

Animal adaptations

Grade 3 Science Worksheet



Animals have different physical traits that help them survive in their environments. We call these **structural adaptations**.

Walrus have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm. A prickly pear cactus has spines to discourage animals from eating it.



Owls have feathers that let them fly silently so they can catch prey to eat.

Draw lines to match each animal with its adaptation.



Polar Bear

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- Stripes for camouflage to hide from predators



Rattle Snake

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- Huge ears to keep cool



Parrot

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- Clear fur to let warm sunlight in



Zebra

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- Strong beak to crack open nuts



Elephant

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- Sharp teeth to rip food



Tiger

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- Venom to paralyze prey

Ecological awareness – Environmental pollution: Wildlife Protection *Handout 2*

