

Whose habitat is this?

Choose an animal for each habitat. Draw a picture of it in the box.



Reeds



Canal tunnel



Reservoir



Trees



Under the water

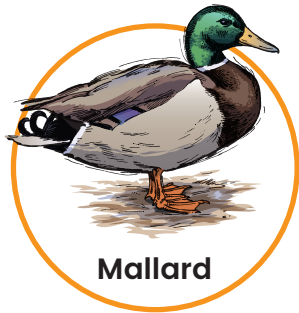


Plants in the water

Adaptation – beaks, feet and wings

Birds are adapted to help them feed, move and shelter in their environment.

Draw lines from the birds to their adaptations. Some birds may have more than one adaptation.



Webbed feet to help them swim faster.

Big feet to help them grip low branches on the water's edge



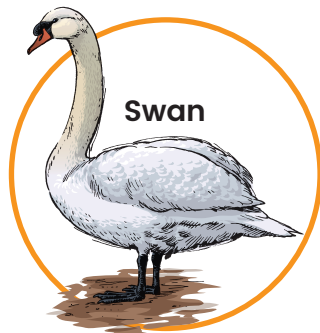
Small, stream-lined shape to help them fly fast and dart around to catch insects.

Large bill to help them sieve small bits of food from the water.



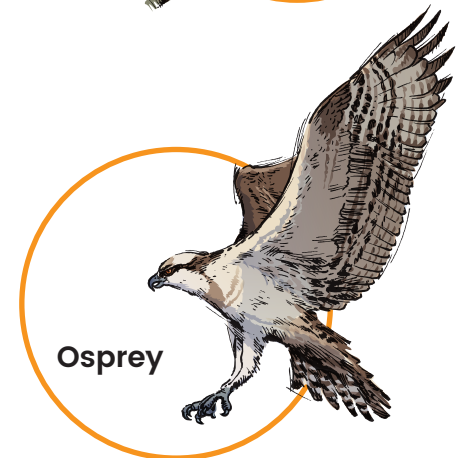
Small beak to help them peck seeds from flower heads.

Very large wingspan to help them lift their heavy bodies off the ground.



Small wings and round bodies to help them float and because they don't fly very far.

Strong claws and beak to help them catch their prey and tear it apart.

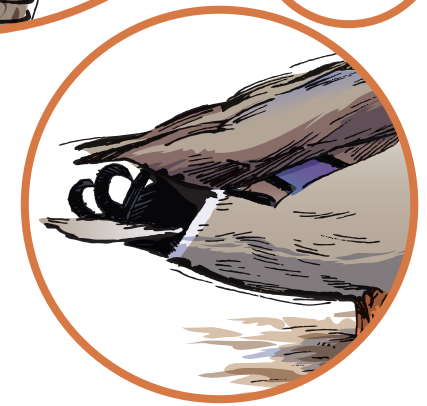
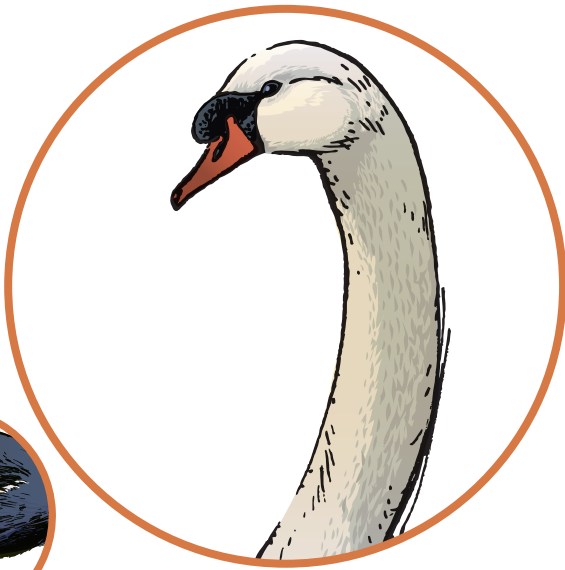


Bird Brain

Invent a bird and show how it is adapted to its environment.

You need to think about:

1. Does it have warning colours or is it camouflaged to hide from its prey?
2. What does it eat? How is its beak adapted to help it feed?
3. How is its neck adapted to help it feed?
4. What shape are its feet? Are they adapted for swimming, perching or tearing apart its prey?
5. What shape are its wings? Are they adapted for quick, darting flight or hovering?
6. What shape is its body? Is it small so it can move and hide quickly or is it large so it can prey on other animals?



Classification - sorting minibeasts

Use the branch diagram to sort these animals into the correct boxes. Draw the correct animal in each box.



