

Extreme Survival - Y3 & Y4

Key Vocabulary

Adaptation	How living things change over time to survive in their environment.
Biome	A large area of Earth with its own climate, plants, and animals.
Climate	The average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
Desert	Very dry environment: no more than 25cm of rain a year.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which an animal or plant lives.
Equator	An imaginary line that circles the middle of the earth.
Habitat	A place where plants and animals live naturally.
Polar regions	The North and South poles which are the coldest places on earth.
Tundra	A cold, treeless environment found in the Arctic and on high moountaintops.
Vegetation	All the plants and trees that grow in a particular place.
Weather	Changes daily and is the temperature and conditions of the day.



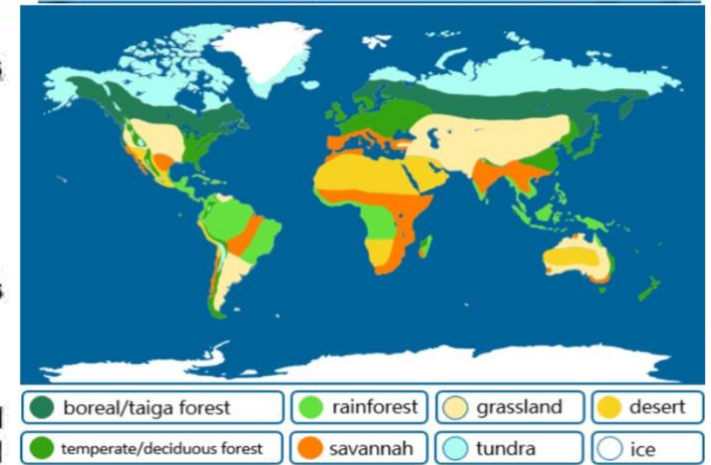
Biomes around the World

-Biomes are areas of our planet in which there are similar climates, landscapes and living things (animals and plants).

-There are many different types of biomes, including rainforests, deserts, polar deserts, temperate forests and savannahs.

-The things that live within each biome depends on how warm or cold it is, how wet or dry it is, and how fertile the soil is.

-Both plants and animals within biomes depend upon one another to stay alive - plants are food for many animals, and animals help to spread pollen and seeds for plant reproduction.



A map showing the different types of biomes across the world.

Tundra

This is the coldest biome. In winters temperatures can fall to -15°C . In summer, temperatures can rise to 10°C , thawing some of the ice.

Physical features: The Arctic tundra is a flat, featureless plain with a frozen ground which does not allow trees to grow.

Animals: There is more animal activity in summer seasons. Birds, mammals, fish and birds can be seen in the tundra, including migratory birds, caribou, arctic hares, arctic foxes and polar bears.

Vegetation: There are few plants that grow in the tundra but those that have adapted for survival include grasses, shrubs, herbs and lichen.

Desert

Very dry climates with a usual average of 25cm of rainfall per year.



These biomes are extremely dry and can be either hot or cold. Plants and animals have evolved over time to adapt to the harsh environment.

Physical features: Deserts are often covered with sand, gravel or stone. The four main types of deserts include: hot and dry, cold, semi-arid and coastal.



Animals: In hot deserts, many animals are nocturnal to avoid the heat of the day. Some animals dig burrows deep into the earth where it is much cooler. Animals that can be found in deserts include lizards, camels, vultures, moths, scorpions and the horned toad.



Vegetation: Desert plants adapt to the dry climate by conserving water. They can do this either by storing water in their leaves or by having an extensive root system. Desert plants include cacti, flowering shrubs and bushes, grasses and succulents.