Year 3 Assembly Term 2A

Good morning everyone.

**Mei Xuan:** This term our Central Idea is OVER TIME LIVING THINGS NEED TO ADAPT IN ORDER TO SURVIVE.

**Fedor:** Adapt means to CHANGE.

**Giulia:** SURVIVE means to live…it’s the opposite of DIE.

**Hind Sarah:** So that means that we’ve been inquiring into changes that happen to living things so that they can live in their habitats.

**Mei Xuan:** All of us have adapted to living in London. We had to learn a new language, or eat new foods, and some of our parents learned to drive on opposite side of the road, on the opposite side of the car!

**Jade:** If we didn’t adapt, we wouldn’t live here very well…or maybe at all!

**Noeline:** We have learnt that there are two types of adaptations that living things have.

Physical adaptations and Behaviour adaptations.

**Anastasia:** Physical adaptations are special features of the body or structure of a living thing that helps it to survive in its habitat. Some examples are:

**Yuta H:** Horses hooves help them to run easily and fast on the grasslands where they naturally live, and they can even fight off predators!

**Marie:** Cacti store water inside their large prickly stem for the times when there isn’t any water to be found. Their prickles protect them from animals that might eat them to get water.

**Yuta K:** The stick insect looks like branches on a tree. He can hide from predators in his habitat because he looks like things that aren’t tasty. This is called mimicry.

**Isak:** Behavioural adaptations are special things that living things do that help them to survive in their habitats. Some examples are:

**Jude:** Burrowing desert animals that stay cool underground during the day. They dig holes and stay there most of the day.

\*\*Dig and relax in the coolness!

**Qais:** Hibernating animals that stay safe and warm in the cold winter by going to sleep for a while! Like bears or some squirrels.

Sing… Hibernation  
Tune: Allouette   
  
Chorus:  
Hibernation, time for hibernation,  
Hibernation, time to go to sleep.  
  
In the winter, where's the bear?  
Sleeping in its log or lair.  
Where's the bear? Log or lair. Oh!  
  
Chorus  
In the winter, where's the frog?  
Sleeping by a pond or log.  
Where's the frog? Pond or log.  
Where's the bear? Log or lair. Oh!  
  
Chorus  
  
In the winter, where's the snake?  
In the mud beneath the lake.  
Where's the snake? In the lake.  
Where's the frog? Pond or log.  
Where's the bear? Log or lair. Oh!  
  
Chorus  
  
In the winter, where’s the bat?  
In a cave is where it’s at.  
Where’s the bat? A cave it’s at.  
Where's the snake? In the lake.  
Where's the frog? Pond or log.  
Where's the bear? Log or lair. Oh!  
  
Chorus

**Zoe:** Migrating animals travel a long way to do something special, like have babies or live in a warmer climate for part of the year…like Canadian geese who fly south each winter and then return to Canada each spring once it’s warm again.

Students walk together in V formation and discuss temperature of where coming and going.

**Berra:** Adaptations happen over a long, long time. A giraffe didn’t wake up with a long neck one day…over thousands of years giraffes with longer necks were the only ones to survive because they could reach the most food in tall trees.

(Oya, Jade, Abdulrahman, Jude eat from tree)

**Ana Paula:** So eventually there were only giraffes with long necks around. That’s a process called Evolution.

(Oya and Jade stay standing, boys sit down.)

**Oya:** Evolution is a change in a species over long periods of time. So birds are a species of living things, and all birds have different adaptations that help them to survive in their habitats.

**Matilde:** Just look at all the different types of bird beaks.

**Abdulrahman:** These beaks are special (Show picture of bird beaks)

**Matilde:** For example, imagine a type of bird. One day a bird is born with a beak that is longer than the beaks of other birds in the species. The longer beak helps the bird catch more food in a sea or river habitat.

Because the bird can catch more food, it is healthier than the other birds, lives longer and has more babies.

**Ana Paula:** The bird passes the adaptation for a longer beak on to its babies.

**Berra:** They also live longer and have more babies and the adaptation is passed on to generation after generation.

**Marie:** Eventually the longer beak can be found in all of the species. This doesn't happen overnight.

**Jade:** Those features that don't help the species survive slowly disappear.

**Ken:** Adaptation and evolution are really BIG concepts.

**Nasser:** All you really need to know is that living things have special features about them that help them to live in their habitat. These changes are called ADAPTATIONS.

Thank you for listening.