1. Spider



2. Woodlouse



3. Snail



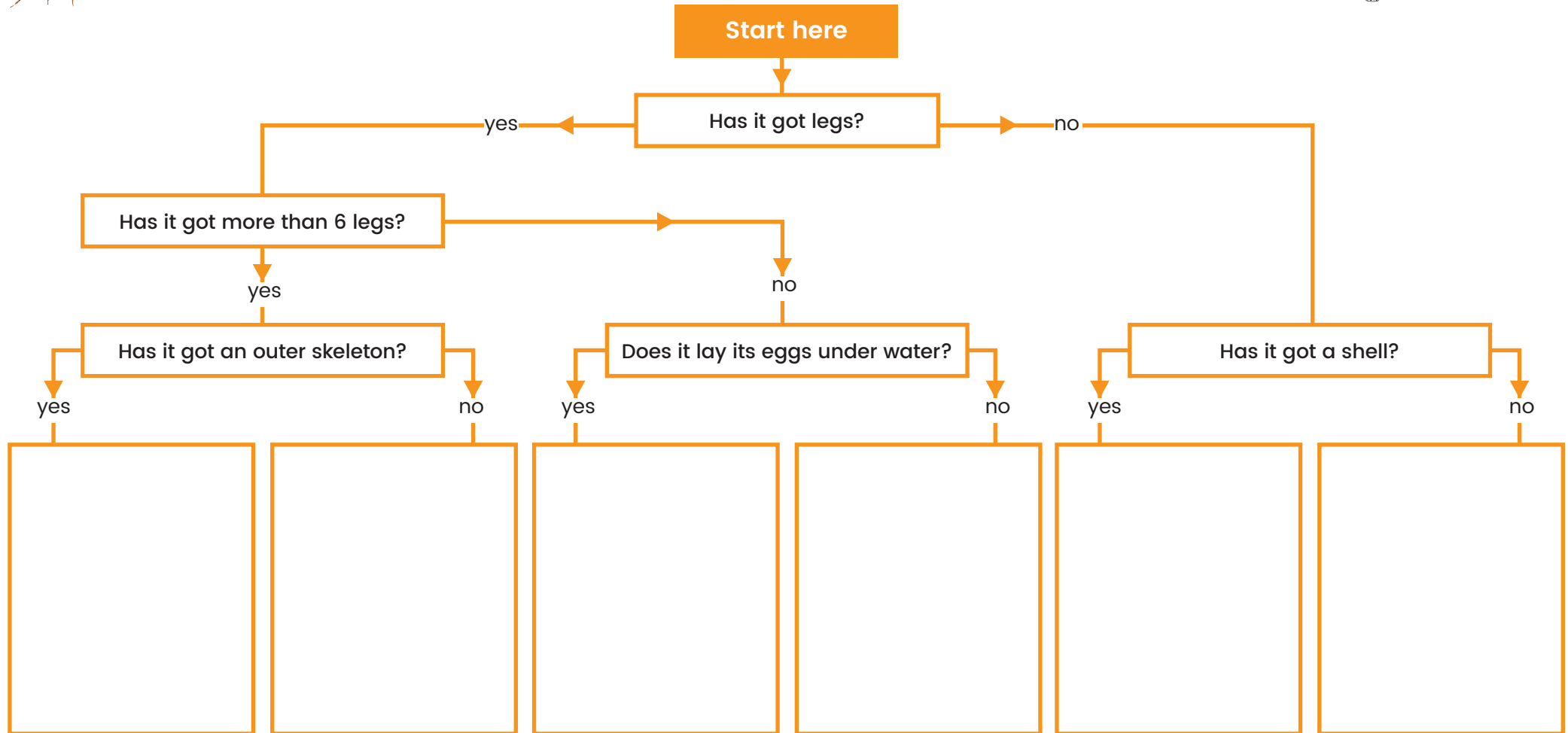
4. Slug



5. Dragonfly



6. Butterfly



Now choose 6 water birds. Can you draw a branch diagram to sort them?

Eat or be eaten!

All living things need energy to grow. Most plants produce their own food using energy from the sun. They are called **PRODUCERS**.

Most animals are **CONSUMERS**. Animals that get their energy by eating plants are called **HERBIVORES**. Animals that get their energy by eating other animals are called **CARNIVORES**.

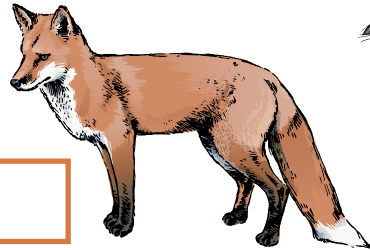
Look at these pictures. Put a **P** next to the producers and a **C** next to the consumers. Put a ring round the consumers that are carnivores.



