

### How do plants and animals adapt to their habitats?

- Some camouflage to hide in their habitats.
- Their bodies adapt to help them live there (bigger feet, tails).
- They have plenty of the nutrients they need in their habitat.



### Do people live where Sunny lives and how are their lives the same or different to mine?

- There are many different animals which live in the rainforest and savannah habitats including elephants, lions and monkeys.
- Sundarbans is in Bangladesh in Asia. Sundarbans is a habitat for endangered species like tigers, dolphins and crocodiles. The climate of the Sundarbans is hot and wet with a rainy season.
- The Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world and mangrove trees grow in coastal areas.



## Home, Sweet Home

### Are there different habitats in the world and what are they like?

- Deserts- dry, hot with little or no rain.
- Rainforests – lots of green vegetation, humid and wet.
- Woodland – trees and bushes, cooler climates
- Ocean – cold or warm, deep water
- Urban – cities or towns with buildings and roads



### Glossary

**continent** – a large area of land

**climate**- the weather in an area over a long time

**desert** – a large area of very dry, often sandy land.

**Equator**- an imaginary line around the Earth at equal distance between both poles

**habitat** – a place where an animal or plant grows naturally

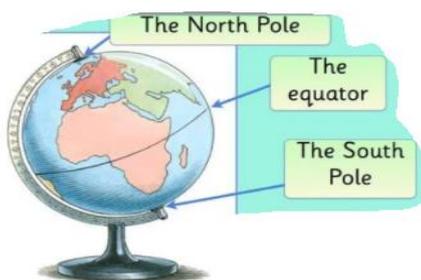
**micro-habitat** – a small habitat which is different from the surrounding bigger habitat

**North Pole** – cold area at the very North of planet Earth

**ocean** – a large area of water surrounding the Earth

**rainforest** – a thick tropical forest in an area of very heavy rainfall

**South Pole** - cold area at the very South of planet Earth



### Why are there hot and cold places on Earth and where would you find them?

- The Equator is an imaginary line around the Earth.
- The sun's rays shine differently on different parts of the Earth.
- Where a country is on Earth affects the temperature and climate.