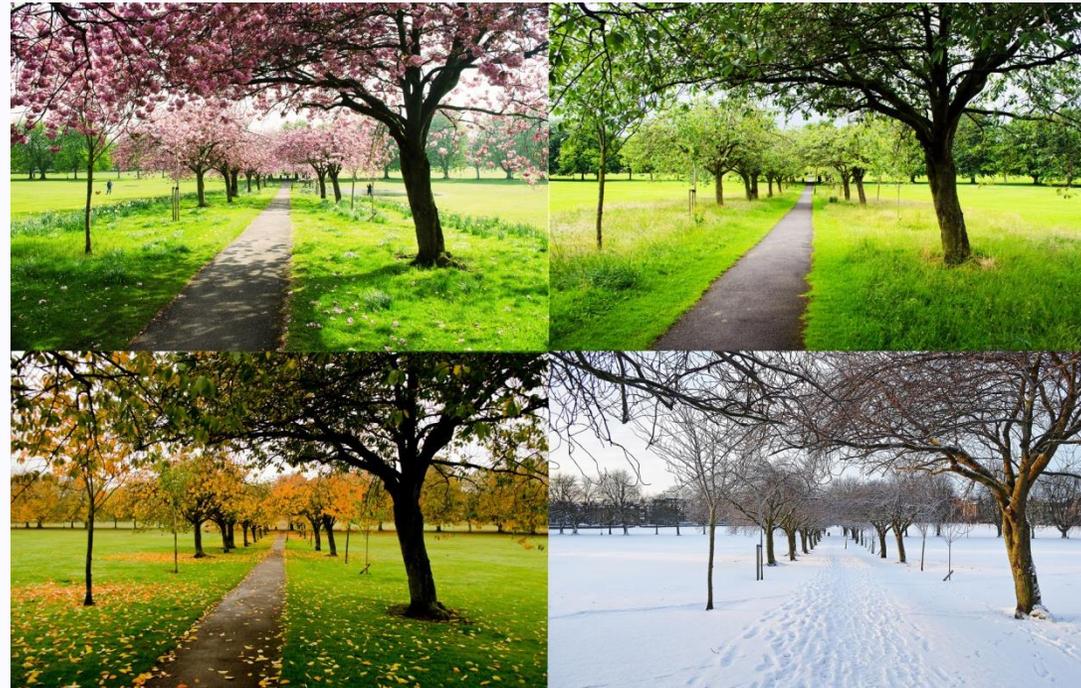


Science

**LO: to consider natural changes
to an environment**

How do some living things adapt to natural changes in their environment?

Choose the correct answer in each scenario that follows.



When the tide goes out, a limpet stays safe from predators by....

1...clamping tightly to a rock (which also stops them from drying out).

2...spitting out poison.



During Winter, much of Canada is covered in snow. To hide from predators a snowshoe hare will....

1...hibernate.

2...change from having brown fur to white fur.



**At night, a tulip
flower will close up....**

**1...to stop the dew from
getting the pollen wet.**



**2...to protect it from
frost.**

Dormice survive the cold winter by....



1...hibernating for 6 months.

2...growing thicker fur.

To cope with less available food during winter, a squirrel will

- 1...fatten up over summer so it doesn't need to eat.
- 2...spend the summer and autumn storing food for the winter months.



An American bison will cool down in the summer by....

1...shading under a tree.

2...shedding their thick, brown coats.



Answers

Limpets 1

Snowshoe Hare 2

Tulip 1 & 2 (Actually, scientists aren't really sure why, but both of these theories are considered a possibility.)

Dormouse 1

Squirrel 2

Bison 2



This week...

Design a living thing (plant or animal) that could survive all of the natural changes that may happen to an environment, for example tides or seasons. Label the parts that will help them survive, for example pockets to store food when their food source is scarce. It can be based on a living thing that you already know, but with the added extras needed to survive many possible changes.