

The predator

Big ears to listen to prey.

Eyes good

for focusing on prey

Fur is grey and thick for camouflage in winter.

Sharp teeth to catch and eat prey.

Good sense of smell to sniff out the prey.

Strong lungs and stamina to continue the pursuit.

Large paws are good for grip and running quietly.

Long legs for running long distance.

The prey

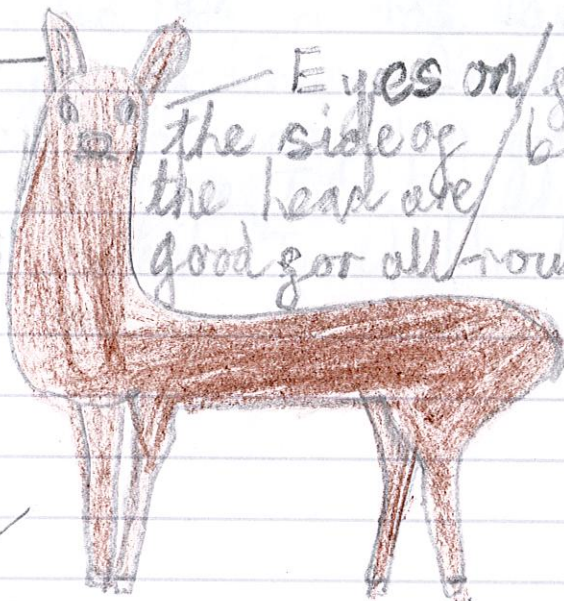
Large mobile ears good for listening out for danger.

Eyes on the side of the head are good for all-round vision.

Thick winter fur keeps in body heat.

Long legs are good for running long distances.

Hooves are good for running fast.



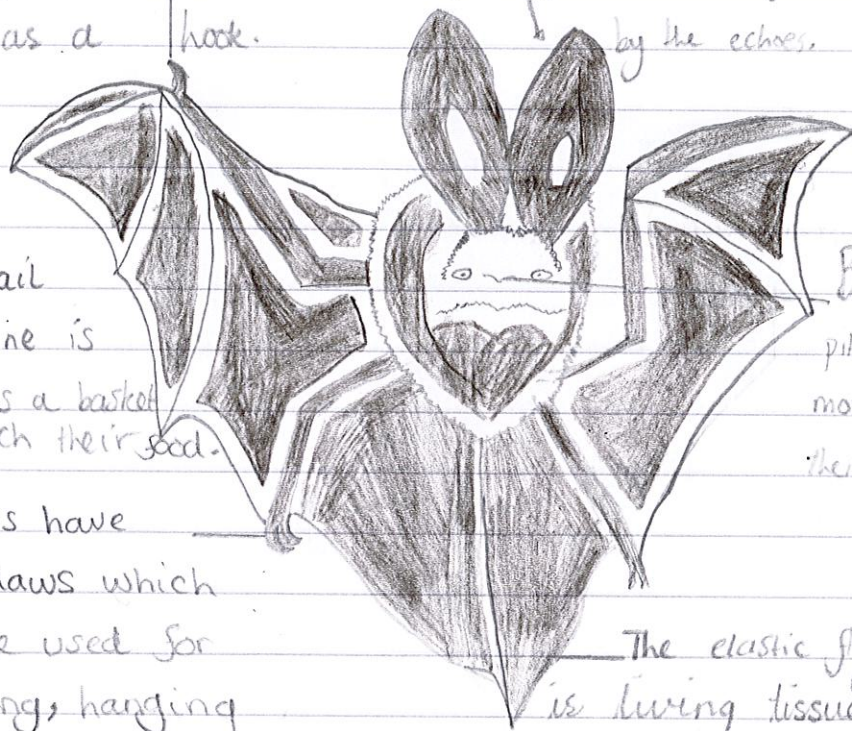
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10. To understand the scientific term: Adaptation

Bats are the only mammal able to fly, their wings are made of a double layer of elastic skin. Almost the entire bat is wings.

The thumb of bats is free of flight membrane and is used as a hook.

Most bats send out pulses of sound and find prey by the echoes.



The tail membrane is used as a basket to catch their food.

Bats send out high pitched sounds from mouth or nose. This helps them to catch food.

Bat toes have tiny claws which can be used for climbing, hanging and grooming.

The elastic flight membrane is living tissue. It can heal as long as the damage is not too great.