Name:	Date:
Habitats	Habitats & Ecosystems

1. What is the name of our planet? The name of our planet is ....

....

2. Tick ✔ the correct sentence:

➢   There is more water than land on the Earth.

➢   There is more land than water on the Earth.

3. Order the different habitats as you see them on the power point presentation.

Grasslands		Taiga	
Desert		Tropical ocean	
Streams		Wetlands	
Temperate ocean		Rainforest	
Lakes		Shorelines	
Tundra		Temperate forest	
Ponds		Rivers	

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
What is a habitat?	Habitats & Ecosystems

4. Fill in the gaps to complete the definition of a habitat. Use the words given.

A _____ is the _____ home of a group of _____ and _____ .

plants, habitat, animals, natural

5. Classify the different habitats.

Habitats		
Land	Freshwater	Marine

Deserts – Ponds & Lakes – Rainforests - Temperate Oceans – Temperate forest- Rivers & Streams – Tundra – Wetlands – Grasslands – Shorelines – Taiga - Tropical Oceans

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Research on a habitat	Habitats & Ecosystems

Research on a habitat

You have one week to work on your own and make some research on a habitat. You have to fill in this worksheet with the information you find. You can use the internet or go to the library and look up some books.

Name of habitat:

Type of habitat:

Weather of habitat:

Animals that live in this habitat:

Plants that live in this habitat:

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Compare two habitats (A)	Habitats & Ecosystems

Rainforest

Tropical Ocean

The <u>rainforest</u> and the <u>tropical ocean</u> are different habitats.
The first one is a <u>land</u> habitat and the second one is a <u>marine</u> habitat.
In both habitats, different animals and plants live.
<u>Fish and coral</u> live in the <u>tropical ocean</u>. <u>Monkeys and parrots</u> live in the <u>rainforest</u>.
The climate of the <u>rainforest</u> is <u>hot and wet</u>. In the <u>tropical ocean</u> the <u>water</u> temperature <u>is warm and usually constant all year around</u>.

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Compare two habitats (B)	Habitats & Ecosystems

Now is your turn to compare two habitats.

1. Compare the information you have about the two habitats with your partner.

2. Have a look at the text and fill in the gaps with the information you have found.

The _____ and the _____ are different habitats.
The first one is a _____ habitat and the second one is a _____ habitat.
In both habitats, different animals and plants live.
_____ live in the _____.
_____ live in the _____.
The climate of the _____ is _____. In the _____ the temperature is _____.

3. Ask your teacher to correct the text.

4. Take a piece of cardboard, glue some pictures of the habitats you have chosen and write the text. Then explain your work to the rest of your classmates.

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
What is a community?	Habitats & Ecosystems

1. Order the words to complete the definition of a community.
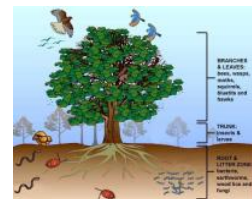
A community is the word given ……………………………………………………………………………………

………

………

> the – particular – live – animals – to – plants – that - a –
> habitat – and - in - together

2. Give examples of living and non-living elements.

Living elements	
Non-living Elements	

3. Complete the definition with the words missing.

A habitat must provide the community with three things:

………………………………… , …………………………………… and …………………………………… .

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Adaptations	Habitats & Ecosystems

What habitats have these animals adapted to?

	The giraffe has adapted to the ....
	The .... has adapted to the ....
	The ....
	The ....

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Adaptations pair work	Habitats & Ecosystems

Talk about the adaptations of these animals.

How has the / have ……………………… adapted to its / their habitat?

Partner A

Camels		stay under the water for nearly 2 hours.
Kangaroo rats		surviving on very little water.
The Polar Bear	is adapted to	live in water and on land.
Penguins	are adapted to	swim faster than many fish.
The Southern elephant seal		temperatures of up to 50°C.
Frogs		freezing temperatures.

