

# Daily Editing Task Cards 3

## Includes:

- 20 editing task cards
- Information on adaptations
- Answer sheets
- Differentiated cards
- Interesting facts

## Grammar and punctuation concepts:

- Full stops and capital letters
- Spelling
- Homophones
- Apostrophes of contraction
- Proper nouns
- Plural nouns

<b>Adaptations</b> Card #1 what is Adaptation! the proces witch enables organisms to adjust to they're environment in order to insure survival. Their are 3 types off ad structural, behavioural physiological. adaptation because of genetik mut 14 errors	<b>Structural Adaptations</b> Card #2 structural adaptations are physical features of a organism witch enable them too survive in there environment
<b>Penguins</b> Card #5 penguins have thik blubber to kept them warm in cold condishions. they also have webed foot to help them swim more faster. Penguins huddel in groups to keep warm aswell. this is an behavioural adaptation.	<b>Dolphins</b> Card #6 dolphins have blow wholes at the top of they're body which helps them take in ear easily. this is the most imporent adaptation for the dolfin. They also conserv energy by swimming alongside shins. this is called bow-riding.
<b>Bears</b> Card #9 bares have thik fur to keep them warm and claws to catch prey. these is Structural adaptasions. Bears hibernate in winta to conserve energy. they also digg dens to hide from cold winds. these is behavioural adaptatons.	<b>Camels</b> Card #10 Camels are well suited two survive in the dessert. they have large feet to spred there wait on the sand. Their long eye lashes proteck them from the sand. camels have strong leggs to walk long distences. These are al structural
<b>Lions</b> Card #13 lions have many adaptations. they has loose belly skin four when there prey trvs to hurt them. both mail and female	<b>Giraffes</b> Card #14 giraffes have many ovious adaptations. they have long knecks two reach up hi and too spot predators coming.
<b>Cacti</b> Card #17 cacti have larg fleshy stems to store wata and diep roots to tap groundwater. There thick, waxy skin helps to reduse the los of water and refleck the heat. Cacti have a spiky exterior to defend aganst anemals in the wild.	<b>Plants</b> Card #18 There are many tipes of plants and they have comon adaptations. plants have some shallow roots to aecess nutrients in the fertile soil. thin bark and leafs are used to help water run off and prevant bacteria growh. Strong rootoes provide stability.
<b>Venus Fly Trap</b> Card #19 Venus fly traps are intresting plants! they catch insects. venus fly traps attract insects with there brite colours and strong cent. once thay trap a insect, they stay closed for won weak. They are won of the worlds most curious planets!	<b>Water Lily</b> Card #20 water lilys use big leafs to float on the surfase off the water. this helps them attract a lot of sunlight. the undaside of the water lily has thornes to protect it from predators. it seams like a simple water plant, but the water lily is very well adaptd to survive?

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## Adaptations

Card #1

what is Adaptation! the proces witch enables organisms to adjust to they're environment in order to insure survival. Their are 3 types off adaptations; structural, behavioural and physiological. adaptations usually ocur because of genetik mutations.

14 errors



## Structural Adaptations

Card #2

structeral adaptations are physical features of a organism witch enable them too survive in there enviroment. the beek on a bird or the furr on a bare are examples of structural adaptations.

11 errors



# Preview

## Behavioural Adaptations

Card #3

behavioural adaptations are the actions off an organism that enables them two survieve. birds fliing south to find more food or animals mooving in groops are examples of bihavioural adaptations. Thay are important for survival.

11 errors



## Physiological

Card #4

physiological adaptations are internal feautres of an organism that enabl them to servive in they're environment. snakes preduce venom two fite off predators and to capter prey. This is a example of a physiological adaptation.

12 errors



## Penguins

Card #5

pengwins have thik blubber to kept them warm in cold condishions. they also have webed foot to help them swim more faster. Penguins huddel in groups to keep warm aswell. this is an behavioural adaptation.

