

## Adaptation for Food

### ➞ 1. Carnivores

Carnivorous animals eat the flesh of other animals. They have well developed sharp teeth, known as canines that help them to tear the flesh of prey. They also have claws to hold on to prey. Examples of Carnivorous animals include lions, tigers, eagles etc. Snakes have scales on their body that help them to crawl on the ground. Snakes swallow their prey as whole.

Eagle and vulture have sharp claws and beaks, to catch their prey and tear flesh they have sharp teeth to tear meat, but also possess flat grinding teeth to crush plants. Examples of carnivorous plants include humans, pigs, bears etc.



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### ➡ 2. Omnivores

An omnivorous animal can eat both plants and also other animals. Omnivorous plants have teeth in between that of herbivores and carnivores. They have strong legs which help them to catch their prey. Human, bear, cat, dog etc. are the omnivores animals.



### ➡ 3. Parasites

Parasites are the small animals that depend on other living animals for their food. Mosquitoes which suck the blood of humans and other animals are parasites. Instead of teeth they have a long sharp pipe. They stab animals with this pipe and suck their blood like we drink cold drinks with a straw. Fleas, leeches and bugs are also parasites.

