

Key Words

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| Antarctica | A polar region of the South Pole. | Arctic | A polar region in the North Pole. |
| Continent | A large land mass. | Equator | An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. |
| North Pole | The most northerly place on earth. | South Pole | The most southerly place on earth. |
| Ocean | A body of saltwater. There are 5 main oceans. | Migration | The movement of people or animals from one place to another. |
| Endangered | A species which is at risk of becoming extinct. | Habitats | A place where an animal makes its home. |

Key Ideas

- ☐ Different animals are adapted to live in different habitats around the world. A habitat is a place where an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter. There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts.
- ☐ Some animals move from habitat to habitat around the world to find places that suit them. This is called migration. An example are the swallows who fly backwards and forwards from South Africa to the UK each year to find food.
- ☐ Human activity and human settlements can cause damage to the natural habitats around them.
- ☐ The very hot places on earth are near the equator. The very cold places are near the poles.
- ☐ **Antarctica** - Emperor penguins are adapted to live in very cold places.
- ☐ **Asia** (Eastern Himalayas and southwestern China) - Red pandas are adapted to live in cold upland forests.
- ☐ **Australasia** - Whale sharks are adapted to live in warm ocean waters.
- ☐ **Africa** (Nambia) - Elephants are adapted to live in hot places .



