

Strand	Living things and the environment.
Sub- Strand	Structure and life processes.
Content Learning outcome:	Investigate why certain organisms live in certain places and account for the structures that enable them to live and function in particular habitats.

**Lesson Notes:**

**Some plant adaptations:**

- ❖ Buttresses and prop roots help hold up plants in the shallow soils.
- ❖ Some plants climb on other plants for survival.
- ❖ Some plants grow on other plants to reach sunlight.
- ❖ Some plants serve as traps for unsuspecting insects, attracting them with promises of nectar.
- ❖ Some plants called succulents, store water in their stems or leaves.
- ❖ Some plants produce seeds that can float in water.

**Adaptations and habitats**

- ❖ Organisms need to have special adaptations to survive in their habitats, so adaptations are related to the organism's habitat.
- ❖ Organisms which lack appropriate adaptations may die and then become extinct
- ❖ Nature trails or field studies are carried out to observe organisms in their natural ecosystem.

**Defense mechanism**

- ❖ A defense mechanism is simply a behavioral adaptation that the organism has to scare away enemies.

**Activity**

**Fill in the blanks.** Use the word list given below to fill in the blank spaces.

adaptation      Pitcher      sunlight      Camouflaging      float

1. Some plants grow on other plants to reach \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ plants and the Venus fly trap are herbs that trap insects and digest them for their nutrients.
3. Some plants produce seeds that can \_\_\_\_\_ in water.
4. Organisms need to have special \_\_\_\_\_ to survive in their habitats.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ or protective colouration is where organisms have the same colour as its habitat.

**Short Answer.**

1. What is defense mechanism?
2. State 3 examples of local organisms with defense mechanism.
3. What is another name for field study?