

Environment  
Book: Living Things in Their Environment  
Pages 18-29

**Students: Fill in the answers and return for assessment**

Everything here is based on our Curriculum Visions book Living Things in Their Environment.

In this segment, we are going to learn about different types of habitats.

You will need to go to pages 18-19 of the book.

### Part 1

Draw a picture of an oak tree. Label it (or draw in) some of the animals that make the tree their home and what they eat.

**Answer ...**

**See if the students can answer this question without looking at the diagram on page 19. They can then look at the diagram to check their answers.**

Now turn to pages 20-23 of the book.

### Part 2

Fill out the chart by describing changes in each part of the forest through the seasons.

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
canopy				

woodland floor				
animals				

Answer ...  
Sample answers.

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
canopy	Leaves start to sprout	Trees spread their leaves to get as much sunlight as possible. Acorns grow.	Trees take back food stored in their leaves. Leaves turn brown and fall out. Canopy is thick with acorns.	No leaves on the trees; some bushes produce berries; snowdrops put out flowers.
woodland floor	Grasses and small plants begin to grow; insects begin to hatch	Undergrowth is fully grown, providing food and shelter; there is plenty of food for animals and insects, who grow and breed	Animals scour the woodland floor for food; some hide or stockpile food. Insects lay eggs in the soil or under bark or leaves.	Plants like snowdrops and holly grow, but trees are bare. There are fewer animals around.

animals	Caterpillars hatch; birds that migrate come back and feed on insects on trees.	Animals are very active, eating as much as they can. Many animals are born in late spring or early summer to give them time to grow before winter.	Some animals like wood mice eat falling food and nuts and others begin to store food for winter; some birds begin to migrate to warmer areas; insects lay eggs	Hedgehogs hibernate; insects spend winter as eggs; wood mice eat seeds and bark; squirrels eat foods they've stored; some birds migrate to warmer areas.
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Now turn to pages 24-25 of the book.

### Part 3

Draw a picture of a pond. Label it (or draw in) some of the plants and animals that make the pond their home and what they eat.

Answer ...

Answers will vary. See if the students can answer this question without looking at the diagram on page 24. They can then look at the diagram to check their answers.

Now turn to pages 26-27 of the book.

### Part 4

List some of the differences in plants and animals in the different parts of the river.

Upper part:

Middle part:

Tidal part:

Answer ...

Upper part: animals that live here are strong swimmers or can shelter between rocks; animals feed on leaves and insects

Middle part: animals such as mussels dig burrows in the mud and silt; rooted plants can grow here; small animals feed on dead leaves; more varieties of fish than in upper part as they do not have to swim as strongly; on the banks, burrowing birds and small mammals live.

Tidal part: water moves very slowly and mud is very thick; plants can take root and there are huge numbers of burrowing snails and worms; wading birds search for these animals in the mud.

Now turn to pages 28-29 of the book.

Part 5

Chose one of the animals that lives in the rock pool and explain how it is adapted to life in that difficult environment.

Answer ...

Answer varies depending on animal chosen.

That is the end of this worksheet, and you can now turn to another one. Also, find out if your teacher has left you any other worksheets or special instructions on your school website.

If you interested in this topic continue to browse the book and watch our amazing videos. They start right on the book cover.

Or you may want to see related books. If so just go to the top of the screen, select science, and from the page that opens choose Living Things in Their Environment.