Partner B

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Human adaptations pair work	Habitats & Ecosystems

Partner A

Name		Levi	Sabah
Age	9 years old		9 years old
Habitat		Arctic	Desert
Country	Brazil		
Ethnic group	Tembé Indian	Inuit	
Home	Made of _____ bricks and with a wooden roof.	Made of wood. Built on _____ to keep it above the deep winter snow.	Summer: tent made of goat hair. Winter: two _____ houses.
Food & Water	Xibe is a _____ of ground maniva _____ and water. Fish from the river or meat from the market. Village well. Put the water in a Cabaça.	Caribou stew	Shruba: _____ made from yogurt, rice, _____ and pasta. Type of bread called khobz.
Weather	Always warm and rainy.	_____ from October until May. In winter, they have sunlight for just _____ hours a day.	Dry and small amount of rain.
School	Reading, writing and Tembé language.		Maths, Arabic, arts & crafts and Social studies.

Carolina González Andreu

Name:		Date:	
Human adaptations pair work		Habitats & Ecosystems	

Partner B

Name	Celina		Sabah
Age		8 years old	9 years old
Habitat	Rainforest		Desert
Country	Brazil	Canada	Jordan
Ethnic group		Inuit	Bedouin
Home	Made of mud _____ and with a wooden roof.	Made of wood. Built on stilts to keep it above the deep _____ snow.	_____: tent made of _____ hair. Winter: two stone houses.
Food & Water	Xibe is a mixture of ground maniva roots and _____. Fish from the river or _____ from the market. Village _____. Put the water in a Cabaça.		Shruba: soup made from _____, rice, onions and pasta. Type of _____ called khobz.
Weather	Always warm and rainy.	Snow from _____ until May. In _____, they have sunlight for just two hours a day.	
School		Maths, computing, reading and Inuktitut language.	Maths, Arabic, arts & crafts and Social studies.

Carolina González Andreu

Name:		Date:	
Human adaptations pair work		Habitats & Ecosystems	

Partner C

Name	Celina	Levi	
Age	9 years old	8 years old	
Habitat	Rainforest	Arctic	
Country	Brazil	Canada	Jordan
Ethnic group	Tembé Indian		Bedouin
Home	Made of mud bricks and with a _____ _____ .	Made of wood. Built on stilts to keep it above the deep winter _____ .	Summer: tent made of goat _____. Winter: two stone _____.
Food & Water	_____ is a mixture of ground maniva roots and water. _____ from the river or meat from the market. Village well. Put the water in a _____.	Caribou stew	Shruba: soup made from yogurt, _____, onions and _____. Type of bread called khobz.
Weather		Snow from October until _____. In winter, they have sunlight for just two hours a _____.	Dry and small amount of rain.
School	Reading, writing and Tembé language.	Maths, computing, reading and Inuktitut language.	

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
All about me!	Habitats & Ecosystems

All about me!

Write about you!

What's your name?	My name is
How old are you?	I'm years old.
Where are you from?	I'm from
Where do you live?	I live in a
What food do you usually eat?	I usually eat
What do you study at school?	I study at school

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Jigsaw puzzle text	Habitats & Ecosystems

Read the text.

Producers
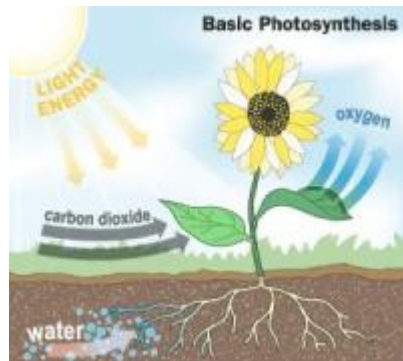
Producers are the <u>beginning</u> of a food chain. Producers are **plants** and **vegetables**. Producers are able to use the **energy** of the sun to make **food**. They use the process of **photosynthesis**.

