

Science Virtual Learning

8th Grade

Adaptations in predator/prey Relationships

Thursday, April 16, 2020



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Objective/Learning Target:

I can explain adaptations in predator/prey relationships.

Let's Get Started:

Watch the video above or click <u>here</u>

- 1. Give an example of a predator/prey relationship from the video.
 - 2. Why do larger animals eat less frequently as smaller animals?



Important Vocabulary (Write these on a piece of paper)

Adaptation: A gradual, but continuous process of change from one generation of a species to the next.

Camouflage: Concealment by disguise or protective colouring.

Defence: Protecting oneself from harm.

Predator: An animal that hunts and seizes other animals for food.

Prey: An animal that is hunted and eaten by a predator.

Scavenger: An animal that feeds on dead or decaying matter.

Stalk: To track prey in a secretive manner.



Practice

Watch this <u>video</u> over predator/prey adaptations and answer the questions below on a piece of notebook paper.

- 1. What is one animal from the video that uses camouflage?
- 2. Why would a predator use camouflage?
- 3. What are other adaptations that predators have to help them capture their prey?
- 4. What is one adaptation from the video that animals use to protect themselves from predators?



More Practice

Watch this <u>video</u> and choose 1 animal to learn more about

After watching the video and choosing your animal/insect that uses camouflage complete these questions on a piece of notebook paper.



Additional Practice

Use the links below to practice over adaptations of predator and prey in an ecosystem. Play each quizizz at least 2 times.

Quizizz 1 Quizizz 2

<u>Website</u> for more information on adaptations of predators/prey



Practice Answers from video

- 1. What is one animal from the video that uses camouflage?
 - a. Walking leaf, praying mantis, rabbit with white fur
- 2. Why would a predator use camouflage?
 - a. Helps predators hide from their prey while they hunt for food
- 3. What are other adaptations that predators have to help them capture their prey?
 - a. Talons, sharp claws, venom, poison, flat teeth (plant eating animals), birds with short beaks for seeds/nuts
- 4. What is one adaptation from the video that animals use to protect themselves from predators?
 - a. Turtles=shells, elephants=thick skin, fish= large groups together, dart frogs=toxin, mimicry of snakes and wasps



Let's Get Started Answer Key

- 1. Predator=Cheetah, Prey= Gazelle
- 2. Large animals do not need to eat as often as smaller animals because their bodies use up energy at a much slower rate.