

Annelids: Powerful and Capable Worms Lesson Plan

3.e Students know that extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the ADAPTIVE characteristics of a species are insufficient for its survival.

3.a Students know both genetic variation and environmental factors are causes of evolution and diversity of organisms.

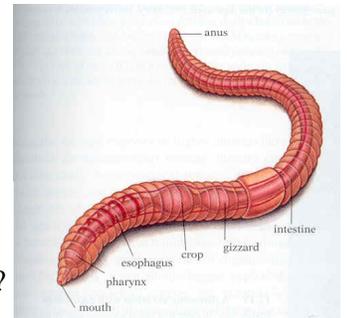
Adaptation Concept Development:

Like all organisms, the different species of annelid worms have many adaptations that help them survive in their habitats (homes). Adaptations are traits that help an organism survive and reproduce in its habitat (a home where the organism lives). Over time if the environment changes and the species does not evolve adaptations to the new environment, the species will go extinct (will no longer exist). An adaptation does not have to be perfect, it just has to be good enough to allow the species to survive and reproduce.

Example: Worms have segmented (sections) and muscles that are adapted to digging through soil.

Check for Understanding:

1. In your own words, what are adaptations?
2. Write of an example of an animal adaptation.
4. How do adaptations help annelids?
5. What happens to a species that does NOT evolve adaptations when its environment changes?



Guided Practice for Adaptations (Shape of Life video: Annelids: powerful and capable worms)

1. What is the head of the sabellid worm adapted for?
2. What adaptation does the featherduster worm have to avoid danger?
3. How are annelid worms adapted for digging?
4. What adaptation does the Abarenicola worm have to live underwater?
5. How are Diopatra worms adapted to live in mud?
6. What adaptations do giant tubeworms have to live near deepsea vents?
7. What adaptation does the Terebellid worm have to get food?
8. What was your favorite adaptation from the movie? Why?
9. Can you think of adaptations in animals other than annelids?