12 errors



## Dolphins

Card #6

dolphins have blow wholes at the top of they're body which helps them take in ear easily. this is the most important adaptation for the dolfin. They also conserv energy by swimming alongside ships. this is caled bow-riding.

11 errors



# Preview

## Sharks

Card #7

Sharks have incredibley sharp tooth and a strong bodie for catching pray. These structural adaptations are vital to there survival. Sharks migrate during diferent sesons to keep there body tempertures comfortble.

11 errors



## Whales

Card #8

whales arent fish, theyre mamals. they have a blankit of ruber a round there hole body witch means they can live in the most coldest waters on the planet. whales can store fat in their blubber and survive four up to 4 months!

13 errors





## Bears

Card #9

bears have thik fur to keep them warm and claws to catch prey. these is structural adaptasions. Bears hibernate in winta to conserve energy. they also digg dens to hide from cold winds. these is behavioural adaptions.

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## Camels

Card #10

Camels are well suited two survive in the dessert. they have large feet to spred there wait on the sand. Their long eye lashes proteck them from the sand. camels have strong leggs to walk long distences. These are al structeral adaptations.

12 errors



# Preview

## Wolves

Card #11

wolves has thick fur to protect them from the cold. they have a keen sence of smell to hunt down there pray. The wolfs eyes have adapted to darknes, helping them durring the knights. there sharp tooth is perfect for cuting threw meat.

15 errors



## Ostriches

Card #12

ostriches are extremly fast because of theyre long, muskular legs. their beeks are strong and grate for defending themselves. the smal wings of the ostrich arent made for flying, but they do keep the bird warm.

11 errors



## Lions

Card #13

lions have many adaptations. they has loose belly skin four when there prey trys to hurt them. both mail and female lions roar to project strenth. they also proteckt there young cubs these is behavioural adaptations.

14 errors



## Giraffes

Card #14

giraffes have many ovious adaptations. they have long knecks two reach up hi and too spot predators coming. Giraffes have lonng legs to defend themselves and use there fur as camouflage. they can also go for weeks with out drinking water!

13 errors



## Zebra

Card #15

zebra use their strips as camoutlage. they have long and powaful legs four running from predators. Zebra have strong tooth that is adapted for their grasy diet. zebra also use there teeth to groom each other! How facinating!

11 errors



## Elephants

Card #16

elephants have a thick laya of skin to protect them from the heat. there long tusks are perfekt for diging, eating and defendin. elephants dig wholes to lay in the mud, protecting them from the Son. also, they use their masive airs to help cool them down!

13 errors



Preview

## Cacti

Card #17

cacti have larg fleshy stems to store wata and diep roots to tap groundwater. There thick, waxxy skin helps to reduse the los of water and refleck the heat. Cacti have a spiky exterior to defend aganst anemals in the wild.

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## Plants

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There are many tipes of plants and they have comon adaptations. plants have some shalow roots to acess nutrients in the fertile soil. thin bark and leafs are used to help water run off and prevant bacteria growh. Strong rootes provide stability.

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## Venus Fly Trap

Card #19

Venus fly traps are intresting plants! they catch insects. venus fly traps atract insects with there brite colours and strong cent. once thay trap a insect, they stay closedd for won weak. They are won of the worlds most curious planets!

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## Water Lily

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water lilys use big leafs to float on the surfase off the water. this helps them atract a lot of sonlight. the undaside of the water lily has thornes to protect it from predators. it seams like a simple water plant, but the water lily is very well adaptd to survive?

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## Adaptations

Card #1

What is a adaptation? The process s which enables organisms to adjust to their environment in order to ensure survival. There re are 3 types of adaptations; structural, behavioural and physiological. A adaptations usually ly occur because of genetic c mutations.

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## Structural Adaptations

Card #2

Structural adaptations are physical features of an organism which enable them to survive in their environnment. The beak on a bird or the fur on a bear are examples of structural adaptations.

11 errors



# Preview

## Behavioural Adaptations

Card #3

Behavioural adaptations are the actions of an organism that enables them to survive. Birds flyng south to find more food or animals moving in groups are examples of behavioural adaptations. They are important for survival.

