



Lesson Sequence



1. Learn about habitats



2. Appreciate that environments are constantly changing



3. Explore the rainforest and its problems



4. Describe life in the ocean



5. Discover the Arctic and Antarctic habitat



6. Create a model of a habitat

Habitats

- A habitat is a place where organisms live.
- A microhabitat is a small area within a habitat which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.

How habitats change

- Cutting down forests
- Polluting land and water
- Taking away resources

If a habitat changes too much, it can cause the animals that live there to become endangered or extinct.

The rainforests

Rainforests are rich in biodiversity. They contain lots of helpful resources to help us make food, clothes and medicine. It is important to protect the rainforests.

Examples of habitats



desert



rainforest



ocean



wetlands

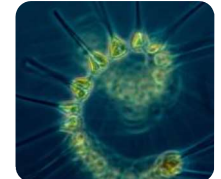
The Arctic and Antarctic

- Tundra ecosystems are treeless regions found in the Arctic.
- Polar animals – like polar bears – have adapted by having thick fur or feathers.
- Polar bears, narwhals, caribou, seabirds and indigenous peoples live in the Arctic.

Ocean life



coral reef



plankton



stingray



turtle



Unit Rocket Words: Year 2 – Living things and their habitats – around the world



Rocket Words

organism	a living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the activities of life
rainforest	a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain
endangered	animals or plants that may soon not exist because there are very few left alive
biodiversity	a variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or place
ocean	a very large area of sea; they cover 70% of the world's surface
ecosystem	an area where animals and plants live, and where they rely on one another to survive
desert	an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little water and not many plants
Arctic	the northern polar region