Name: National Geographic VideoTeacher: "Wild Survivors: Camouflage and Mimicry"

Date:

Directions: As you watch the video, circle the correct abbreviation, showing whether the animal in the video was exhibiting a structural adaptation (SA) or a behavioral adaptation (BA.)

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1. The Horned Shark has hidden spines to surprise predators.	SA	BA		
2. The Angel Shark hides under the sand to surprise its prey.				
<ul><li>3. The rattlesnake has heat receptors to locate its prey.</li><li>4. The mouse has gray fur to blend in with its surroundings.</li></ul>				
way at night.				
6. The moth, that the Horseshoe Bat is trying to eat, has ears to hear the	SA	В		
sounds.				
7. The Bushbaby comes out at night to hunt for food.	SA	В		
8. The Bushbaby has powerful jumping legs to get away from predators.				
9. The Mottled Ptarmigan has feathers to trap heat and keep it warm.	SA	В		
<ul><li>10.The Mottled Ptarmigan has feathers on its feet to act like snowshoes.</li><li>11.The young of the Mottled Ptarmigan hide in rocks to escape predators.</li></ul>				
				12.The moth lays its eggs on the underside of leaves to keep the eggs safe.
13.The baby caterpillars act like oak flowers waving in the breeze to fool	SA	В		
predators.				
14.The Desert Viper digs itself into the sand to wait for prey.	SA	В		
15.The Caribbean Flounder digs itself into the sand to wait for prey.	SA	В		
16.The Decorator Crab puts bits of seaweed on its shell to hide from	SA	В		
predators.				
17.The Poison Arrow Frogs have bright colors to show they are dangerous.	SA	В		
18.The Rainbow Sea Slug eats anemones to survive.	SA	В		
19.African Weaver Birds stay in flocks of millions to confuse predators.	SA	В		
20.Meerkats stand on their hind legs to look for predators.	SA	В		