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## Physiological

Card #4

Physiological adaptations are internal features of an organism that enable e them to survice in their environment. Snakes produce venom to fight of predators and to capture prey. This is an example of a physiological adaptation.

12 errors





## Penguins

Card #5

Penguins have thick blubber to keep them warm in cold conditions. They also have webbed feet to help them swim faster. Penguins huddle in groups to keep warm as well. This is a behavioural adaptation.

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## Dolphins

Card #6

Dolphins have blow holes at the top of their ir body which helps them take in air easily. This is the most important adaptation for the dolphin. They also conserve energy by swimming alongside ships. This is called bow-riding.

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# Preview

## Sharks

Card #7

Sharks have incredibly sharp teeth and a strong body for catching prey. These structural adaptations are vital to their ir survival. Sharks migrate during different seasons to keep their ir body temperatures comfortable.

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## Whales

Card #8

Whales aren't fish, they're mammals. They have a blanket of rubber around their ir whole body which means they can live in the coldest waters on the planet. Whales can store fat in their blubber and survive for up to 4 months!

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Bears

Card #9

Bears have thick fur to keep them warm and claws to catch pray. These are structural adaptations. Bears hibernate in winter to conserve energy. They also dig dens to hide from cold winds. These are behavioural adaptations.

11 errors



Preview

Camels

Card #10

Camels are well suited to survive in the desert. They have large feet to spread their weight on the sand. Their long eye lashes protectt them from the sand. Camels have strong legs to walk long distances. These are all structural adaptations.

12 errors



Wolves

Card #11

Wolves have thick fur to protect them from the cold. They have a keen sense of smell to hunt down their pray. The wolf's eyes have adapted to darknesss, helping them during the nights. Their sharp teeth is perfect for cutting through meat.

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Ostriches

Card #12

Ostriches are extremely fast because of their long, muscular legs. Their beaks are strong and great for defending themselves. The small wings of the ostrich aren't made for flying, but they do keep the bird warm.

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## Lions

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Lions have many adaptations. They have ve loose belly skin for when their ir prey tries to hurt them. Both male and female lions roar to project strength. They also protect their young cubs. These are behavioural adaptations.

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## Giraffes

Card #14

Giraffes have many obvious adaptations. They have long necks to reach up high and to spot predators coming. Giraffes have long legs to defend themseves and use their ir fur as camouflage. They can also go for weks without drinking water!

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Preview

## Zebra

Card #15

Zebra use their stripes as camoutlage. They have long and powerful legs for running from predators. Zebra have strong teeth that is adapted for their grassy diet. Zebra also use their ir teeth to groom each other! How fascinating!

11 errors



## Elephants

Card #16

Elephants have a thick layer of skin to protect them from the heat. Their long tusks are perfectct for digging, eating and defendingg. Elephants dig holes to lay in the mud, protecting them from the Sun. Also, they use their massive ears to help cool them down!

13 errors



## Cacti

Card #17

Cacti have largee fleshy stems to store waterer and deep roots to tap groundwater. Their thick, waxy skin helps to reducee the loss of water and reflectt the heat. Cacti have a spiky exterioror to defend against animals in the wild.

12 errors



## Plants

Card #18

There are many types of plants and they have common adaptations. Plants have some shallow roots to access nutrients in the fertile soil. Thin bark and leaves are used to help water run off and prevent bacteria growth. Strong roots provide stability.

11 errors



Preview

## Venus Fly Trap

Card #19

Venus fly traps are interesting plants! They catch insects. Venus fly traps attract insects with their bright colours and strong scent. Once they trap an insect, they stay closed for one week. They are one of the world's most curious plants!

16 errors



## Water Lily

Card #20

Water lilies use big leaves to float on the surfacee of the water. This helps them attract a lot of sunlight. The undererside of the water lily has thorns to protect it from predatorors. It seems like a simple water plant, but the water lily is very well adapted to survive.

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