Water plantain



Swallow



Fox



Bat



Osprey



Hawthorn



Snail



Dragon fly adult



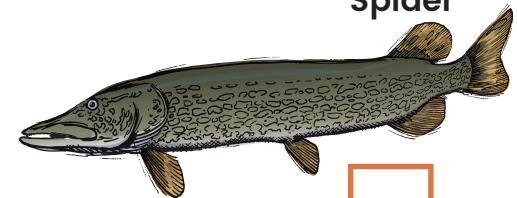
Beetle



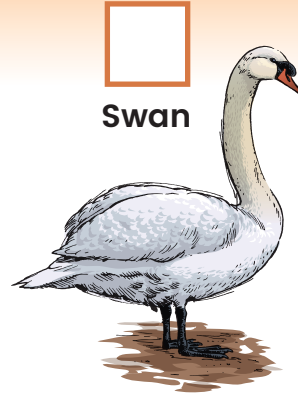
Spider



Coot



Pike



Swan



Dragonfly larva



Wood mouse

Who am I?

Draw a line which matches the description to the water bird.

I am tall and grey.
I have a pointed beak and a long neck.
I dive under the water to catch fish.



Kingfisher



Heron



Canada goose

I am small and black with a white mark on my head.
I have yellow legs and big feet to help me grip onto branches.
I eat water plants and insects.

I have a rounded yellow beak called a bill.
I have webbed feet to help me swim.
I eat water plants and small insects.



Mute swan



Reed warbler



Moorhen

I am brown and white with a long black neck.
I have webbed feet to help me swim.
I eat small insects and plants from the water.

I am small and black with a red beak.
I eat water plants and seeds.
I often hide in the branches near the edge of the water.



Coot



Mallard duck

I am small with a bright orange front and blue feathers on my back.
I have a pointed beak.
I can fly very fast over the water.
I eat small fish.

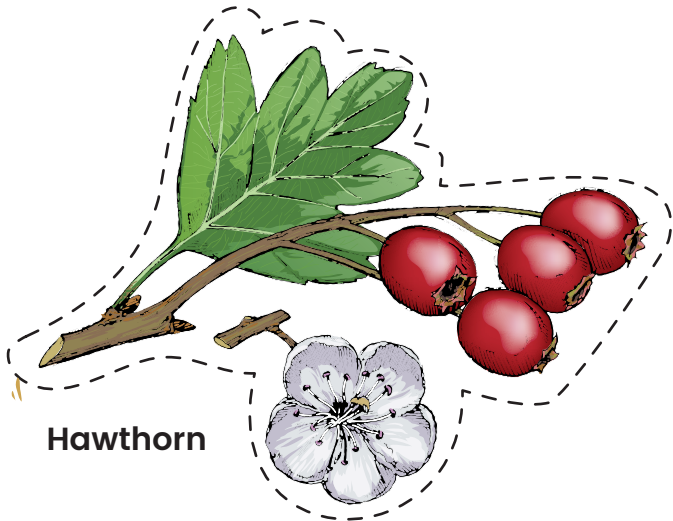
I am large and white.
I have an orange and black beak.
I use my long neck to eat the plants at the bottom of the canal.

I am small and brown.
I live among the reeds.
I sing quite loudly.
I eat insects and berries.

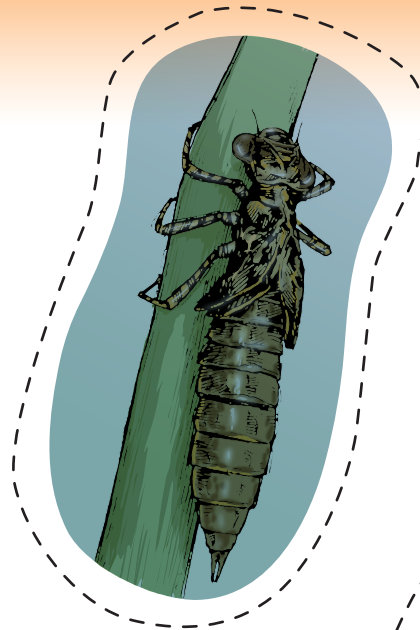
Who eats who?

Cut out the pictures and stick them onto paper to show two food chains. Draw arrows between the pictures to show 'gives energy to'.

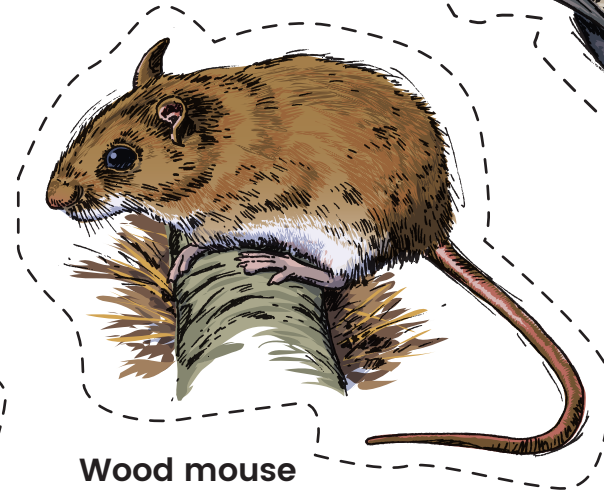
Draw some more pictures to show your own foodchain.