Name:	Date:
Jigsaw puzzle text	Habitats & Ecosystems

Read the text.

Consumers

Consumers are the next link in a food chain. Consumers eat something else. There are three different types of consumers: **herbivores**, **carnivores** and **omnivores**.
Herbivores eat **plants**. They are also called primary consumers.
Carnivores eat **other animals**. They are also called secondary consumers.
Omnivores eat **plants and meat**. They are also called tertiary consumers.

Name:	Date:
Jigsaw puzzle text	Habitats & Ecosystems

Read the text.

Decomposers
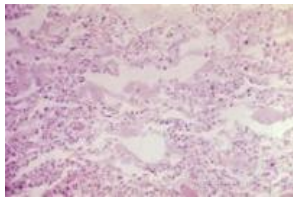
Decomposers are <u>the last link</u> in a food chain. When **plants and animals die**, they become **food for decomposers** like **bacteria**, **fungi** and **earthworms**. Decomposers recycle dead plants and animals into chemical nutrients like carbon and nitrogen that are released back into the soil, air and water.

Name:	Date:
Jigsaw Puzzle Questions	Habitats & Ecosystems

➢ Read the text. You can use a dictionary to look up the words you don't understand.

The Pictures will help you understand the text!

➢ Get in groups of three. Check that you all have different texts.

➢ Put the texts in order. Write your answers here:

    1. _____

    2. _____

    3. _____

➢ Which words helped you decide this order? ……………………………………………….

……….

➢ Answer these questions:

1. Why plants are called producers? Because they …………………………………….

……….

2. Why are plants essential to all animal life? Because they ………………………

……….

3. What is a consumer? It is …………………………………………………………………………

……….

4. What do consumers eat? They eat……………………………………………………………..

……….

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Jigsaw Puzzle Questions	Habitats & Ecosystems

5. What are the three types of consumers?

       Type 1 ……………………………………

       Type 2 ……………………………………

       Type 3 ……………………………………

6. Which animal has more chances to survive: a carnivore or an omnivore?

……………………………………………………… Why? Because ……………………….

……….

7. Order the names of these organisms to create a food chain.

Aphids – sparrow hawk – leaves – willow tit
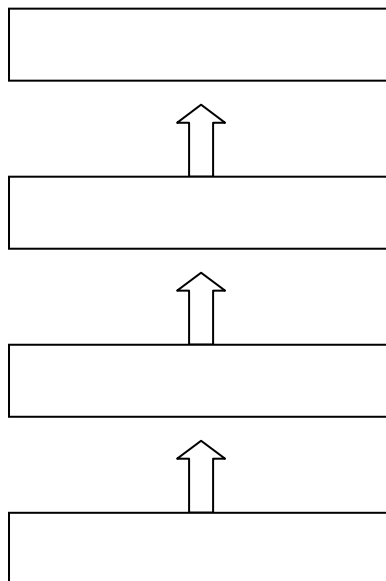
Name:	Date:
Research on a Food Chain	Habitats & Ecosystems

Research on a Food Chain

You have one week to work on your own and make some research on a food chain. You have to fill in this worksheet with the information you find. You can use the internet or go to the library and look up some books.

Type of food chain: Land / Freshwater / Marine

Number of living things:

