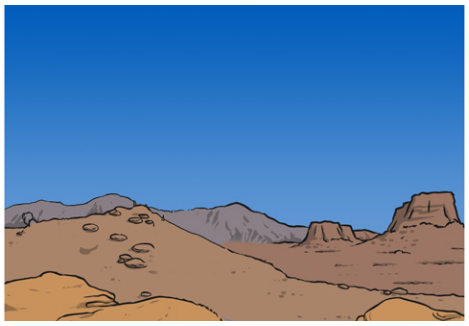
 Dolphin	 Desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.
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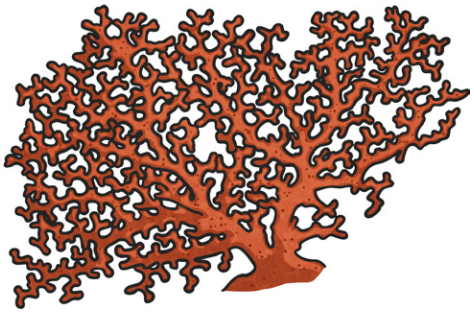
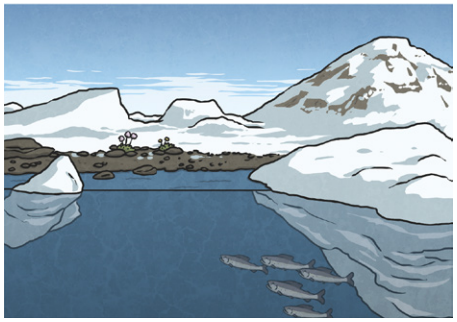
 Coral	 Arctic	It stores water in its stem.
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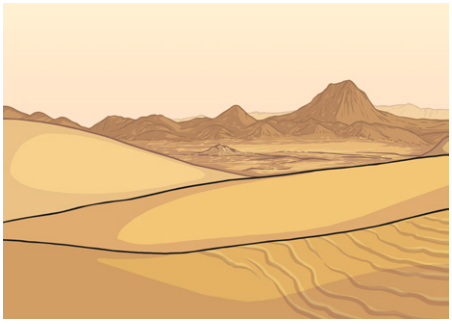

Desert

It has spines to protect itself.

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Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.

It can last a week without drinking water.

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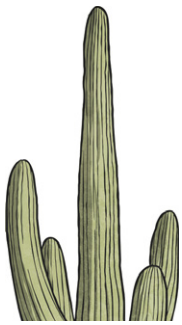

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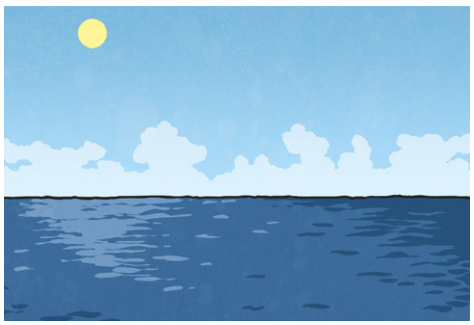

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Adaptive Traits Answer Sheet

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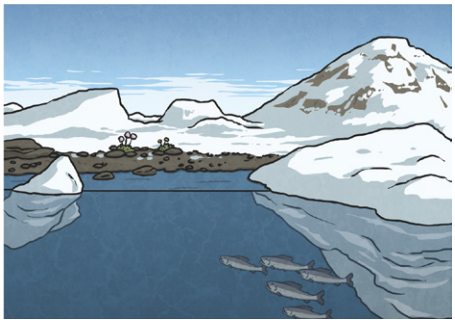
 Polar Bear	 Arctic	Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
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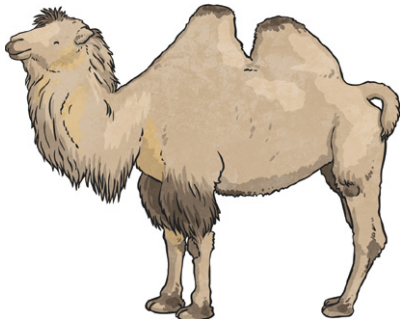
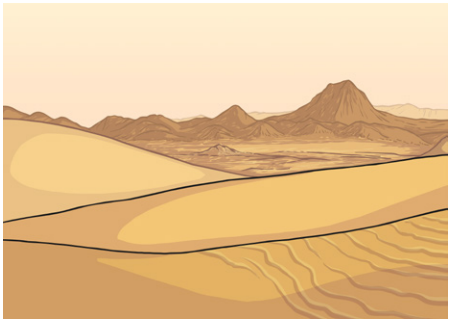
 Camel	 Desert	It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.
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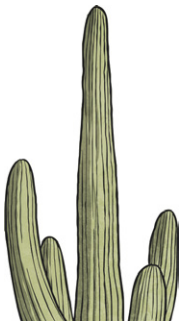 Cactus	 Desert	It stores water in its stem.
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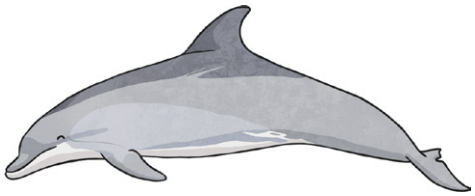
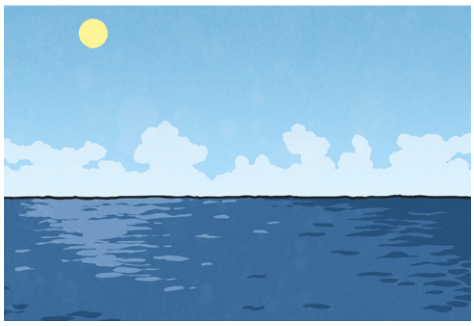
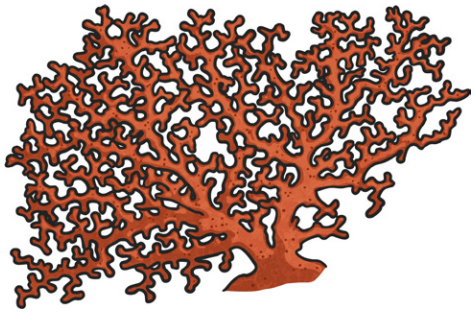
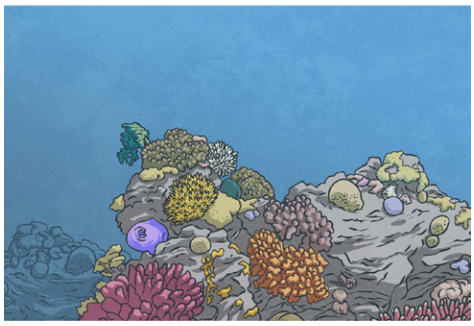
 Dolphin	 Ocean	Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.
		It has a slower heart rate when diving.
 Coral	 Coral Reef	It contains toxins that makes it unappetizing to certain predators.
		Its polyps have tentacles and some have stinging abilities.
 Ash Tree	 Forest	It has broad leaves, which enables it to catch more sunlight.
		They can develop secondary roots if there has been a flood and there is too much oxygen in the water.