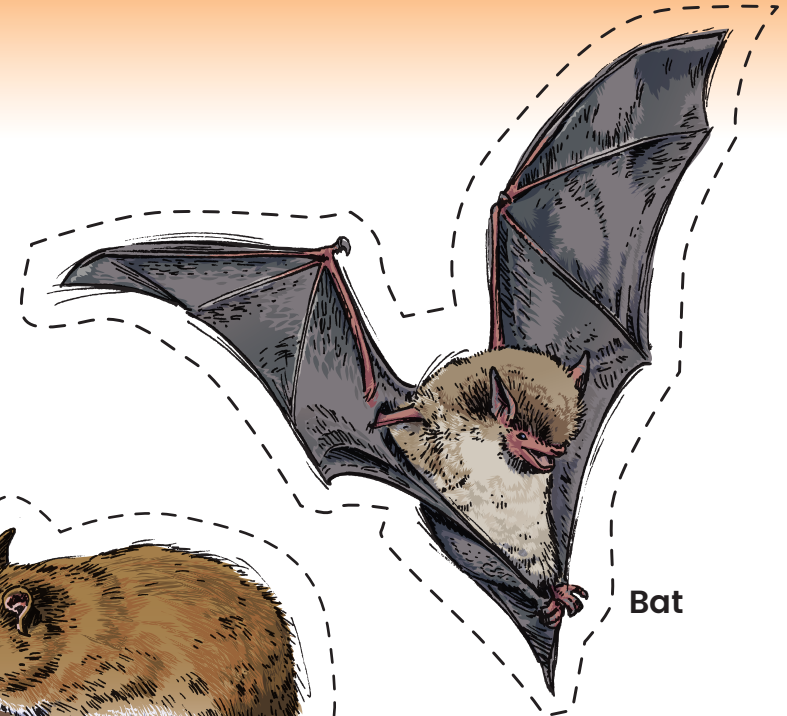
Hawthorn



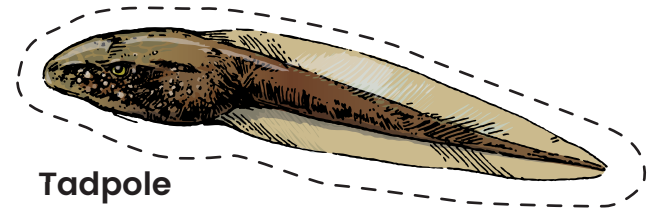
Dragon fly larva



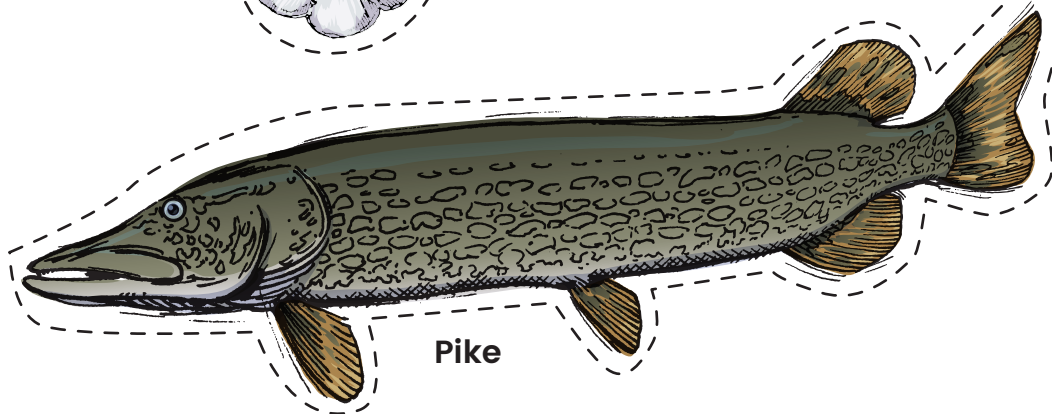
Wood mouse



Bat



Tadpole



Pike

Helicopter seeds

Sycamore tree seeds are sometimes called helicopters. They have 'wings' so that they spin when they fall to the ground.

Make a paper seed helicopter.

1. Cut out this shape. Cut along the solid lines.
2. Fold along the two vertical dotted lines and put a paperclip on the bottom. This is the stem of your helicopter.
3. Fold along the two horizontal dotted lines and bend in opposite directions to make the wings of your helicopter.
4. Drop your helicopter and watch it spin.

Challenge

Can you make your helicopter reach the ground more slowly. Investigate changing the size, shape or angle of the wings or the weight of the seed by adding more paperclips.

Who can make 'the best' paper helicopter?