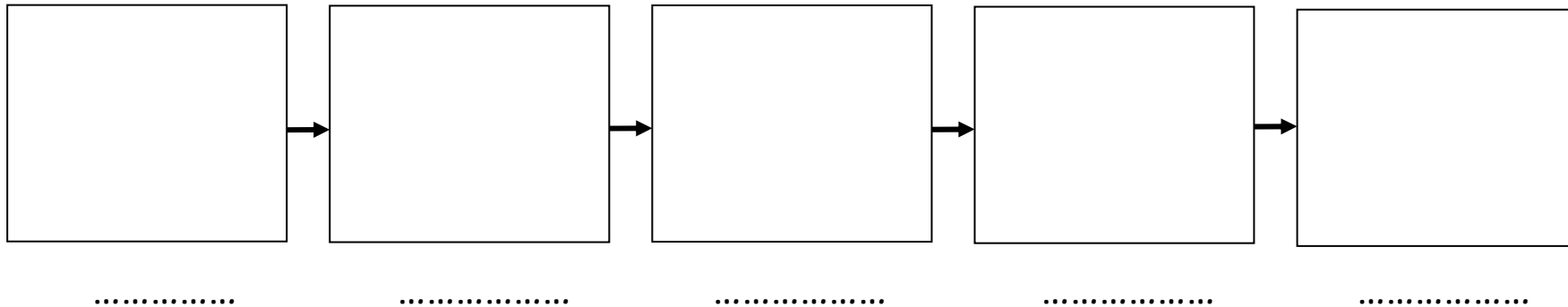Name of the producer:

Name of tha consumers:

Herbivores:
Carnivores:
Omnivores:

Name of the decomposer:

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Our Food Chain	Habitats & Ecosystems

Create your own food chain. Write the names of the different elements inside the boxes. Then explain who are the producer, the consumers and the decomposer.

→	→	→	→	

....

In this food chain the producer is ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

………

………

………

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Pollution	Habitats & Ecosystems

1. Order the words to complete the definition of pollution.

Pollution is …………………………………………………………………………………………………...

……

……

…….

Damage – habitats – around - to - the – animals – World - we the – they – live - in. – may – harm – us – human – world - health – live – and – plants – cause – damage – to – Pollution - the – the – and – and - in.

2. Why have half of the rainforests on Earth been destroyed?

Because …………………………… are cut down either for timber, or to clear the

…………………………… for …………………………… and …………………………… . Some

…………………………… are destroyed by …………………………… companies looking for

…………………………… and …………………………… .

Trees – land – farming – building – forests – mining – oil - metals

3. What is the result of this destruction?

……

……

…….

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Pollution	Habitats & Ecosystems

4. Write each name under the correct picture.

……………………………………….   ………………………………………..   …………………………………………………..

………………………………………   …………………………………….

soil pollution – light pollution – air pollution – water pollution – noise pollution

Name:	Date:
Causes and effects of pollution	Habitats & Ecosystems

1. Complete the chart with the words given:

Causes of pollution				
Air pollution	Water pollution	Soil pollution	Noise pollution	Light pollution

Power station – trains - vehicle exhausts - deforestation – boats – mining - waste from towns and cities – factories - traffic sound – pesticides - airplanes – construction – very loud music – human waste – bright lights

Carolina González Andreu

Name:		Date:
Causes and effects of pollution		Habitats & Ecosystems

2. Match up the two halves of each sentence so that they make sense.

What is an
effect of
……………………………?

Partner A

The death of fish and other life in the ocean		air pollution.
Health problems		water pollution.
Global warming	is an effect of	soil pollution.
Confused animals and drivers	are the effects of	
Extreme weather such as hurricanes and floods		sound pollution.
Confused migrating whales		light pollution.
The death of animals		
Acid rain		

Partner B

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
Pollution word search	Habitats & Ecosystems

Create your own word search with ten words from the list given.

pollution	dead fish	health problems
floods	global warming	confused animals
dead animals	acid rain	damage
extinct	timber	destroy
power station	pesticides	industry
light pollution	water pollution	sound pollution
soil pollution	air pollution	vehicle exhaust

Carolina González Andreu

Name:	Date:
What can we do?	Habitats & Ecosystems

What can we do?

In the last few years, governments have recognised the dangers of global warming. They have realised that it is important to find other sources of energy instead of burning fossil fuels. But you can make a difference every day.

Order the pictures as you see them on the power point. Then, tick ✔ the ones you think you can do to reduce pollution.

	Order	I can …

Carolina González Andreu