Year 2 Home Learning (Aut 2) Topic – 'Go Wild!'

<u>Task</u>: To create a booklet all about an animal of your choice and its habitat. This is an openended project which will take a number of days to complete.

To complete this task, you will need to learn about habitats, animals and how animals are adapted to their habitat. Each stage includes opportunities to learn about the areas you need to create your booklet.

Stage 1: Habitats

Discuss the word habitat. What does this word mean? Why do we have habitats? Can you think of any habitats? Record as a mind map.

Watch these videos about habitats. Which physical geography features do you notice in each one? E.g. beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil valley, vegetation.

Rainforest: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fGXYULMDpSk

Woodland: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLBSOKqVNcU

Oceans: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBJyLfOyNsM

Choose a habitat. Find a photograph of the habitat and draw an aerial view of it (from above). Which physical features does it contain? E.g. rocks, vegetation, desert, ocean, forest etc. What kind of plants and trees grow there?



Stage 2: Animal Facts

Research which animals live in the habitat you have chosen (e.g. Rainforest: orangutan, jaguar, spider monkey, toucan etc.) Choose one of these animals. Gather information about your chosen animal from the internet and any books you may have. Make a note of key facts, including their habitat and diet. Write a fact-file about your animal.

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Stage 3: Mapping a Habitat

Use your aerial drawing of your animal's habitat to make a simple map of an area where they might live. You will need to think of symbols to represent the main physical features, such as trees, hills or rocks.



Stage 4: How Animals are Adapted to their Habitat

Watch the video of how animals are adapted to their habitat: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zyx76sg

After watching the video, think about one of these animals: penguins or camels. What is their habitat? How is this animal adapted to its habitat?

E.g.: Penguins live in the cold. They are warm blooded, have thick skin and are fat. This helps them to keep warm. They are able to get their food source from the sea. They are great at swimming because of their webbed feet and flippers.

Camels live in dry and hot places (desert). Their humps have fat so camels don't have to have food and water for a long time. During a sandstorm, they are able to close their nostrils. Their eyelashes help to keep out the sand. They drink lots of water to store it in their bodies.

Now think about your chosen animal. How is it adapted to its environment?

Draw a picture of your animal and label parts of its body that are adapted to its habitat – e.g. 'Flippers – these help the penguin to swim and catch food from the sea.'



Snowshow Hare Adaptations