



## Adaptations Through Modification of Body Parts

### 1. Herbivores (Plant-eating animals)

Animals that eat plants are called herbivores.

**Examples:** Cows, horses, goats, deer, elephants, giraffes.

#### Body Adaptations:

**Teeth:** Sharp front teeth help cut grass; flat grinding teeth at the back help chew.

#### Special Features:

- Elephant's trunk helps break and eat leaves.
- Giraffe's long neck helps reach leaves on tall trees.

### 2. Carnivores (Flesh-eating animals)

Animals that eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores.

**Examples:** Tigers, lions, foxes, snakes, eagles, vultures.

#### Body Adaptations:

**Teeth & Claws:** Long, sharp teeth and claws help tear flesh.

**Legs:** Strong legs help run fast and catch prey.

#### Snakes:

- Use scales to move fast.
- Swallow prey whole without chewing.

#### Carnivorous Birds (Eagles, Vultures):

Have sharp claws and hooked beaks to catch and tear prey.

### 3. Omnivores (Both plant and animal eaters)

Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores.

**Examples:** Humans, bears, crows.

#### Body Adaptations:

##### Teeth:

- Sharp, pointed teeth for tearing meat.
- Flat molars for crushing plant material.



#### 4. Parasites (Animals that depend on other living organisms for food)

Animals that feed on the blood or body fluids of other animals.

**Examples:** Mosquitoes, fleas, leeches.

##### **Body Adaptations:**

- No teeth.
  - Have sucking tubes in their mouth to draw blood from hosts.
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