

# Compare and contrast

Finding the similarities and differences in a text helps us understand it.

Read the passage.



**Box**

**what** is hard for all animals to find in a dry place

**Circle**

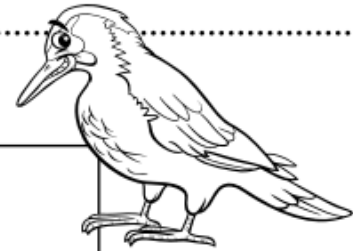
**how** large mammals find water

## Finding Water

*Water is hard to find in a dry habitat.*

Birds and large mammals, such as antelopes, elephants and zebras, travel long distances to find water.

Other animals get water from the food they eat. Bilbies and kangaroo rats get water from insects, fruit, seeds and leaves.



Underline

**how** bilbies and kangaroo rats get water



1 Put a ✓ next to information that is true. Put a ✗ next to information that is false.

- a  Antelopes and elephants are mammals.
- b  It is hard for all animals to find water in a dry habitat.
- c  Zebras drink more water than any other animal.
- d  Bilbies and kangaroo rats are ocean animals.
- e  Fruit, seeds and leaves can give some animals water.
- f  Bilbies are large mammals.

## Read the passage.

Box

**what** special strategies all desert animals have

Colour

**how** kangaroo rats and fennec foxes conserve water

## Conserving Water

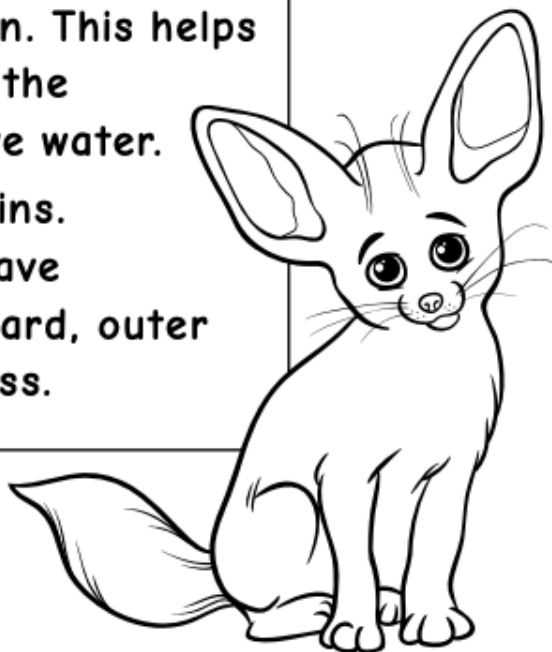
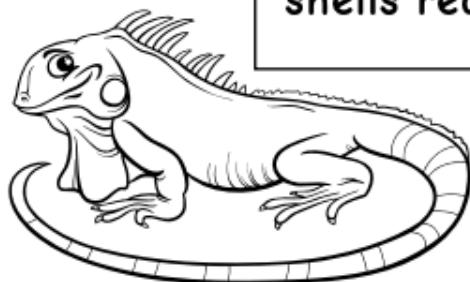
*Desert animals have special water-saving strategies.*

Some animals in dry habitats do not sweat to cool down. This helps the kangaroo rat and the fennec fox to conserve water.

Reptiles have thick skins. Spiders and insects have exoskeletons. These hard, outer shells reduce water loss.

Underline

**how** reptiles stay cool



2 Put a ✓ next to information that is true. Put a ✗ next to information that is false.

- a  The fennec fox does not sweat to help it cool down.
- b  All desert animals have ways to conserve water.
- c  Kangaroo rats have thick skins to help them save water.
- d  Spiders have exoskeletons to keep cool.
- e  Desert animals need to always be near water.
- f  An exoskeleton can help an animal reduce water loss.

